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THESIS

NORTH END / WATERFRONT
PRESERVATION PLANNING STUDY
FOR BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

VINCENT MARSH

1981



NORTH END/WATERFRONT PRESERVATION PLANNING STUDY

FOR BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

A Thesis

Presented to the Faculty of the Graduate School
of Cornell University in Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree of
Master of Regional Planning

VINCENT MARSH

by

Vincent Marsh

August 1981

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To the people of the North End



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The writing of a thesis is oftentimes a long, lonely and disciplined task. Yet along the way, there have been many individuals who have offered continual support and encouragement.

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"Cities need old buildings so badly it is probably impossible for vigorous streets and districts to grow without them. By old, I mean not museum-piece old buildings, not old buildings in an excellent and expensive state of rehabilitation, . . . but also a good lot of plain, ordinary, low value old buildings, including some run down old buildings."

Jane Jacobs, <u>Death and Life of</u> Great American Cities.



ABSTRACT

The North End/Waterfront's historic, cultural and architectural development over the past 350 years is so closely aligned with the history of Boston and the Commonwealth that the three are almost inseparable. Throughout Boston's history this area has played a significant role as a point of disembarkation: as a place of early settlement and as the genesis of the city's maritime heritage. From colonial times to the present this area has been the first home of many Bostonians starting with the Puritans in 1630. Throughout the past 350 years successive waves of Irish, Jewish, Portuguese and Italian immigrants have contributed significantly to the social history of this part of Boston. The historic patina reveals a "layering of urban form over time" through the continuous building and rebuilding of the various groups who settled in this district. From its humble beginnings as a colonial port to the bustling clipper ship era in the mid-nineteenth century, the North End/Waterfront developed rapidly into one of the world's great seaports. During the first three centuries, the Boston peninsula expanded four times its original size and all along the waterfront, merchant owners of property continuously "wharved out" into the harbor to create the present day configuration of the city. From 1840 to the late nineteenth century thousands of immigrants starting with the Irish and ending with the Italians called the North End their home. During the past century this community has been inhabited primarily by Italian-Americans who have built a solid working class community and have



chosen to remain within the area the longest of all of the ethnic groups that initially settled there.

Within the past fifteen years, this neighborhood has been the focus of intense real estate speculation precipitated by the urban renewal process commencing in the mid-1960's which designated the Waterfront as Boston's newest residential community. Through innovative planning strategies the formerly vacant brick and granite warehouses of the clipper ship era were successfully recycled into housing, retail and commercial space. The result of this comprehensive revitalization strategy has been a magnificent accomplishment for the municipal officials, planners, architects and developers who all helped make it happen but current social demographic data indicates that substantial changes in the population of the area are now underway. The inmigration of 4,000 new residents to the Waterfront area within the past ten years is beginning to have an adverse impact on long-term indigenous dwellers of the North End who now have to compete for scarce housing resources with a new group of residents who tend to be young, educated professionals of a different socioeconomic class.

This thesis recommends a variety of strategies and goals to maintain low and moderate income housing through a comprehensive case study approach and, hopefully, provides some insight into the current phenomenon of "gentrification" and its concomitant effect of the potential of displacement of long-term residents. What is suggested is that a preservation plan can address the short- and long-term housing needs of this community through the careful and coordinated leverage of public and private sector housing sources. The residents of the North End/Waterfront



have the talent, resources and capabilities to achieve the specific housing goals recommended herewithin but they must continue to participate actively to maintain and retain the present social, economic and cultural diversity of this neighborhood.



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Vincent Frank Marsh was born in Yonkers, New York, and spent much of his early life in that city. He received a Bachelor of Science from S.U.N.Y. at Buffalo in May of 1970 with majors in Social Welfare and Urban Sociology. In 1974, he obtained a Master's in Social Work from the University of Connecticut with a concentration in the areas of Community Organization and Planning.

From mid-1974 to mid-1979, he was the Executive Director of the North End Union, one of the first settlement houses in the country located in the North End/Waterfront of Boston, Massachusetts. Thus, his work as Director of this neighborhood center forms the basis for this research and led to a "return to school" for a second Master's in the field of City and Regional Planning at Cornell University in the Fall of 1979.

In 1980, the author was awarded an Urban Design Fellowship from the Design Arts Program of the National Endowment for the Arts. Much of the work of that fellowship is included in the appendix of this thesis.



CHAPTER I

THE HISTORICAL, CULTURAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE NORTH END/WATERFRONT, 1630-1950

Introduction and Overview of the Chapter

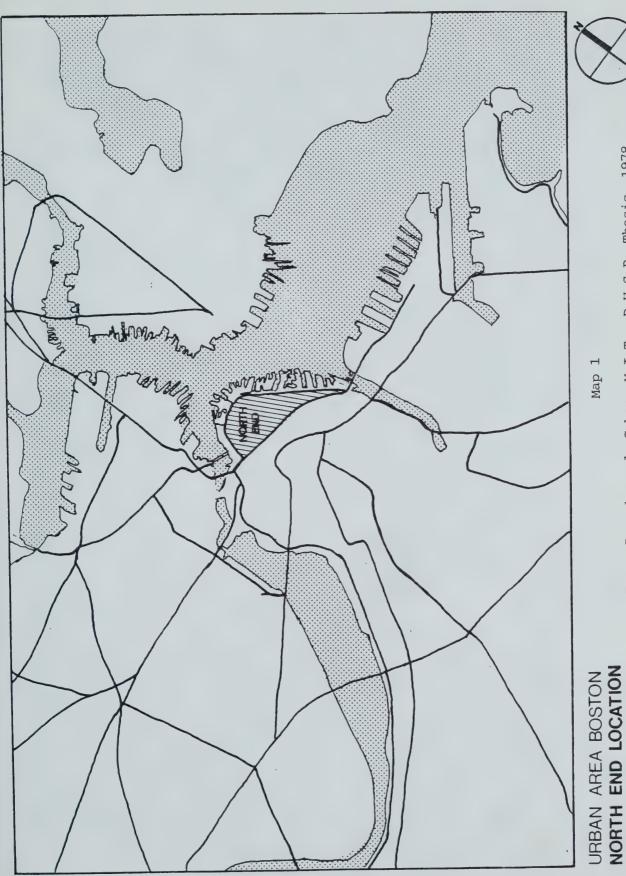
The North End's history is the story of the waterfront and the settlement patterns of numerous groups of people who have lived and built there. This history has resulted in one of the most culturally and architecturally significant neighborhoods within the city of Boston. In this section, many of the key historical, architectural and cultural resources will be viewed in a dynamic context of a waterfront edge which has shifted outward during the past 350 years. (See Maps 1 and 2 for orientation of the North End/Waterfront to the City of Boston.)

Originally a hilly neck of land north of the Town Cove and the center of early Boston, the North End was populated chiefly by shipbuilders, tradesmen and artisans in its early years. Most of their homes were modest wooden structures with a few grander mansions in North Square.

After the Great Fire of 1676, many of the early wooden buildings were replaced by the brick structures which continue to characterize this neighborhood. By 1728, many of the streets that run through the North End today were in use, including the main thoroughfares of Hanover Street and North (then called Ann) Street.

As the population grew, the small land area of the peninsula became inadequate and overcrowded. Merchants with offices on the waterfront





By Fanny Rosenbaum de Cohen, M.I.T., D.U.S.P. Thesis, 1978.





Map 2. Present Day Boston.



gained new building space by extending their wharves farther out into the bay (a process called "wharfing-out"). The land area of the North End was also enlarged by filling in the cove with earth that came from the lowering of Beacon Hill which was then being developed as a new residential neighborhood. After the Revolution this overcrowding caused a number of the more affluent residents to move to new residences on Beacon Hill and signalled a period of decline for the neighborhood.

In the 19th century the North End, situated so close to the point of debarkation, became home to many different ethnic groups. The first of these groups to come in significant numbers after the original English colonists were the Irish. They began to arrive during the 1820s, and after the potato famine in 1846, their numbers swelled. Boston's population increased with many new immigrants, particularly Italians and Jews, who made their homes in the North End. By the 1890s the North End was predominantly Italian, as it is today. The waterfront boomed as steamships replaced sailing vessels along the wharves that jutted out from Commercial Street. The shipping and fishing industries provided employment for many immigrants, many of whom had been fishermen in their native countries.

In the 20th century, the cultural identity of the North End has been threatened from a number of outside forces. New transportation routes such as the Callahan and Sumner Tunnels and the Central Artery have had a strong impact on the physical fabric of the area, creating traffic congestion and further isolating the city's most densely populated neighborhood. Community activism in the face of these threats has resulted in more careful planning for the most recent changes that have taken place in the North End.



From its early days as a bustling waterfront district, to its current day function as a residential community and commercial center, the North End/Waterfront of Boston has had tremendous significance in the city's development.

Imprint of the Past

"Boston, so closely allied with the history of the United States, is part of the heritage of all Americans. Founded in 1630 on a tiny peninsula connected by a narrow neck of land to what is now Roxbury, colonial Boston was almost completely surrounded by water." For those who survived the trip to the Massachusetts Bay Colony on the Arbella and her sister ships, the formation of a new community in the North End offered the protection of a peninsula and a port fit for shipping and trade with England.

During the early years of settlement within the North End--the original source of titles to land in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, "as in other parts of the continent, was in the English crown which claimed it on the right of discovery and possession. The king was the immediate owner and lord of the soil and he exercised unlimited power in the disposition of it. He claimed also the right to establish local government and conferred powers of legislation upon his grantees. Thus, all titles to landed property in the North End as in the rest of the New England colonies were derived originally from an actual or constructive grant of the English crown." The original settlers or squatters later became the proprietors of their respective towns. This was certainly the case in colonial North End when an enterprising group of Puritans under John



Winthrop's leadership quickly began establishing small wooden framed houses near the site of the current-day Charlestown Bridge. Within a few years, the North End was dotted with a number of framed structures (see Illustration 1 of Boston's First Town House). The configuration of the original town of Boston was largely determined by the geography of the setting. Trimountain and the harbor formed the natural boundaries for the North End (see Map 3 of Trimountain, 1630). Immediately off both the east and west shores of the neck were vast mud flats of approximately 860 acres and 975 acres. At low tide well over half of this land was exposed.



Illustration 1. Wooden framed buildings in Boston's North End.





From The Crooked and Narrow Streets of the Town of Boston 1630-1822, Annie Haven Thwing (Boston: Marshall Jones, 1920).

Boston's topography remained relatively unchanged for the first 170 years. Roads were logically laid out with proximity to the shore (and not along cowpaths as some would like to believe). "A large tidal inlet, later known as Mill Pond, was one of the more prominent features of the landscape. When a causeway was built, roughly paralleling present-day Commercial Street, a large segment of the North End--extending inland to Salem and North Margin Streets--was covered with shallow water. Low marshes in the area of Blackstone Block were channeled by the erection of a dam into Mill Creek. This actually severed the North End physically from the rest of Boston during the colonial period. The North End's separateness was emphasized by its colonial epithet, the 'island of North



Boston.'" The topography of the newly settled community in America was almost completely surrounded by marshland.

Copp's Hill and Its Burial Ground

Copp's Hill is the sole survivor of Boston's three hills. Initially, it was known as Windmill or Snow Hill, was fifty feet high and served as a military post with a good view of the harbor and Charlestown. Fort Hill, of which there is no trace was located in the current-day Central Business District and Trimountain was sheared off during the colonial period to fill in Mill Pond. The northwest side of Copp's Hill terminated abruptly in a rugged cliff which was almost inaccessible from the waterside. Although Copp's Hill was only fifty feet above sea level, this area was and remains the highest elevation within the North End. It seemed logical that this summit would become a convenient place for a burial ground and part of it was taken for that purpose in 1659.

"Copp's Hill Burial Ground, originally called North Burying Ground was the colony's second cemetery set out in 1660, some thirty years following King's Chapel Burying Ground. The original plot belonged to William Copp, a shoemaker, and covered the summit of a hill known as Windmill Hill or Snow Hill, that rose next to the now-filled Mill Pond. The oldest portion, that which has generally been called the North Burial Ground, is situated at the northeasterly part of the present enclosure. The burying ground's primary significance is derived from the numerous remarkable people interred there. Most famous is the Mather family whose tomb contains Increase, Cotton, and Samuel Mather, the Puritan ministers. Others include: Edmund Hartt, builder of the 'U.S.S. Constitution';



patriot Deacon Moses Grant; several founders of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, established in 1638 and the oldest existing citizen militia in the country; and Prince Hall, the founder of the African Masonic Grand Lodge of Massachusetts."

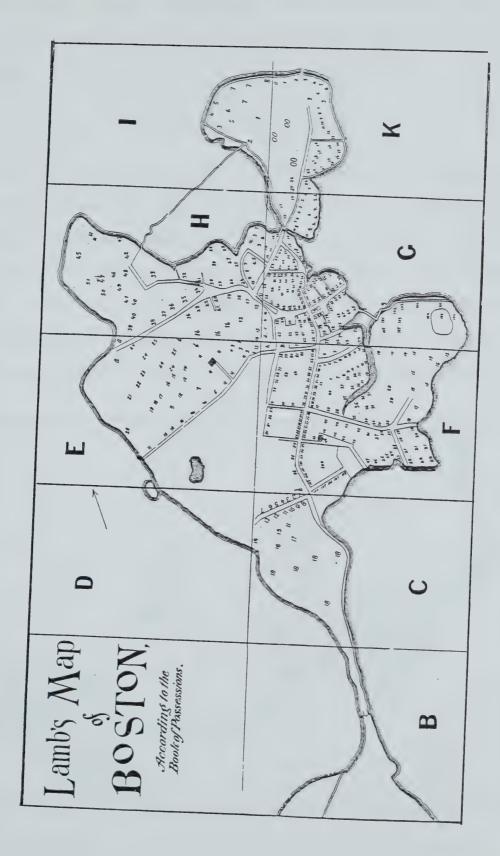
His grave is a reminder that over 1,000 slaves and freedmen are also buried in the cemetery in unmarked graves. Boston's first black district was in the North End. In the early 1800s, this area was known as "New Guinea" and housing for the black population was clustered at the foot of Copp's Hill on the Snow Hill Street side. During the Revolution, the burying ground gained military significance as the British established the North Battery and Earthenworks on the southwest side of the grounds from which Generals Burgoyne and Clinton directed the shelling of Bunker Hill and ultimate torching of Charlestown.

It is not known when the hill took its present name, although the site was named for William Copp, who owned a house and a lot on the southeast corner of the hill near Prince Street. Mr. Copp's Realty is recorded in the "Original Book of Possession of the Town of Boston" which was entered circa 1644. (See Map 4 on the following page.)

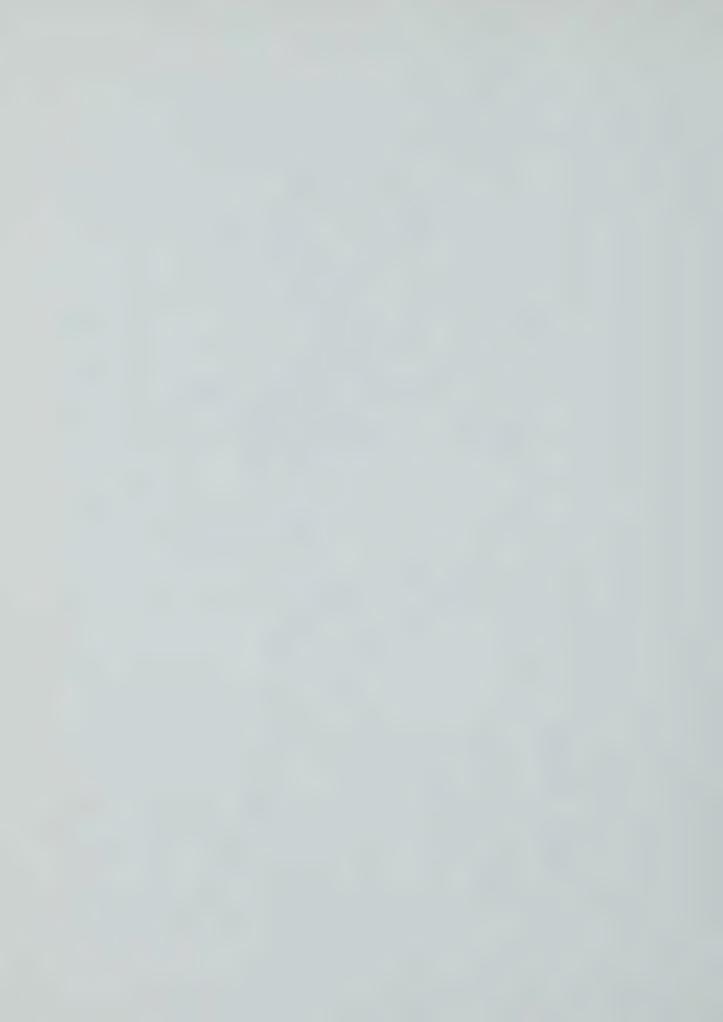
Old North Church

Old North Church was constructed on a site near the crown of Copp's Hill as the second Anglican Parish within the North End. Built in 1723, this brick building is now the oldest surviving church in Boston. Designed by William Price in the style of Sir Christopher Wren's churches in London, Christ Church is situated on the highest elevation in the North End. Its steeple offered a commanding view of the harbor, leading to its use as a reconnaissance site during the Revolution. Members of Old North





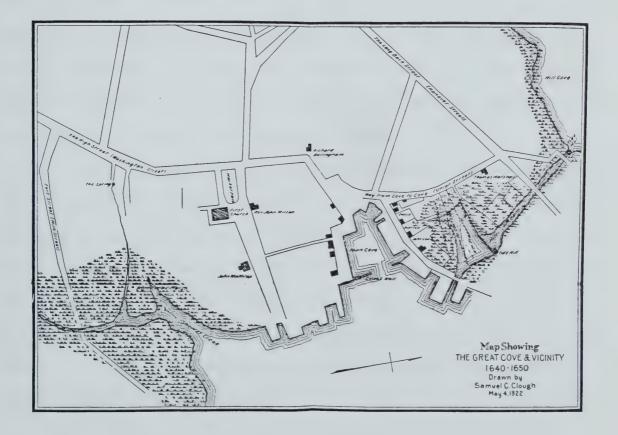
Map 4. Note area of Copp's Hill within the North End.



Church were mostly wealthy sympathizers of the King of England and after the Revolutionary War, most of the congregation went into exile in Canada and England.

The Emerging Port of Boston

In 1643, the Great Cove was the center of the port of Boston. It contained one hundred and twelve acres and was located in the present area now known as Dock Square, extending from about the junction of what is now Kilby, Merchant and Commercial Streets. Most of the key wharves were in this area (see Map 5). The Blackstone Block was immediately adjacent to the Town Dock and was an important commercial and industrial center of the city. The most unusual feature of the Blackstone Block today is the



Map 5. Samuel C. Clough Map of the Great Cove and Vicinity



survival of the intact 17th-century street pattern within the interior of the block. From its early days as a bustling waterfront district, to its current-day function as a marketplace and commercial center, this area and the North End have had tremendous significance in the city's evolution. Though there may be isolated instances in Boston of 17th-century streets or alleys which retain their original configuration, the Blackstone Block is the only district where six such lanes survive.

"John Bonner's map [see Map 6 on the next page] . . . provides our first detailed glimpse of the city's progress. No great change in the street system of 1640's appears. The density of buildings is somewhat greater, although gardens still exist to the rear of the houses. . . . Greater changes have taken place along the harbor. Wharfs now extend into the water, the most notable being the Long Wharf, which was begun in 1710. Bonner's map also shows the 'Old Wharfe' connecting two sides of the harbor. Started in 1673, this was intended to provide harbor defenses. Although completed, it soon feel to disuse, and outbound vessels used the stone from which it was constructed as ballast.

". . . At the time [Captain John] Bonner drew his map of the city,
Boston's population stood at about 12,000, the largest of the English
colonial settlements. Some fifty years later, at the time of the Revolution, the city had grown to 16,000, but by then Philadelphia and New York
outstripped it. This modest growth made possible the city's expansion
on the peninsula and resulted in a compact community of restricted dimensions."

Up until the Revolution one-third of the total population of
16,000 resided in the North End.





Map 6. Captain John Bonner Map of 1722.



Throughout Boston's history, primary streets linked the inland to wharves and the coast. As is apparent to any visitor, the original Boston streets do not follow a preordained geometric pattern, but reflect the "organic" connections between important activities or sites in the city. Washington, Hanover, State, North and the circumambulated Lyn Street were all early routes to the sea either located on the peninsula known as the North End or leading to this early colonial section of Boston. (See Map 7 on the next page.) Some of these routes still link the North End's harbor with the downtown of Boston. Others have become landlocked by subsequent development, but still lead to remnants of the waterfronts they once served.

During the colonial period, the North End was chiefly populated by shipbuilders, tradesmen and artisans. Most of their homes were modest wooden structures which reinterpreted the English medieval half timber style. The haphazard placement of these early structures in part created the narrow street pattern and secluded alleyways still evident in the North End today.

The North Square Area

North Square was first developed in 1649, when the Second Church was organized. It was originally called Clarke Square after Major Thomas Clarke, a wealthy merchant who owned much of the land within that area. Later it was called Frizzell's Square, after John Frizzell, who purchased much of the land around North Square. This area was a lively locality during the colonial period. Originally located adjacent to the wharves and docks of the North End, the area contained a public market, guard





Map 7. Map of Colonial Boston by William Burgiss, 1728.



house, town pump and a meeting house that were all close to the water's edge. North Square was a block inland from the bustle of the waterfront, where vessels were being built for fishing and trading voyages along the coast. The ancient wooden house of Paul Revere, as well as the splendid brick townhouse of his cousin Nathaniel Hichborn, a boat builder, still stand side-by-side in North Square.

During this period "the North End had gained a reputation as a good place to live. Accessible to the waterfront and the marketplace at Dock Square, its status was reaffirmed when John Foster built an imposing mansion at the end of the seventeenth century. Inherited by Mr. Foster's nephew, Colonel Thomas Hutchinson in 1711, it remained the house of his son, the Governor, until the Revolution." The Clark-Frankland house, located next to the Foster/Hutchinson mansion on Garden Court Street, was equally elegant and commodious. During the early eighteenth century the North Square area became the maritime social center of Boston with merchants and ministers, mechanics and governors rubbing shoulders. North Square has maintained a close connection to the sea in subsequent periods.

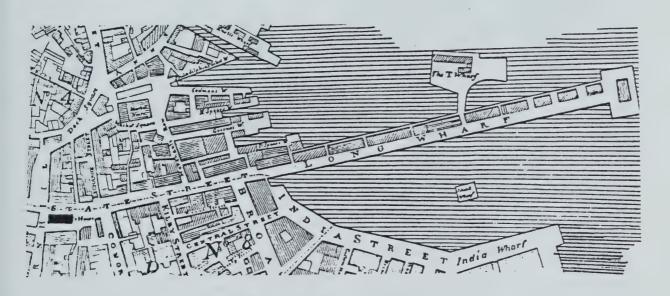
The Maritime Metropolis of the Eighteenth Century

In the early eighteenth century, seventy-eight wharves surrounded the North End from the Charlestown shores around the coast of Boston. Probably the most famous was Long Wharf, located in close proximity to the North End. Boston's longest wharf originally formed an extension of State Street (then King Street). When Long Wharf was completed in 1721, it initially ran some 800 feet into the harbor. The length of Long Wharf gave it great military advantages. It had a battery at its end and was protected by North and South Batteries.



Just up the street from Long Wharf was the site of the first Town

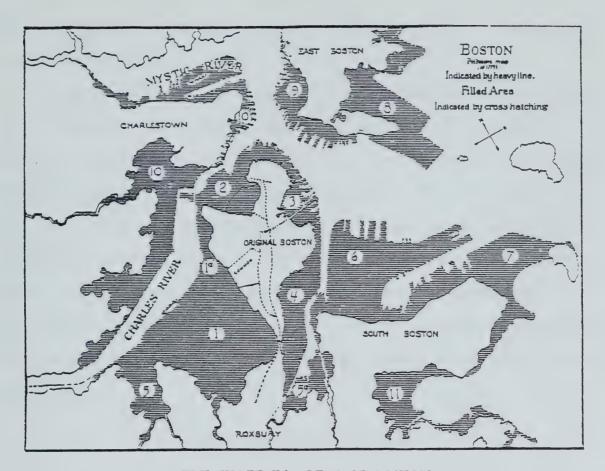
Hall of Boston. It was built in 1657, burnt down in 1711, and was replaced by the current Old State House Building in 1711 (see Map 8). Here
people gathered to hear the latest news before adjourning to local taverns,
many of which were located on Fish and Ship Streets, on current-day North
Street. These conveniently sited taverns provided food and drink, and
became meeting places to talk of protest before the Revolution.



Map 8. Detail of State Street and Long Wharf as they appeared on the J. G. Hales map of 1814. The Old State House is shown in black.

As the population grew, the small land area of the peninsula became inadequate and overcrowded. Merchants with offices on the waterfront gained new building space by extending their wharves farther out into the bay (a process called "wharfing out"). After the Revolution, a marked change took place in the character of the North End. A 1795 survey shows continued filling toward the east and soon after in 1804, the filling of Mill Pond was begun. (See Map 9 on the next page.) "Subsequently extensive land reclamation from the harbour, occurring both naturally and as a





Map 9. THE FILLED-IN AREAS OF BOSTON

Boston has greatly increased its area by filling bays, coves, and inlets. The original area is usually given as 733 acres. The filled-in lands add between three and four times that amount. Dates and amounts given below are approximate only as records do not agree, having been made at different times and by different men, and in certain localities filling-in is still in process. The figures are the best available and the numbered paragraphs refer to sections indicated on the accompanying map.

- 1. Back Bay, amount about 570 acres, mostly done after 1356 and continued to 1394.
- 12. West Cove, amount about 80 acres, began in 1803 and completed in 1863.
- 2. Mill Cove, amount about 70 acres, begun in 1804 and completed in 1835. Much of the filling north of the Causeway (indicated on the map by a line) was done in 1835.
- Great or East Cove, amount about 112 acres, begun in 1823 and completed in 1874.
- 4. South Cove, amount about 86 acres, begun in 1806 and completed in 1843.
- 5. Roxbury, amount about 322 acres, the filling-in of which might be said to have started with that of the Back Bay as it was a continuation of it, becoming quite active in 1878 and completed in the 1890's, excepting that part bordering on the South Bay, which is in the section marked "5a".
- 52. South Bay, amount about 138 acres, begun in 1850, not yet completed.

- 6. South Boston, amount about 714 acres, begun in 1836, still in process.
- 7. Marine Park, acquired in 1883, about 57 acres; bridge to Casele Island, July 1, 1391, included in South Boston filling.
- 8. Boston Air Port, authorized, May 12, 1922, about 150 acres in 1923, opened Sept. 3, 1923; part of the East Boston filling.
- 9. East Boston, amount about 370 acres, begun in 1880, not yet completed.
- 10. Charlestown, amount about 416 acres, begun 1360, completed to present state about 1396.
- 11. Columbus Park with Strandway, amount about 265 acres, acquired, 1890-1901; part of South Boston filling, as given above.

Much of the filling material for the Back Bay district came from Needham; the contractors, Goss and Munson, built six miles of railroad to facilitate transportation. The mill pond was filled from the cutting down of Sentry (Beacon) and Cotton (Pemberton) Hills. The West Cove was filled in part from the cutting down of West Hill (Mt. Vernon). Fort Hill contributed to the filling along Atlantic Avenue and to raising the grade of territory whose drainage had been impaired by the filling-in of the Back Bay. The dumping of city ashes and the dredging of the harbor also furnished material for various fillings.

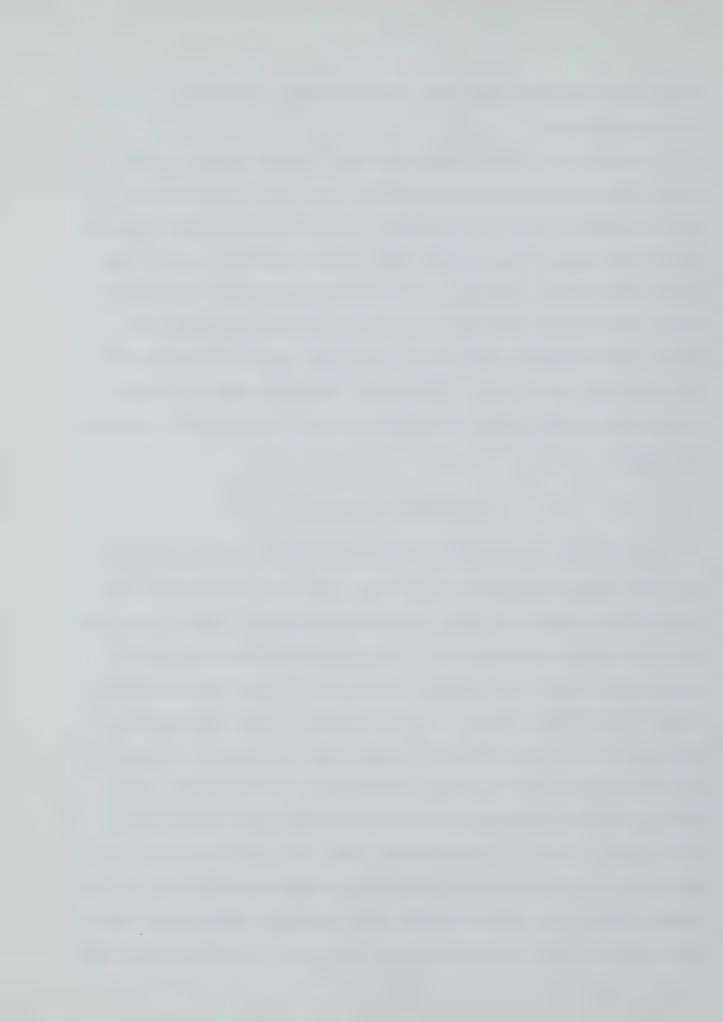


result of planned programmes, had almost completely altered the original natural topography."

A plan of 1814 by J. G. Hales (see Map 10) shows solidly built-up blocks from Dock Square through Washington and Water Street, Liberty Square and Broad Street to India Wharf. It shows the North End developed along three main arteries, North Street, Hanover and Salem Street. Lynn Street and Causeway or Marginal Street later became known as Commercial Street which provided access to the wharves and warehouses along the harbor. Factories for brass, iron, cannon, bells and earthenware lined the Commercial Street route. After 1820, Commercial Street developed as the principal route from the Charlestown Bridge to the downtown, replacing North Street.

Quincy Markets/Faneuil Hall

In 1823, under Mayor Josiah Quincy's supervision, Boston undertook its first urban renewal project. The Town Cove was a deteriorating complex of eighteenth-century docks and wooden warehouses. Quincy razed the area and created six new streets. Three granite market buildings were designed by the architect Alexander Paris, and were built between 1824 and 1826. Located east of Faneuil Hall on the water's edge, these markets supplemented the overcrowded Faneuil Hall Market Building and, through an ingenious scheme of Mayor Quincy, created additional tax revenue. The markets covered 27,000 feet of land, were 535 feet long and were two stories high. Built in a Grecian Doric Style, the central building contained a stately dome and was flanked by two other market buildings. From their inception the markets became a center of life in Boston where goods and provisions would be obtained in the stalls that lined the entire length





Map 10. Boston, by J. G. Hales, 1814



of the main building. Of course, the area has been entirely renovated, with a continued public usage creating a marketplace of another sort.

Irish Immigration

In the earliest years of the nineteenth century, Boston was not greatly affected by immigration. Newcomers with enough money moved on to the West to make their fortunes. After 1824, however, poor Irish peasants began arriving in Boston with barely enough money to afford the passage from Ireland. Upon arrival in the United States, they were forced to settle where they landed, that is, in the North End. The new immigrants moved into the deserted mansions, one family to a room, built in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries by the first settlers. (See Illustration 2.)



Illustration 2. From Ballou's Pictorial, "Immigrant Arrival at Constitution Wharf."



After the disastrous potato famine of 1846, the influx of Irish swelled. Poor, desperate, near starvation, they began to crowd into the North End and Fort Hill sections of Boston. They took menial jobs for survival. The men worked on railroads and in factories. Gangs would be gone for days or weeks at a time working ten- or twelve-hour days for wages generally under \$10 per week. Women and children were hired out as domestics and took in laundry.

The Irish immigrants arrived to discover many Protestant churches in the North End, but no Catholic churches. They quickly established their own place of worship—Saint Mary's—in 1834. Located on Endicott and Cooper Streets, it was only the fifth Catholic church in all of New England. In its earliest years, the church operated on a system in which two pastors shared duties. However, conflicts developed, and to improve the climate of the parish, Jesuits were invited to staff the church in 1842. Thus St. Mary's became the first Jesuit Ministry in Boston. The first Jesuit pastor, Rev. John McElroy, also served as the first President of Boston College in 1863. Rev. McElroy's interest in Catholic education included primary schools and, in 1849, he invited the Sisters of Notre Dame to staff a girls' school on Stillman Street. Father Wiget, McElroy's successor, founded a boys' school in 1859. (See Illustration 3.)

"Through the seventies and eighties . . . the Irish mass on the door-step of Boston stirred and groped upwards. As prescient natives had feared, the weight of the numbers was beginning to tell--with a high Irish birth rate and mortality, due to improved living conditions, they fast approached a point where they composed half of the city's population."
In 1850, the Irish comprised one-half of the population of 23,000 in the





St. Mary's

Illustration 3. The First Saint Mary's Church, 1835.

North End while native born Americans numbered only 9,200. By 1855, the Irish comprised 14,000 of the total population of 26,000.

The Clipper Ship Era (Mid-Nineteenth Century)

By 1850, Boston was a thriving and vital seaport community. The advances of the Industrial Revolution created markets for imports of cotton and hides, and export of textiles and footwear. Much of this commerce was intercoastal traffic, between Boston and the other large Eastern Seaboard ports. The port prospered, largely due to increased demand for shipping



and the large existing merchant fleet. The edge of the waterfront was extended on new, filled land; in the 1820's and the 1830's Fulton, Commercial, Lewis, Richmond and Ferry Streets were laid out, and brick stores and warehouses were built to service the new wharves.

In one respect at least the older Boston surpassed the Boston of today. The pride of the city . . . was its waterfront stretching from north to south, indented and built up with spacious docks and wharves, with a forest of masts and spars, and a wealth of snowy canvas such as no other city in the Union could boast of.

In the forties (1840's!) Boston, so far as the extent and variety of its commerce was concerned, had no equal among the cities of the United States. There was no quarter of the civilized or uncivilized globe in which the enterprise, energy and pluck of a Boston merchant and a Boston shipmaster did not find an entrance, or from which a wealth of commerce did not return.

The long stretch of improved waterfront, with its spacious wharves and docks, was the natural outcome of the commercial enterprise of the Boston of this period. 9

(See Illustration 4 for a view of the wharf buildings and clipper ships in Boston Harbor in the 1850's.)

During this period, Boston was the second most important port in the United States. Sea captains and sailors began to move into the area around North Square close to their wharves and ships. In response to the particular needs of this group, Reverend E. T. Taylor of the Boston Port Society constructed a Seamen's Bethel in North Square. Father Taylor became well known for his colorful sermons taken from his sea experiences. Such famous personages as Jenny Lind, Walt Whitman and Charles Dickens went to the Bethel regularly to hear Father Taylor speak. Around the same time, a Mariner's House was established by the Boston Port and Seaman's Aid Society within the North End to provide lodging for the sailors and sea captains. During this period, the Salem and Mariner's Church was established on the site of the North Bennet Street Industrial School and later the Seaman's Friend Society established a Seaman's Home to provide



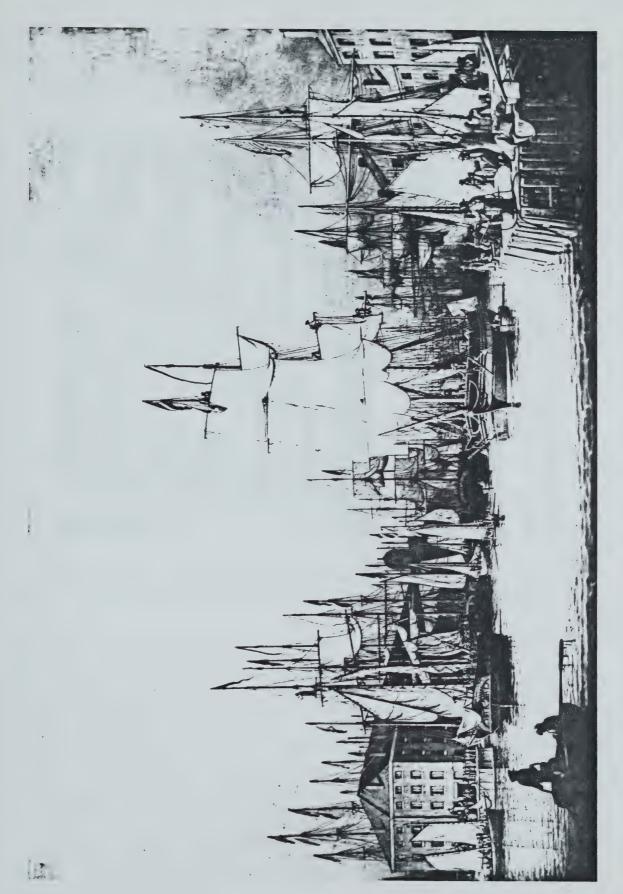


Illustration 4. The Clipper Ship Era in Boston in the 1850's.



lodging for seamen in a wholesome Christian environment. This high Voctorian Gothic building (see Illustration 5) is located on Hanover Street and recently was converted to condominiums.



Illustration 5. The Seaman's Home on Hanover Street now contains condominium units and commercial space on the first level.

Further up on Hanover Street a Seaman's Bethel operated for a brief period in what is now the North End Community Health Center and finally, the U.S. Coast Guard Base at the foot of Hanover Street is one of the few remaining complexes in the North End/Waterfront which still provides quarters for working seamen. (See Building Information Forms in the Appendix for further data on each of these structures.)

Between 1833 and 1834 Commercial Wharf Corporation constructed a granite warehouse to accommodate the East Indian, South American,



Mediterranean, West Indian and Northern European merchants. Many of the occupants of the old wharves such as Long and T Wharves moved to Commercial or Granite Wharf. This new building was designed by Isaiah Rogers and was the first of the Greek Revival granite wharf buildings.

"Lewis Wharf, which took form between 1836 and 1840, was built by a coalition of Boston businessmen who by Ferry and Junction Railroad linked its spacious warehouses with the rail terminals of East Boston. Thus importers could bring in foreign goods and send them on their way to interior America. Ships from ports throughout the world put in at Boston and yielded every imaginable commodity from pins and blankets to Madeira wine. Lewis Wharf yielded every imaginable commodity from pins and blankets to Madeira wine."

It was from Lewis Wharf that the clipper ships, Fearless, Flying Cloud and others, sailed to China, San Francisco and Australia.

Commercial and Lewis Wharves, in their days, contained the finest waterfront business block in the city.

"Between 1846 and 1850, the Union Wharf Building was erected and in 1862, Solomon Stebbins built his seven brick stores on Eastern Avenue. While all these wharf buildings were being constructed, building activity continued to flourish in the Fulton, Commercial and Mercantile areas. The monumental Mercantile Wharf Building was completed in 1857 and was followed in that same year by the equally monumental Commercial Block Building designed by Calvert Vaux of New York." (See Illustration 6 of Commercial and Lewis Wharves.)

Mercantile Wharf served as the headquarters for Boston's ship chandlers when it was built "for Milton J. Stone by Gridley J. F. Bryant, son of the railroad pioneer and the most successful mid-nineteenth century





Illustration 6. The Boston Waterfront (published on the book jacket of Portrait of a Port--Boston, 1852-1914 by W. H. Bunting).

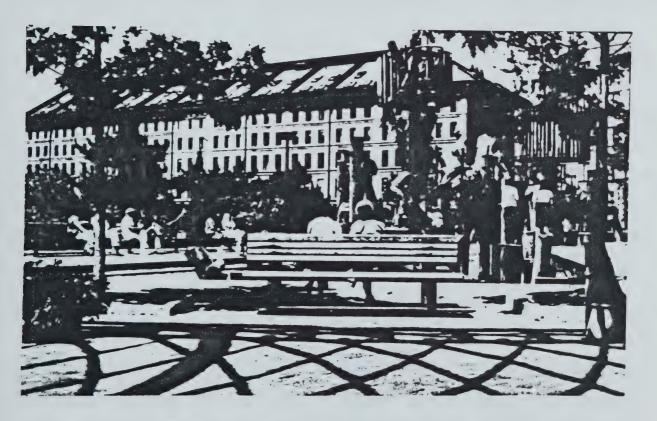


Illustration 7. Mercantile Wharf as viewed from the Waterfront Park now contains mixed income housing and shops. (Source: Boston Redevelopment Authority North End/Waterfront District Profile and Proposed 1979-1981

Neighborhood Improvement Profile.)



commercial architect in Boston." During this period the harbor abutted the building where clipper ships and cargo vessels would be refitted at the front door of Mercantile Wharf. The building was originally 456 feet in length, 100 feet deep and seven stories high and was designed in the French Second Empire style. (See Illustration 7 of Mercantile Wharf.)

The McLauthlin Elevator Building at 120 Fulton Street with its preeminent cast iron front was also built circa 1857 to manufacture and service the passenger and freight elevators which were installed in many of the waterfront buildings. This building appears to be the earliest extant iron front in New England and the "belt driven machine shop on the second floor is one of the oldest in the nation and is felt by some mechanical buffs to be the equal of the one now on display at the Smithsonian." (See Illustration 8.)

The Emerging Adjacent Central Business District

The Custom House District—during the 1850's substantial financial and service structures were built in the south of the Town Cove area to service the growing port. In 1805, Uriah Cotting, James Lloyd, Francis Cabot Lowell and Harrison Gray Otis formed a corporation called the India Wharf Proprietors and built India Wharf. Originally designed by Charles Bulfinch, this building contained thirty—two stores, counting rooms and warehouses to store cargo bound to the Near and Far East as well as the Mediterranean. For fifty years it was the headquarters for trade with the Orient and extended 980 feet into the harbor. During this period State Street developed as the city's financial center and trade accelerated quickly with the leading ports throughout the world. In 1847, Ammi B.





Illustration 8. The McLauthlin Elevator Company Building located at 120 Fulton Street before renovations.



Young was commissioned to build a massive center of maritime trade close to the water's edge, the Custom House. Observers of the time noted, perhaps figuratively, that "bowsprits of vessels across the street at Long Wharf, almost touched its eastern front." The building functioned almost immediately to register vessels, collect duties and house naval officers. Nearby, another granite structure known as the State Street Block was in the design stages by Grindly Fox Bryant. The first Stock Exchange at 53 State Street came into existence in 1834 to handle the steadily increasing brokerage business in Boston. Its leader, Paul F. De Grand, consummated new and important projects in Boston, including the start-up of the Western Railroad (later the Boston and Albany), which initially ran from South Cove to Worcester. Maritime trade then took new dimensions, since cargo could be shipped readily inland. During this period new streets were laid out within the financial district and commercial buildings began to line Congress, Federal, Oliver, and Pearl Streets, which were created as an axis to the South Cove Harbor. Many of the structures and streets from this period remain, recalling the heyday of the port.

This was the age of great commercial expansion and import/export trade. The shipyards were filled with the masts of the old sailing ships and the new steamers had begun to fill the harbor. The maritime industry flourished and warehouses in the Fulton-Commercial District provided support services for the port. Sailmakers, ship chandlers, copper dealers and food processers opened shops and stored goods for the burgeoning maritime trades. The mid-nineteenth century was the peak of the clipper ship era. This was the romantic waterfront with a forest of masts and riggings at new and expanded piers along the entire waterfront. It is also during



this period that the so-called "second wave" of immigration was beginning to occur which would again physically transform the street patterns, building usages and the further subdivision of land within this area.

(See Map 11 of Boston in 1852.)

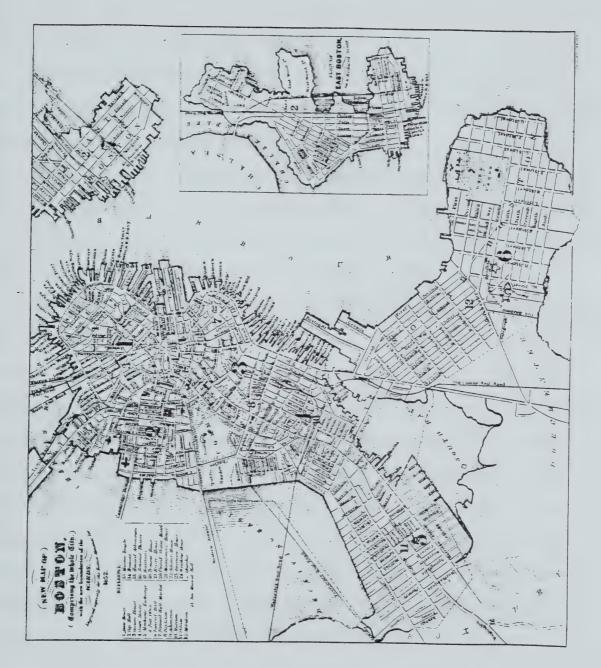
Jewish Immigration

By the 1860's, Jewish immigrants from Russia and other Eastern European countries began settling in the North End. Earlier, German Jews had settled in other parts of Boston. The Russians were regarded as outsiders by the more westernized German Jews, so they settled separately. By 1895, they formed one-third of the North End's population. "The approximate boundaries of the Jewish neighborhood were Hanover Street on the southeast, Endicott Street on the west and Prince Street (in later periods Sheafe and North Bennet Streets) on the northeast. Salem Street crossed this area in a southwest-northeast direction. Smaller thoroughfares, remembered well by former North Enders, which connected these major streets included Cross Street, Morton Street, Stillman Street, North Margin Street and Parmenter Street. In addition, contemporary maps show and interviewees recall a large number of 'places' actually blind alleys, such as Baldwin Place, Salem Place, Noyes Place, Bartlett Place and many others."

Jews who settled in the North End faced many challenges in adjusting to their new environment. They immigrated from diverse countries in the Russian empire and had to adjust to each other and a new country as well. "Internal tensions between the German Jews who settled in Boston in the mid-nineteenth century and their Eastern European brethren who came in large numbers in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century had to be









worked out on their own common ground. All Jews--indeed all immigrants had to deal with the complex issues of cultural assimilation and identity in their new home." During this period several synagogues were built; one of them, Congregation Beth Israel, was located at the end of Jerusalem Place on Baldwin Place and was formed in 1890.

The Russian Jews who arrived in the North End during this period were, for the most part, better educated and more sophisticated than other immigrant groups. Like the majority of immigrants, the Russians arrived with few possessions. However, many had operated small stores and family businesses in Russia, and this expertise was continued in America. Taking up the trade of peddler, and selling various wares from house to house, many saved enough money to found their own businesses.

Close family life had always been a part of Jewish culture in the old world and continued to be strong in the new. Both parents took an active interest in the upbringing of the children, but since the father often worked long hours or was absent from home several days a week, the mother dealt with practical day-to-day problems. Both religious and secular education was considered extremely important. Religious education prepared the young boy for his Bar Mitzvah. Public education was viewed as the way to provide the child with skills necessary to succeed in any chosen occupation. For these early Russian immigrants, college or professional education was valued, although usually unattainable, but primary education was available and eagerly sought.

Italian Immigration

The first Italians began to arrive in the North End in the 1860's.

The early arrivals were mainly Genovese. Generally, they were more



prosperous and better educated than those that followed. "Between 1850 and 1880 [the North End] was a predominantly Irish neighborhood, and it is only with the beginning of the present century that Italians have come to dominate the district. Thus, in 1880 there were only 1,277 Italians in all of Boston, ¹⁶ and a good many of these lived elsewhere in the city. However, during the succeeding years the Italian population underwent a very rapid growth. Every year hundreds of new immigrants docked at the Charlestown Pier where they were met by friends who had paid their steerage across and who then set them up in rooms in the North End." ¹⁷

The great wave of Italian immigration reached the North End after 1880. A devastating series of natural disasters in southern Italy caused crop failues. A high birth rate and crushing taxes had pushed a large part of that area to the brink of collapse. The immigrants were unwilling to cross the Atlantic, unprepared for adjustment to a new land. They were motivated by the threat of starvation and extreme poverty if they remained in Italy.

The arriving immigrants had virtually no money and few possessions.

Few spoke any English. Most were illiterate in both languages. Men were often dependent on a padrone, a labor boss, who arranged work for the new arrivals, but who took often a high percentage of the pay in return. With their low wages, families had little choice of housing. Most were crowded into one or two rooms. The population density of the North End in those years was second only to Calcutta. Despite the miserable living conditions in their new world, America represented the only hope to the immigrants. Like other newcomers, Italian immigrants thought of America as "the promised land of opportunity." Often they immigrated for a better life for their children. (See Illustration 9.)





Illustration 9. Two young immigrants arriving from Italy to Boston on the Andrea Doria, March, 1911. (From Brahmins and Bullyboys, G. Frank Radway's Boston Album, edited by Stephen and Brenda Halpert.)

During the late nineteenth century, the Italian men usually immigrated without their families. Once work was obtained and money was saved, the remainder of the family followed. In the North End, a "paesani" or family network helped the new immigrants find housing and work within the city. When the influx of Italian immigrants peaked, fraternal organizations, mutual aid societies, Italian newspapers and journals kept the new settler informed and gave him a sense of belonging. They also kept him an Italian, with his own special languages and interests. (See Illustration 10 of Italian fisherman working on the waterfront.)

It is during this period that four Italian Roman Catholic churches were established. Their significance in building a unified Italian





Italian Fishermen Working on Boston's Waterfront in the Late 19th Century. Illustration 10.



community was paramount and remains so to this day. In 1862, Saint
Stephen's Church was acquired by the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Boston
to serve North End Catholics. Originally designed in 1804, by Charles
Bulfinch, it is the only church left in Boston by this famous architect.
For members of the New North Religious Society and was First Congregationalist then later Unitarian before serving as a worship house for the
Irish, Portuguese and Italian immigrants. (See Illustration 11 of Saint
Stephen's Church.)

Although the Italian and Irish immigrants shared the same religion, differences in custom and attitudes separated the two groups. Just as the Irish had founded St. Mary's to continue their style of religion, so the Italians needed a church for themselves. In 1873, they founded St. Leonard's. It was the second Italian church in the North End. Besides Sunday masses, St. Leonard's sponsored devotions to various saints and encouraged foundation of religious and social clubs similar to ones in Italy. (See Illustration 12 of Saint Leonard's Church.)

In 1874, a larger Saint Mary's Church was built on the site of the former Irish Catholic church and Saint Mary's School was moved to quarters adjoining it ten years later. By the late nineteenth century, Saint Mary's congregation numbered 5,000 people. The church was demolished in 1975 and the land was utilized to build elderly housing. (See Illustration 13 of Saint Mary's Church.)

Across the street from Sacred Heart Church, the Paul Revere House, in North Square had deteriorated into a store and a tenement during the late nineteenth century. For a brief period of time it served as a cigar factory and a Jewish tailor shop before it was restored in 1907-8 by the Paul Revere Memorial Association (see Illustration 14). As the influx of





Illustration 11. Saint Stephen's Roman Catholic Church as viewed from the Paul Revere Mall, or "Prado."





Illustration 12. Saint Leonard's Church on Prince Street in the late nineteenth century.



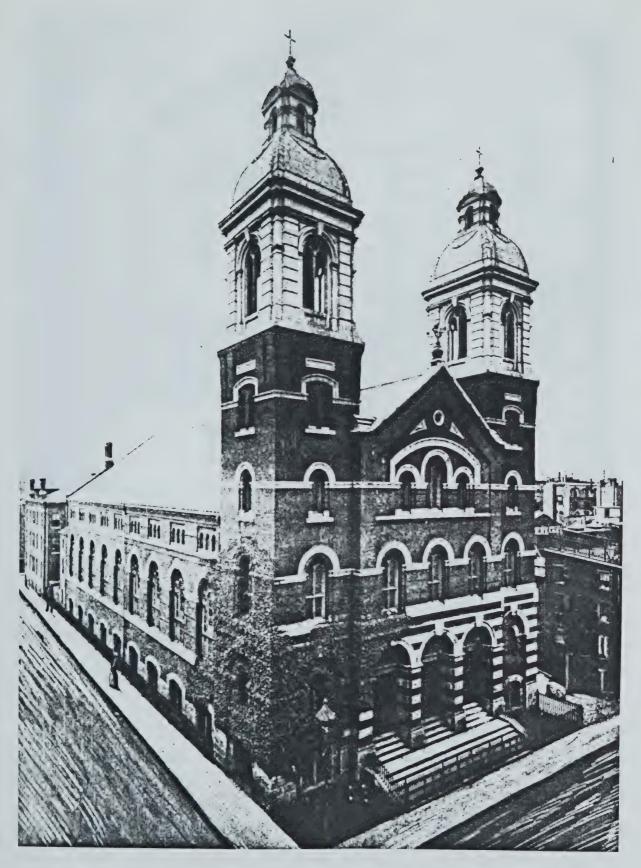


Illustration 13. Saint Mary's Church, built in 1874 and razed in 1975, is now the site of "Casa Maria" housing for the elderly.





Illustration 14. Paul Revere's House before restoration in 1907-8.

Italian immigrants peaked during the late nineteenth century, such scenes were commonplace and the former colonial neighborhood began to take on a different perspective.

Tenement Housing Conditions

By the end of the nineteenth century, much of the old wooden colonial housing had been torn down and the large plots of land were being subdivided to handle the tremendous need for housing. Rear yards had mostly disappeared and many interior lots had become occupied. The North End was covered with small buildings, fronting on narrow courts and alleyways, many only six to ten feet wide. Conditions were bad, and as these



buildings became overcrowded the problems intensified. The North End gained dramatically in its immigrant population of 28,000 in 1900 and five-and six-story walk-up buildings were being constructed at a fast pace throughout the entire neighborhood by speculative builders. These brick row buildings still predominate in the North End today. (See Map 12.)

The new tenement structures were small and cramped and families shared washroom facilities and many relied upon public baths for their needs. Most of the housing lacked adequate sanitary facilities and drainage was inadequate. Light penetrated to the street level for only a short time each day and families living in the basement apartments never saw the sun. Boston, up until this time, had been a fairly healthy city, but severe overcrowding bred epidemics of cholera, smallpox, dysentery and tuberculosis. (See Illustration 15 of tenement housing conditions.)



Illustration 15. Underground tenement with two beds. From Jacob Riis' How the Other Half Lives.





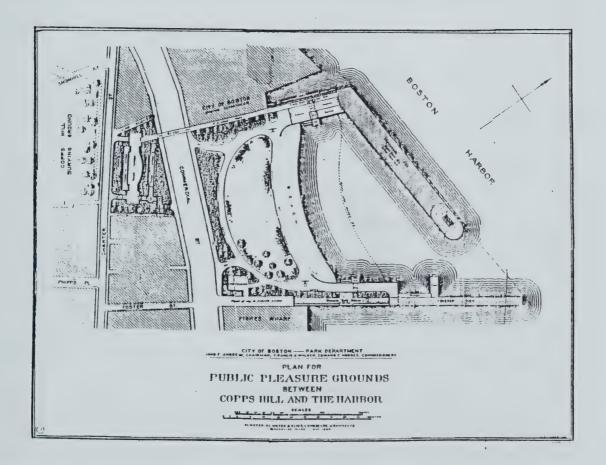
Map 12. The North End about 1900 Showing Streets First Settled by Italians. Source: William Foote Whyte, "Race Conflicts in the North End."



North End Beach Park/Copps Hill Terrace

In response to the existing deplorable tenement housing conditions of the 1890's, John F. Fitzgerald, "Honey Fitz," North End resident and "ward boss," petitioned the city of Boston's Parks Department to build a park on the site of some antiquated wharves in the city's most congested district.

In 1892, the firm of Olmsted, Olmsted and Eliot were commissioned to design a beach on Bartlett's, Ripley's, and North Paving Wharves. On a smaller tract of land above the wharves a terraced park was created adjacent to Copps Hill Cemetery. (See Map 13.)



Map 13. Plan for Copps Hill Terrace and North End Beach Park, 1892, by the Firm of Olmsted, Olmsted and Eliot.



Copps Hill Terrace and the North End Beach Park were built adjacent to the Burial Ground and provided a resting place with a commanding view of the harbor and Charlestown. Originally, a bridge was designed to connect the Terrace to the Beach Park over Commercial Street; however, this never reached fruition. A promenade did exist for many years on the west side of the park and provided a scenic view of the harbor. The distinctive water edge of the park has been lost to hard surface playcourts; and landscaped interior is now a playing field. However, the park and adjacent terraces have remained in use to this day. (See Building Information Forms in the Appendix for further data on the North End Beach Park and Copps Hill Terrace.)

The Industrial Waterfront

By the end of the nineteenth century the shoreline had been extended close to its present-day configuration, and by 1895, the present boundaries of the City were established. The original wharves in the Great Cove area remained largely unchanged, but the traffic consisted of ocean-going steamers, inter-coastal vessels, and the port's fishing fleet. The use of deep water sailing vessels declined, with a gradual shift in the patterns of trade and the technology of sea transport. The most dramatic physical change in this period was the completion of the Fort Point Channel, and the development of the lands on its east and west banks for railyards, warehousing, and manufacturing districts. The full development of the South Station area further divided the Old South Cove from the water's edge.

In the late nineteenth century, North Station was linked to the South Boston Freight Lines by the Union Freight Railroad which united all



principal railroads terminating in Boston. The turn of the twentieth century was the apex of the industrial waterfront. Ships provided for the transportation of goods by weight or bulk and the era of the trader entrepreneurs, evident during the clipper ship era, was lost. By this time a growing railroad network placed new demands for space and services on waterfront property and a gradual shift was beginning to occur in Boston's position of maritime supremacy. New York with its natural and extensive harbor was rapidly becoming the center of American trade with foreign ports. This shift changed Boston from an active mercantile port to a center for steamship lines and railroad ferry terminals. Up until this point, private ownership had dominated the transportation systems of the North End/Waterfront. However, this too changed as the City of Boston took over ownership of the ferry service to East Boston from City and Battery Wharves and the Haymarket Square subway station was opened circa 1898 to provide convenient local mass transportation for area residents. In 1904, the city built the Sumner Tunnel under the North End to East Boston and radically altered the landscape of the North End and previously existing modes of transportation.

The development of the Port of Boston naturally increased the number of ocean liners that could sail from Boston to foreign shores. This consequently continued to increase the number of immigrants arriving to the North End. During this period, thousands of immigrants found jobs in unskilled positions on the waterfront for which there was a large demand. "Thus, by 1905, the North End became the principal area for Italian settlement in Boston; in that year the district contained 7,700 Italians, 6,800 Irish and 6,200 Jews." As the financial and social position of



the Irish improved, they moved out to Charlestown and other sections of the city, while the Italians and Eastern Europeans remained in the North End. Many Portuguese, Italian and Polish immigrants continued to be the work force of the waterfront until the 1920's. (See Illustration 16 on the next page of the Industrial North End/Waterfront of the 1920's.)

The North End/Waterfront's Decline from 1920 to 1950

In 1914, Boston was the world's leading exporter of wool, boots and shoes. The city contained 141 miles of waterfront and forty miles of berthing space and new cargo piers were being built in South Boston.

But the bulk of commerce was shifting to New York, and Boston began to decline as a maritime port. After World War I, locational shifts of the textile and footwear industries to the south led to the general decline of the downtown waterfront. Many of the wharves in the North End remained vacant or were being converted to non-maritime usages as they proved to be inadequate to accommodate the improved technologies of mechanized loacing of larger ships.

By 1929 the total population of the North End which had peaked at 29,000 had already declined to 21,000 as residents moved to other parts of the city. Most of the wooden tenements which prevailed at the turn of the century had gained their present appearance. "In the North End, where approximately nine out of every ten families packed into brick tenements, only 81 of 5,030 rental units provided mechanical refrigeration, roughly half lacked a water closet in the dwelling unit, nearly three of every four apartments needed repair, and only one of every ten units had a tub or shower [in 1930]." 19



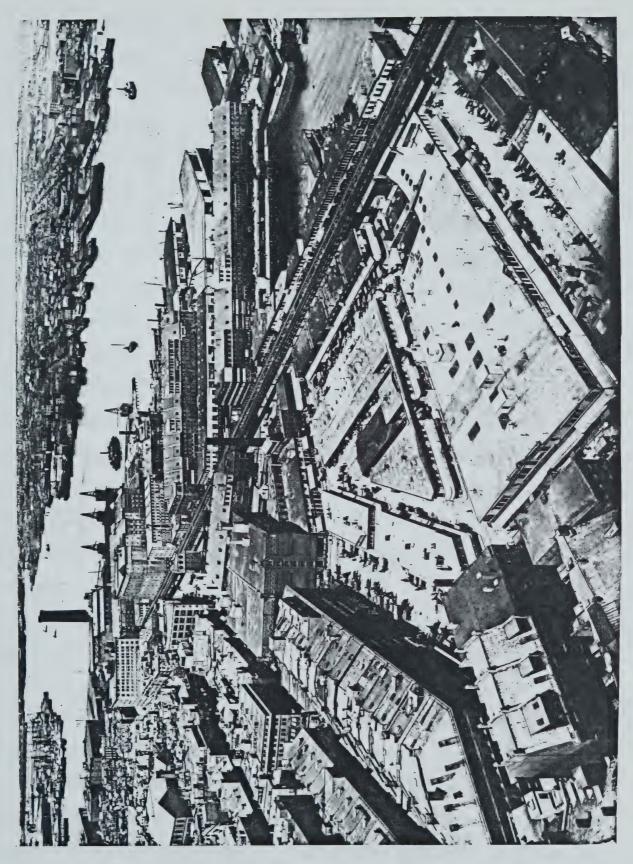


Illustration 16. The Industrialized North End/Waterfront during the 1920's.



Associated with the transformation of the neighborhood from a commercial to residential land use pattern was the sharp increase in institutions within the community and a decline in open space area due to high density development. (See Maps 14 and 15 on the next two pages.)

With the sharp and dramatic decline in commerce in trade during the Great Depression and the evolution of the streetcar suburbs of Dorchester, Roxbury, Brookline among others, the North End/Waterfront became a forgotten inner city ethnic community. Real estate declined considerably in value and residential structures built in the late nineteenth century were beginning to show their age. During the 1930's and early 1940's the future of the North End was uncertain. Banks were not granting mortgages and outmigration of residents exceeded inmigration. The close-knit Italian community continued to hold on to their neighborhood and traditions and the image of the North End as a slum led many to "write off the community" as a viable neighborhood for investment. In 1940 more than 60% of the buildings were 40 years or more old. The aged wharf buildings came to symbolize the city's economic decline and the rotting wharves posed serious health and safety problems.

All of this changed dramatically in the early 1950's when Boston planners began to realize that the North End/Waterfront was the symbolic heart of the city. (See Illustration 16 for an aerial view of the area in the 1950's.) The area was designated an Urban Renewal District with the expectation that the waterfront could be turned into an urban amenity.

Early plans for the waterfront called for the removal of all the wharves and historic maritime facilities and the development of new open space, commercial and residential usages. The completion of the Central



NORTH END-BOSTON LAND USE

AREAS
RESIDENTIAL
RESESSE INDUSTRIAL
ROSSES INDUSTRIAL
ROSSES INDUSTRIAL

KEY Ch CHURCH

R RECREATION S SCHOOL

FIRE STATION

SS SOCIAL SERVICES

PO POST OFFICE

P POLICE



By Fanny Rosenbaum de Cohen, M.I.T. D.U.S.P. Thesis, 1978. Map 14.







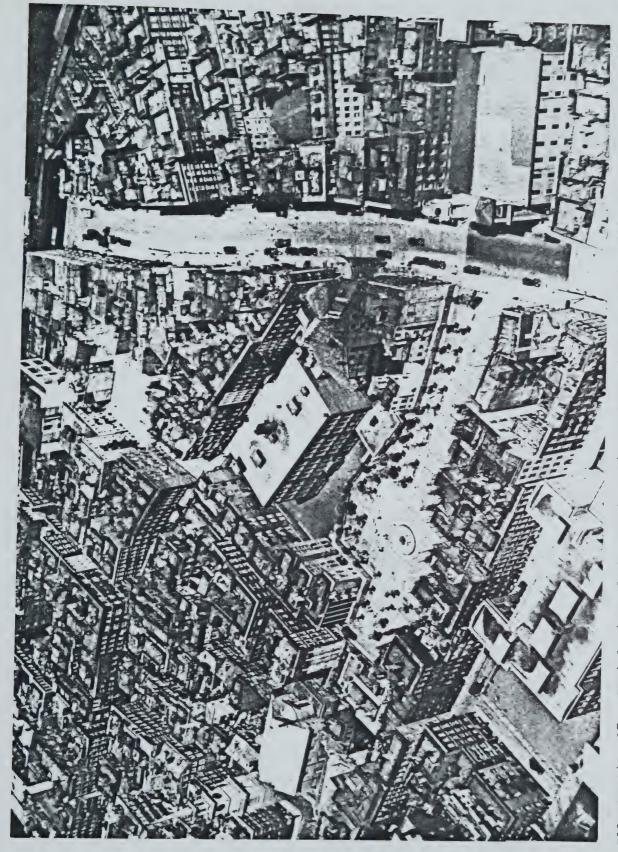
NORTH END-BOSTON BUILT AND OPEN SPACES

BUILT



By Fanny Rosenbaum de Cohen, M.I.T., D.U.S.P. Thesis, 1978. Map 15.





Aerial view of the North End/Waterfront in the 1950's with the Paul Revere Mall connecting Saint Stephen's Church (on right) to Old North Church (on left). Illustration 17.



Artery in the early 1950's was viewed, in part, as a convenient rationale to demolish many buildings in the Central Business District and the North End/Waterfront but fortunately many were saved. As Urban Renewal progressed a number of important wharves were saved and converted into housing and commercial usages. The waterfront area, once a vibrant shipping center, is today one of Boston's newest residential areas. The conversion of historic wharf buildings and the rehabilitation of commercial buildings in the Fulton and Commercial Street area have made the North End an extremely fashionable urban neighborhood once again.



Notes

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- Robert A. Woods, Americans in Process (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1902), p. 11.
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- ⁵John W. Reps, <u>The Making of Urban America: A History of City Planning in the United States</u> (Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1965), p. 141.
- Walter Muir Whitehill, <u>Boston: A Topographical History</u> (Cambridge, Mass.: Belknap Press, 1968), p. 28.
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CHAPTER II

DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGES AND RECENT TRENDS TOWARD REVITALIZATION

Introduction

The North End of Boston is one of the most vibrant ethnic, working class neighborhoods in the United States. Yet, its future is being threatened as low and moderate income families are being forced out of the rental market in their neighborhood due to intense real estate speculation.

Since the late 1950's when the City initiated its redevelopment program the local Waterfront area adjacent to the North End has been the object of tremendous public and private investment. Thus, an area of decaying wharves was transformed into a highly attractive and desirable residential area where only the wealthy could afford the exorbitant rents. As a direct result, the value of property in the adjoining North End community has increased steadily. The neighborhood has long enjoyed the reputation of being clean, safe and convenient and has become even more attractive to outsiders. With the development of a chic Waterfront residential community and the completion of the Faneuil Hall/Quincy Market complex this tiny ethnic community has become an economic pressure cooker.

For generations the North End has been a home to many of Boston's Italian families. It is still largely Italian and serves as a center of Italian culture. Densely packed along the main commercial streets are fresh vegetable stands, bakeries selling freshly baked breads and traditional Italian pastries, butcher shops, and dozens of small cafes and



restaurants. Like several other areas of Boston, however, the North End is seeing some of its traditional residents leave. At the same time, an influx of white collar professionals is moving to the area, willing to pay higher rents.

"The North End has been a strong Italian ethnic community since the early 1900's. The critical question these days is whether the North End can survive as a strong ethnic enclave next to downtown Boston. Many residents and public figures feel that the North End is currently losing its ethnic character as a result of outsiders moving in, and they fear that in the future the North End will be a community of outsiders."

Recent demographic trends seem to indicate that the community is, in fact, undergoing substantial change.

Demographic Analysis²

The City of Boston, similar to most major cities in the U.S., has experienced a substantial decline in population from 801,444 in 1950 to 697,197 in 1960 and 641,071 in 1970, a loss of 13% and 8%, respectively. In particular, the North End's population was reduced by 23% between 1950 and 1960 (from 15,374 to 11,841) and by 14% between 1960 and 1970 (from 11,841 to 10,134). The bulk of the latter decline took place between 1960 and 1965. Since then, population analysis indicates a stabilization, with a projected population increase of 14,500 as estimated by the Boston Redevelopment Authority for 1980.

After a period of decline in the total population between 1950 and 1970, the North End has experienced a modest but gradual gain in the total population during the 1970's. The 1978 estimate of population was 13,734.



Since 1970, approximately 500 people have moved into the North End/Water-front District of Boston each year. Most of the inmigration of new residents has occurred within the Downtown Urban Renewal District or in Census Tract 303 which was formerly the Waterfront warehouse district. The 1980 Census Data will most definitely indicate a new population of approximately 4,000 people living on the Waterfront. (See Table 1 for a breakdown of the North End/Waterfront population by Census Tracts.)

Table 1

North End/Waterfront Total Population, 1950-1970

Census Tract	1950	1960	1970	Average Change 1950-1960	Average Change 1960-1970
301	4,234	3,423	3,204	-21	-07
302	3,020	2,150	1,920	- 33	-11
304	4,935	3,595	3,033	-31	-17
305	3,161	2,673	1,977	-17	-30
303- (Urban Rene	N/A	N/A	432	N/A	N/A
Total	15,350	11,841	10,134	-23	-14

Source: BRA North End/Waterfront District Profile 1979-1981.

In 1980, the Center for Survey Research of the University of Massachusetts conducted a household survey of Boston's population and housing conditions. This document was recently published by the Boston Redevelopment Authority offers professionals, researchers and the lay public specific and accurate information about persons living in households in the City of Boston and its neighborhoods. Obviously, the main source of information on the characteristics of Boston households is the U.S. Census, but the detailed 1980 U.S. Census Data will not be available until at least 1982. Therefore, the Center for Survey Research Household Survey



does provide some evidence of the demographic changes occurring within the North End/Waterfront and reaffirms some of the recent trends toward revitalization. Unfortunately, the data for the North End/Waterfront is grouped with the totals for the Central Business District (which is primarily nonresidential) and Chinatown.

In general, the 1980 data for the Central District depicts a population which is younger, better educated, employed to a large degree in managerial and professional positions and living in better than average housing units on the Waterfront. To a large degree they have the flexibility and latitude to walk to work. The data appears to indicate that the back-to-the-city movement is real on Boston's Waterfront, and the "gentry" who have chosen to live in this district are not unlike their counterparts in other major U.S. cities who have rediscovered inner city urban neighborhoods and who prefer the ease and convenience of living in town near their place of employment.

Income Measures

In 1970, the average income for a family of 2 or more related individuals in the North End was \$8,321, only \$812 below the City level of \$9,133. In 1970, 33% of the population earned over \$10,000 with 25% between \$10,000 and \$15,000. In comparison with some of the other sections of the City, notable Charlestown, South Boston and East Boston, the North End rated favorably.

The data on occupations from the U.S. Census from 1950 to 1970 indicate a slight but definite increase in the number of professionals. In addition it shows a distinct increase in those employed as clerical and



kindred types, along with a very definite decline in employment in the category of operatives.

It is important to note the absolute decline in manufacturing jobs since 1960--1,727 or 38% of all jobs, to 1,245 or 28% in 1970. Not so incidentally, this represents a significant employment pattern since a majority of North End people are trained for the skilled and unskilled jobs usually found in manufacturing. The decline in available jobs in the North End from 4,572 (1960) to 4,401 (1970), or by 3.7% is slight, but the loss of manufacturing opportunities is more significant. Between 1962 and 1976, white collar workers increased from 20% to 42%, while blue collar workers decreased in number from 68% to 35%. With respect to employment and residence in the North End, a primary trend noted among people moving into the area is convenience to work; in 1970, 37.5% of the employed North End residents walked to work. By 1980, 58% of the residents living in the North End Waterfront walked to their place of employment.

There has been a slight increase in the income level of the total population, particularly those earning between \$15,000 and \$25,000 (approximately 12.5% increase between 1970 and 1975). This information is displayed in Table 2.

Table 2

Shift in Income Levels of All Families in the North End since 1971

Income Level	1970	1975	Change
Under \$6,000	30 %	36.5%	+ 6.5%
6,000-10,000	37	28.7	- 8.2
10,000-15,000	26	19.8	- 6.2
15,000-25,000	6	12.6	+ 6.6
25,000-over	1	2.4	+ 1.4

Source: 1970 U.S. Census and 1975 B.R.A. Household Survey.



Actual figures of the Center for Survey Research Housing Survey indicate that by 1980 29% of the population within the Central District earned between \$10-15,000 per year, 11% of the population earned between \$15-20,000 per year and 25% of the population earned over \$20,000 per year. By 1980, the medium income for the City of Boston was \$10,700 versus \$12,500 in the Central District.

Educational Levels

In the North End, the level of educational attainment was low when compared to the rest of the city and the total metropolitan area. In 1970, the median number of years of education completed was 8.4 versus a citywide average of 12.1. In 1970, only 24.4% of the population had graduated from high school and 4% from college. In addition, North End youth have the highest drop-out rates of any neighborhood in the city system and a significant portion of the immigrant adult population is non-English speaking or illiterate.

These figures contrast sharply with 1980 indices for residents living in or near the Waterfront area. By 1980, the Center for Survey Research Household Survey revealed that 27% of the population had completed college in contrast to 13% for the city as a whole. 17% of the population in the Central District had finished at least 1 to 3 years of college education versus 19% for the city and 16% of the population had completed graduate degrees versus a figure of 9% for the City of Boston. Obviously, the "newcomers" who currently live in the Waterfront District have substantially skewed the overall data for the area, further indicating the sharp contrast in lifestyles and educational attainment that currently exists between the North End and the adjacent Waterfront community.



Age Levels

Table 3 illustrates changes in the age characteristics of the North End. In 1950, 19.4% of the population was 55 years of age or older; by 1975, the B.R.A. Household Survey of the North End/Waterfront indicated that 29.4% of the area's population was 55 years of age or older. At present, this neighborhood has a large elderly population living on fixed incomes and the median age of the North End has increased steadily since 1950. Since 1970, there has been a decrease of 5% in the number of families with younger children and an increase in the 24-34 year old age group as young professionals who live alone in apartments or condominiums continue to inmigrate into this area. A population shift is also evident in the percentage decline of the child age (0-14 years) population. In 1950, 23% of the population was 0-14 years of age; by 1975 this figure had declined to 13.3%. Decreasing family size, fewer children per family and later marriages appear to be affecting the demography of the North End/Waterfront.

Table 3

Changes in Age Characteristics from 1950 to 1975

Age	Percent of Total Population				
	1950	1960	1970	1975	
0-14	22.5%	23 %	18.3%	13.3%	
15-19	7.4	7	7.6	7.8	
20-24	9.0	7.7	8.8	10.5	
25-34	19.0	12.5	11.7	15.8	
35-44	13.3	14.7	11.1	8.2	
45-54.	9.3	12.2	14.8	15.0	
55-64	11.0	8.9	12.9	15.5	
65+	8.4	14.2	14.6	13.9	

Source: U.S. Census of Population, 1950 to 1970 and the 1975 BRA Household Survey of the North End/Waterfront.



Ethnic Character

The Census, the BRA Survey and other studies all indicate a drop in the number of persons of Italian ancestry living in the neighborhood (68%-62% from 1960 to 1970) and those coming into the neighborhood. The median age for the Italian head of household in 1970 was 53 years. In 1970, fifteen percent of all Italian heads of household were between the ages of 40 and 64 years.

It is difficult to determine net outmigration from the North End.

However, between 1970 and 1974, an average of 500 people have moved into the area annually. As for remaining an ethnic community, the percentage of foreign-born residents arriving between 1970 and 1974 declined from 29% in 1970 to only 14% in 1975. On the basis of this data and of the U.S.

Census which indicated a decline in the number of foreign and mixed parentage people (from 8,529 in 1960 to 6,896 in 1970), it appears that the North End is no longer receiving a large number of native Italian immigrants. Therefore, it may eventually lose its identity as an ethnic community.

In recent years many professional observers and media types either working in or writing about the North End have recorded the loss of cultural values and Italian character of the neighborhood. "The young people show signs of unrest, boredom and low educational motivation. The adult population faces pressure to adopt American values in order to advance economically, conflicting with the desire of living in an ethnic community, and the elderly, most resistant to social change, are becoming increasingly dependent on the community for physical, social and emotional support." 3



Housing Stock in the North End

Current trends indicate a change in the demographic makeup of the North End and an increase in the cost of structures and rents as a result of rehabilitation construction costs and housing market pressures in general. Although these changes have been slow, they have been consistent. The potential for major changes in the future, however, is exacerbated by these continued and increased pressures in the North End. Inevitably the impact on lower-income individuals and families will be most severe and could potentially force many out of the neighborhood due to these market increases. Current and future changes in the North End can be attributed to both external and internal forces. The external forces affect and accelerate the internal characteristics of change in the North End.

These internal demographic changes have gradually affected the housing market in the North End. The potention for higher rents has increased the market value of the housing stock. This trend toward an increasing demand for housing in the North End will be an ongoing influence on housing costs.

Historically, the housing has served as lower income tenement dwellings, most of which had no plumbing facilities. Often, units had very small rooms. The ongoing upgrading and repairs required of older housing stock and contemporary space needs has been highly inconsistent in the North End. The 1975 BRA Survey has shown that as much as 32% of existing dwelling units still have either no plumbing facilities or inadequate plumbing; and that 1,100 of the 4,100 dwelling units needed \$1,000 or more repairs to bring them up to code.

Case studies have shown that wide discrepancies exist in current levels of building condition and upkeep. Although many buildings are well



maintained, possibly reflecting the relatively large percentage of owneroccupied buildings, until recently there has been little incentive for
many owners to upgrade their buildings. Recorded, as well as unrecorded,
repairs and dwelling changes are continuously being undertaken; yet many
units have been essentially untouched and remain in distressed conditions.

Owner Occupancy

Of the occupied housing units counted in the 1970 Census, 14.4% (560/3,873) were owner occupied, compared to 11.1% (440/3,978) in 1960. The citywide owner occupied rate was 27.2% in 1970. Since a majority of the structures within the North End/Waterfront contain three or more dwelling units and since U.S. Census data is tabulated by owner occupied units rather than buildings, the percentage of owner occupancy and home ownership within the North End/Waterfront is much higher. The 1970 Census data indicates that approximately 560 buildings are owner-occupied in the North End. This study has determined that the North End contains 962 buildings. These two figures indicate that 58.2% (560/962) of the buildings in the North End are owner occupied. Since 1970, there has been a substantial amount of condominium conversions on the Waterfront and to a lesser degree within the North End. Since there are few condominiums in the North End, we can assume that a unit which is owner-occupied is the same as a building being owner-occupied. Hopefully, detailed information on owner-occupancy of condominium units on the Waterfront versus owneroccupancy of buildings within the North End will be further clarified once the 1980 U.S. Census data becomes available. In any case, North Enders' owner-occupancy of buildings versus units is substantially higher than the current figures indicate.



Unit Types

In 1970, 84% of the housing units were between three and five rooms in size, with another 8% ranging from six rooms upwards and a final 7% sized at one or two rooms. The median number of persons per unit was 2.58% in 1970. A little more than half the units were occupied by one or two persons (54%) while the remainder were occupied by three or more persons. However, the size of these units are on the whole small. Most apartments have undersized rooms or rooms that are unusable because of poor light or ventilation. Storage is a frequent problem in unrehabilitated units, and many units have no general closet or storage space which has forced interior rooms to be used for this purpose. Kitchen and pantry space is generally small in scale and lacks modern conveniences.

The larger space needs of families and the general shortage of these units in the North End has been an important housing conflict. The traditionally small tenement space allocations to families is no longer acceptable to many households and has forced many families to relocate to other areas of the city.

Rent Levels

According to the 1970 census, some 63% of the total rental units in the North End were occupied by tenants who were paying 25% or more of their income towards rent; moreover, some 27% were paying 35% or more of their income toward rent. The 1970 census also indicated that some 85.2% of the tenant population was paying less than \$100 per month for rent, while 97% were paying less than \$150 per month, and that less than a percentile were paying more than \$200 per month. By 1975, the rent level had risen appreciably. The BRA telephone survey taken in 1975 showed only 40% paying less than \$100 per month, while 60% were paying less than \$200.



Although significant rent differences do exist in the North End, rents have been somewhat stabilized by a large percentage of rent controlled buildings (approximately 50%). Many units have not had large rent increases for several years and, therefore, still offer a relatively cheap residential stock in Boston's central city. However, this is indicative of the condition of the housing stock. Cold water flats or units that lack other plumbing facilities can rent as low as \$50 per month for a two-bedroom unit.

Vacancy Levels

The vacancy rate is generally low in the North End, especially for units categorized as being in fair-to-good condition. The vacancy rate, however, for units in poor condition or lacking plumbing facilities was somewhat larger. The demand for rental units and specifically condominiums, in the area presently exceeds the supply. Recently, trends toward substantial rehabilitation of buildings in the North End has naturally led to an increased market value of properties. Conversely this has had a strong impact on rent schedules. Typically, a two-bedroom unit with adequate services will cost between \$120 and \$160 per month. Similar family units of four-room apartments rent between \$180 and \$250 per month. Tenant turnover has also allowed units to be deregulated. In addition, more recent pressures for downtown housing has allowed many landlords to do major rehabilitation of their units. Legally, rental units which have had over \$10,000 invested are automatically exempted from rent control. Rents in these units have typically doubled. This major rehabilitation activity has essentially forced many tenants out of existing units and has enabled a new class of tenant to emerge in the neighborhood.



Another effect of rehabilitation has been the conversion of units into smaller dwellings and condominiums. Conversion was one of the most difficult factors to assess. According to building permit classifications, 51.7% of the total permits that exceeded \$15,000 included a change in occupancy. Although the data is sketchy, the assumption can safely be made that many of these occupancy changes have conformed to the needs of the incoming young professional group who can afford the rental increases.

While condominium conversions have primarily focused along the Water-front, the demand for these units in the North End is increasing and can be expected to continue. Purchase costs have ranged from \$50 to \$100 a square foot on the Waterfront. Typically, an average 1,000 sq. ft. unit would cost \$70,000. Condominiums in the North End itself have generally sold for lower costs—between \$35 and \$50 per sq. ft. However, even at this price, units are beyond the purchase potential of most North Enders.

The North End of today is clearly a much different neighborhood than it was ten years ago. Its European ambience wrought from narrow streets filled with people epitomizes a successful Boston neighborhood. City planner Jane Jacobs has called it the nation's best urban neighborhood. In 1978, after an absence of 25 years, Jane Jacobs returned to the North End and liked what she saw.

One has to remember that when Jacobs last looked at Boston, the then local establishment told her that the North End was a slum and there was nothing to do but level it like the West End. She angrily disagreed in her classic book, The Death and Life of Great American Cities which attacked conventional city planning and challenged the right of cities to destroy whole neighborhoods in the name of urban renewal. Knowing that, one can better understand her delight in walking through the North End to find a dynamic neighborhood that 25 years earlier she knew could emerge if the bulldozers of urban renewal could be held at bay. 4



And as Diane Dumanoski states in her recent article in American Preservation on the North End,

What has changed even more quickly than the ethnic composition of the neighborhood is its image, the "slum" that Jane Jacobs had prophetically sought to defend has come to be seen as a vital, interesting and desirable place to live. Outsiders no longer come in search of cheap rents as they did a decade ago. Today young professionals pay healthy sums for condominiums. Real estate agents report the demand for apartments and condominiums in the area exceeds the supply.

Today, the low and moderate income residents of the North End view the recently renovated Waterfront and Quincy Market areas with a growing sense of alienation and dismay as they watch those of a markedly different socio-economic class buy and renovate properties within their neighborhood.

Waterfront Urban Renewal Area

The Waterfront community is one of Boston's newest residential sectors, created through the urban renewal process. Formerly, the district was used for commercial and industrial purposes and had few residents. While this community geographically is a part of the North End, socially and physically, it is not an extension of the Italian community.

The Downtown Waterfront-Faneuil Hall Urban Renewal Project was initiated in 1964. During this period the project has received \$35.9 million in Federal urban renewal funds, \$14 million in local funds, \$4.7 million in Community Development funds and \$1.35 million from the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. The major thrust of this investment was to improve the total environmental quality of this historic district and to promote residential, institutional, and commercial development. Public monies were spent to provide improvements such as streets, sewers, sidewalks and open space areas needed to stimulate private resotration, rehabilitation and conversion of the existing warehouse structures into prime residential units. In addition two developments (260 units of housing) for the elderly were completed.

Major non-residential developments which have been completed include the construction of the New England Aquarium and the Aquarium Auditorium and Pavilion, the restoration of the Gardner Building at Long Wharf, restoration of the Quincy Market and



Merchants Row for general business use, the creation of East India Row Park, the Waterfront Park and Aquarium Walkway. 6

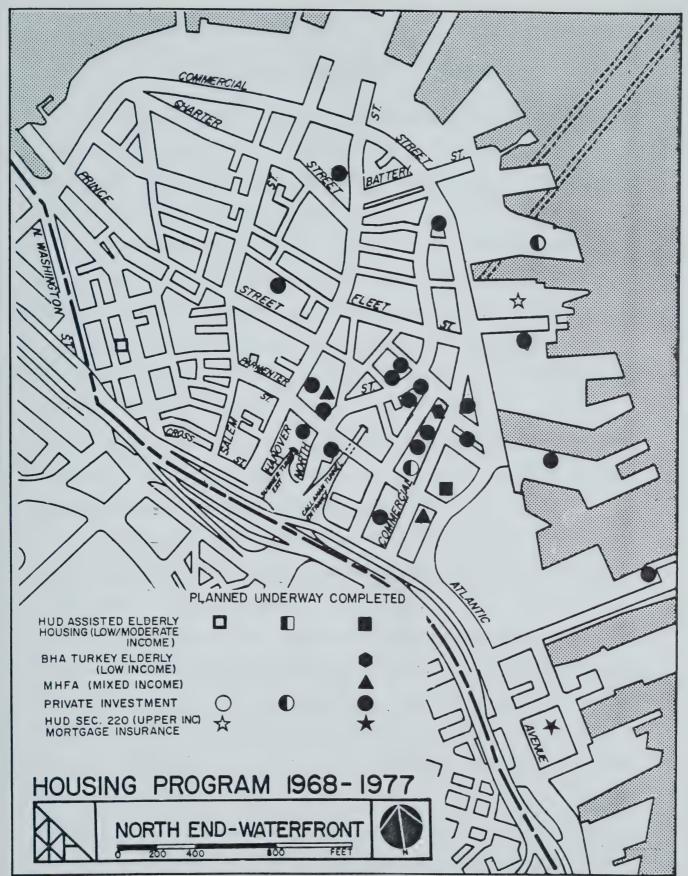
The Waterfront housing stock consists primarily of new and rehabilitated luxury apartments and condominiums, many of which were surveyed for their historical or architectural significance. (Detailed information on their evolution appears in the Appendix of this thesis.) Since 1970, approximately 1,000 luxury and market rental units have been created either through new construction or conversion of warehouse buildings. Most of the renovations consist of a mixed use of commercial, residential and office space. (See Map 16 on the next page.)

The 1970 Census recorded a population of approximately 432 in the waterfront area which was not a residential area until the advent of urban renewal. At that time, the median income was \$11,000 with 60% of the households having incomes over \$10,000. By the summer of 1975, when the BRA conducted a survey of Waterfront residents, there were 775 households, half of which resided in the recently completed Harbor Towers. Most of the households were small: 40% contained one person and 48% contained two people. Most Waterfront residents were thirty years old or older; 38% of the households had incomes over \$25,000 and only 16% earned less than \$15,000. Most Waterfront residents (68%) were in professional or technical occupations.

Today, the residential population numbers about 3,300 and will peak at about 4,500 when the urban renewal project is completed. The majority of the new residents both in the luxury and market rent units as well as those in the subsidized units are either children or have older children who no longer reside at home. 7

The astonishing success of Boston's Waterfront has convinced bankers and developers that investment within this area is safe and more importantly, the "rate of return" on adaptive reuse projects and new construction has far exceeded the real estate community's initial expectations of this area of Boston.





Map 16. Housing Program 1968-1977. Source: Boston Redevelopment Authority District Profile and Proposed 1979-1981 Neighborhood Improvement Program.



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Major Public and Private Investments

Development pressures in or adjacent to the Waterfront and the North End continue to amaze even the most optimistic real estate speculator.

Some of the projects which are underway, are in the planning stages or have recently been completed include:

- 1. A proposed Nursing Home, sponsored by the North End Community
 Health Center on the corners of Richmond and Fulton Streets will be a
 200-bed facility of new construction on the site of what is now a parking
 lot. The initial 121-A tax agreement has been approved by the Boston
 Redevelopment Authority and Graham Gund Associates have been hired as the
 principal architects.
- Lincoln Wharf, a massive, underutilized MBTA power plant has been considered for low and moderate income housing by the San Marco Society, the developers of San Marco Condominiums.
- 3. The Vermont Building, a large industrial warehouse, has been purchased by a young developer and an extensive adaptive reuse project will yield market level condominiums.
- 4. The Hertz Garage on Commercial Street has been looked upon at various times for a high rise hotel or apartment building and has recently been purchased by a local restaurant owner. The garage provides parking facilities currently on three levels and a proposed high rise structure will be incompatible with the high scale and density of buildings in the surrounding Copps Hill area.
- 5. Sargeant's Wharf, currently a parking lot and one of the most valuable parcels remaining in the Urban Renewal District was designated years ago as the site of up to 350 units of mixed income housing in a



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facility called "The Galleria." The original developers were to be the North End Businessmen's Association but within the past year a new group has emerged and are bidding on the BRA-owned parcel. A determination has yet to be made as to who the potential developers will be, what the "package" will consist of and how financing will be arranged.

- 6. Spot rehabilitations and condominium conversions have accelerated the turnover of real estate within the area. Initially, most condominium conversions were concentrated within the Fulton-Commercial and Urban Renewal Districts. This is no longer the case. A number of projects are now near completion on Hanover, Prince and North Streets.
- 7. "The Inn on the Waterfront" hotel, currently under construction at Long Wharf, will contain 395 rooms, 225 parking spaces and a number of restaurants and will be operated by the Marriott Corporation. Morton Zuckerman is the principal developer and Araldo Cossutta is the designer. The hotel will contain a number of restaurants in an unusual "step down" triangular-shaped building and will open within the next year.
- 8. A small "European type" hotel is currently being built on North Street within the Blackstone Block across from Quincy Markets and adjacent to Haymarket. This 157 room hotel, although not within the North End/ Waterfront district, has been of some concern to the Haymarket Pushcart Peddlers and North End residents. Haymarket has traditionally been Boston's regional food center and magnet for tourists. The new hotel (currently under construction) will literally have egress into Haymarket and many fear that the encroachment of the hotel will change the ambiance and economic vitality of Haymarket.
- 9. In addition, a large-scale parking facility with retail space on the first level has been completed to service Quincy Markets and the



Downtown. While the need for such a facility was apparent and part of the overall master plan for the area, its presence and prime location continues to bring automobiles and has increased traffic and circulation problems into this area.

- 10. The recently completed development at Union Wharf has created a complex of 59 condominiums in the original granite structure and 30 new town houses. The rehabilitation was undertaken by the developers of Lewis Wharf and has produced housing beyond the reach of even some of the gentry.
- 11. A restaurant, residential units and a parking garage have been proposed for Rowes Wharf adjacent to Harbor Towers but nothing has materialized to date.
- 12. The U.S. Coast Guard Base at the foot of Hanover Street is currently undertaking a ten-year development plan that will substantially upgrade their present facility and should be "monitored" by local residents.

All of these projects have and will continue to have "spin-off" effects on the North End community and some, in fact, have had an adverse effect on the neighborhood but are significant economic revitalization projects for the City of Boston.

Back-to-the-City Movement

From Boston to San Francisco, this nation's cities are beginning to experience a comeback. The astonishing success of Boston's Waterfront recycling projects have convinced bankers and developers throughout the country that adaptive reuse is not only economically feasible but a healthy process for cities in need of a solid tax base.



The rehabilitation movement of today indicates that neighborhood upgrading has begun or is in process in so many areas throughout the country that this trend cannot be dismissed as accidental. Most of this upgrading has been done through the private sector, and therefore has been difficult to control or monitor. Many people feel that this revitalization is a welcomed treat for our nation's neighborhoods after years of disinvestment and redlining by banks and insurance companies. To a large degree, this kind of thinking is valid, as the advantages of homeownership oftentimes outweigh the disadvantages. However, restoring older structures can be very expensive if one is to adhere to strict design and code enforcement standards. Most neighborhood people living in such structures usually cannot or have no desire to conform to such strict guidelines. This is beginning to lead to a surge of displacement followed by upgrading and rehabilitation.

What keeps surfacing is that generally rehabilitation of housing stock has almost always created conflict between long-time community groups (if the area was previously occupied by low and moderate income people) and "downtown" financial and political interests. In addition, socioeconomic conflict usually results when low-income minority and elderly residents are displaced from their homes by professional, middle-class, and generally white people. Whether this is "gentrification" or "reinvestment" via corporate wholesaling of residences or public investments, the impact on human affairs is the same.

In the neighborhoods of Baltimore, Boston and Washington, D.C., where individual structures have been abandoned through years of decline, preservation, rehabilitation and adaptive reuse of structures through homesteading, auctions, and "sweat equity" programs have been tremendously positive



in saving the fabric of blocks of buildings from the all too familiar wrecker's ball of the late 1950's and 1960's. We have finally begun to recognize the economic, as well as the visual, potentials of converting otherwise obsolete buildings whose individual architectural features may be insignificant, but whose overall contribution to an area can be beneficial.

Old buildings are usually centrally or conveniently located near transportation, public services and shopping districts. Thus recycling buildings makes good sense and can play an important role in the vitality of the city. Old buildings are proving to be very attractive to today's eye. New housing has proven in many cases to be very dull and uniform.

If American cities and towns are to become stable, they need people who will live in them by choice, not like many poor, who are captives.

Without such people, the city lacks a strong tax base and renewed vitality. The middle class who are beginning to return to cities and small towns want to live in solid housing stock and have convenient stores surrounding them and want to be guaranteed public safety. Revitalization nowadays means the creation of a total environment where each part sums up to a whole. Scale, density and size of buildings are important, for people are now beginning to have an awareness of the interrelationship of buildings and sites that exist within an urban context. While inflation and the rise in new housing costs cannot be discounted, it is also true that tastes in housing have changed in recent years. Older housing abandoned by a previous generation of homeowners, has recently come to be favored by many prospective buyers for the quality and durability of its construction, and for its architectural value. Old buildings have "lots of soul,"



they make people happy, and in many respects offer dynamic living space which does not exist in suburbia.

At the same time that suburban life is becoming less inviting, it is also becoming more expensive. One of the most important causes of the movement of the gentry into the cities is the skyrocketing costs of single family houses and even scarcer land. When small suburban ranch houses sell for more than \$100,000, it is no wonder that more and more young people are investing in cooperatives and condominiums in the city. 8

Neighborhood preservation surely has an important and proper role; but by "upgrading" housing stock the city has begun to attract a new population which threatens the continued existence of this cohesive community. Long considered Boston's most stable, most colorful and stable parochial neighborhood, the North End has been inhabited by Italian-Americans since the 1880's. The current physical and social changes are threatening the social cohesion of the ethnic population. Many long-time residents feel that the influx of the gentry into their neighborhood may create a community that will be radically different from the existing ethnic neighborhood. The question which obviously comes to mind is, what will happen to the long-time residents of the North End who are experiencing neighborhood revitalization? Too much of it, too fast, without any protection for those who already reside in the central cities, initiates a process known as "gentrification" that displaces the elderly, blue collar workers and the unemployed in favor of professionals and white collar workers. Renters are replaced by homeowners. Singles and couples without children migrate into rehabilitated neighborhoods in significant numbers. 11

The North End used to be an old-fashioned ethnic neighborhood. Now it's a playground for professionals. One Boston journalist commented:



... if the middle class continued to invade the North End and buy every piece of property that comes on the market and converts each of these buildings to condominiums then the North End will one day be Italian only in flavor. It will have Italian restaurants and bakeries and colorful markets, all for the tourist trade, but the ... North End's housing, the base supporting its cultural identity, will be occupied by young lawyers and architects and by designers and doctors who can afford to pay the swollen rents or buy a condominium. 12

The Potential of Displacement within the North End

There is certainly nothing wrong with better housing conditions and improved goods and services being brought into a neighborhood. However, the concern is that neighborhood projects include safeguards for low and moderate income people who live within the gentrified neighborhoods. It must be possible for those living in an area to remain in that area if they wish. A community should be allowed to be maintained as a place open to all income levels.

A study on displacement by the National Urban Coalition (1978) as well as a book by Phillip Clay (1979) on Neighborhood Renewal point out that not all neighborhood revitalization efforts have to result in displacement. Rehabilitation undertaken by long-term residents who plan to remain in the area helps to stabilize the neighborhood. Professor Clay refers to this type of revitalization activity as "incumbent upgrading" as opposed to gentrification.

Incumbent upgrading occurs most often in moderate income neighborhoods where revitalization primarily has been accomplished by existing residents, joined by some new residents, who are usually of the same socio-economic class, as part of a natural growth and turnover process. These neighborhoods generally have strong organizations and a sense of identification. There is substantial homeownership, housing of good quality and some sense that the neighborhood with its present population is at least an adequate environment. In the North End a fair amount of incumbent upgrading has occurred in the areas adjacent to the Waterfront and on Hanover Street where "spot gentrification" is evident. In a large sense,



the physical investments reflect greater confidence on the part of owner-investers in the total neighborhood. 13

In the North End, many positive measures have been taken to curb the many negative impacts of displacement, but there is still much to be done. Some of the current solutions, and potential strategies and goals will be addressed in Chapter Three but at present, there are still a number of external pressures on the North End which continue to increase the potential of displacement. The North End's close proximity to the Central Business District has left the North End vulnerable to the ongoing economic and political changes in this area.

In recent years, the rapid transition of the downtown to a primarily office-based land use pattern has begun to encroach on the once isolated residential areas of the North End. The Government Center Urban Renewal Project, the plans for Charlestown Navy Yard, South Station, the Leather District, and Theatre District, all are contributing to the high demand for housing and real estate speculation in and around the North End/ Waterfront area. The renovation of Quincy Markets, hailed as an urban revitalization success story, clearly has affected the commercial vitality of the small businesses and restaurants within the North End. To date, the community has not undertaken a market study to determine the economic impact of Quincy Markets on the commercial vitality and long-standing reputation of the North End as a regional food center. The bakeries, fruit and produce stores, meat markets and Italian restaurants have always catered to the general needs of the local population as well as large numbers of people in the metropolitan area, and some local businessmen have indicated that the Quincy Marketplace complex has been detrimental to their small businesses.



At present, large-scale development, land use and revitalization plans for North Station and the proposed Depression of the Central Artery will undoubtedly have major impacts on the North End/Waterfront, if one or both of these projects is undertaken. These two proposals are briefly reviewed below.

North Station Development

Currently, the large warehouse and commercial district that lies on the western edge of the North End contains a large percentage of vacant or underutilized structures. The area has many commercial and entertainment activities of dubious long-term potential. Its capacity for redevelopment, however, seems highly probable. Studies by the BRA have indicated that development interest does exist for large-scale investment in office conversions. The promixity of the area to Government Center as well as the hospital complex in the West End has created a favorable context for rehabilitation activity.

This trend, while not directly affecting the North End community, will continue the transition from manufacturing to office-based uses in the city. This loss of employment opportunities, critical to many blue collar workers, will make the downtown area a much less probable area in which to live by these groups. Increasing market pressures by office and professional workers for inner-city housing will continue to exacerbate the already fragile housing market in the North End.

Depression of the Central Artery

The future of the proposed Depression of the Central Artery, although far from certainty, would have a major impact on the North End and should be an important consideration for any decisions in the community. The



Depressed Central Artery has long been favored by State Department of Transportation planners. For years now, the existing artery has been a subject of major concern as it cannot adequately absorb the amount of traffic that flows into the highway daily. It was designed in 1948 to carry 75,000 vehicles a day. In 1978, 165,000 vehicles utilized the expressway daily, making it the busiest road in the Commonwealth, connecting Southern New England with Northern New England through downtown Boston. The proposed three-mile replacement would remove the elevated structure, would supposedly ease the traffic flow problems and create a rail link between North and South Stations and cost \$1.7 billion (in 1978 dollars), of which 90% would be financed by federal highway funds.

The highway has served as a physical barrier separating the North End from the rest of the city. For years now it has been affectionately known as "the Chinese Wall" or "the Green Monster" by local residents. This monumental transportation project, if ever approved by the Federal Department of Transportation, could potentially take ten years to build on a proposed "round-the-clock" construction schedule and clearly will seriously impact the quality of life and the environment of the North End during construction. Once completed, the North End would be reconnected to the downtown and the physical barrier between it and the city would be removed. This could potentially open up the community to even more development pressures as the newly created land above the Central Artery itself would probably be subject to a high-density expansion of the downtown core type of growth.

The Central Artery was completed in the early 1950's to move commuters to and from the emerging suburbs around Boston to the jobs in the city.



At that time, little thought was given to the impact of the structure on the North End or to the hundreds of buildings that were razed to create this artery. The elevated highway was built with the knowledge that in twenty years it would need to be renovated. The current proposal to depress the Central Artery would remove the blight and visual eyesore that the highway presently creates and would essentially complete Boston's Urban Renewal programs. It would be the finishing touch for one of the City's most successful financial and political ventures—the Faneuil Hall/Quincy Market Complex and the Waterfront. In light of the economic pressures and housing the community has already undergone and continues to face, residents have begun to ask whether the proposed artery plan is in the best interest of the neighborhood.

Admittedly, the issues confronting the North End today are complex and multifaceted. They are affecting the residents in a variety of ways and making the community a victim of its own success. Displacement is not seen by most observers as a serious problem yet in the North End. But all will agree that the gentrification of the adjacent Waterfront will continue to have "spillover" effects as young professionals cross Atlantic Avenue and move into condominiums on Fulton Street and on lower Hanover Street. In addition, the probable increase of office space due to contiguous North Station development may add to existing pressures. Additional office space might result as well if the Central Artery is depressed and the land above it is used for development. Development might attract even more professionals to this area for convenience to work and cultural opportunities.

Within this framework affordable housing is of critical importance to the community. If present trends in the level of rents continue, the



original residents of the North End, especially the elderly who comprise approximately 29% of the population of the North End will be forced to relocate outside the neighborhood. "To the extent that displaced elderly individuals cannot relocate in areas equally close to services, displacement will particularly affect them. The elderly of the North End may suffer disproportionately through the loss of old social ties and familiar surroundings." 14

This kind of displacement would finally erode away the social cohesiveness of the various subneighborhoods in the North End as we know it today. While the methods of resident removal is politically more subtle than the systematic people removal of the West End urban renewal process of the 1950's, the outcome may be the same. This ever-present potential for social, economic and cultural displacement of neighborhood people could transform the area into a place alien to lifelong residents.



Notes

- ¹Boston Redevelopment Authority, North End/Waterfront District
 Profile 1978-1980 Neighborhood Improvement Program (City of Boston, Boston Redevelopment Authority, Neighborhood Planning Program, Summer, 1977), p. 6.
- ²Janet Billane, et al., <u>Housing in the North End: Strategies for Low and Moderate Income Housing Development</u> (Boston: Boston College, December 15, 1978), pp. 30ff. Much of the demographic information contained in the first section of this chapter originates from this unpublished report. The author of this thesis was principal advisor and supervisor to a Planning Lab sponsored and developed for four Boston College graduate students in the School of Social Planning at the North End Union in Boston, Mass., in the Fall of 1978.
- ³Fanny Rosenbaum de Cohen, "Open Spaces in the North End, Guidelines for Community Control over the Functional and Formal Characteristics of the Physical Structure" (Thesis, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Department of Urban Studies and Planning, 1978), p. 31.
- ⁴Ian Menzies, "Urban Critic Jane Jacobs Revisits North End, Likes What She Sees," <u>Boston Globe</u>, April 17, 1978.
- ⁵Diane Dumanoski, "Boston's Italian North End, Changing Immigrant Neighborhood Still is 'Home' to Former Residents," <u>American Preservation</u>, Vol. 2, No. 3 (Feb./March 1979), p. 44.
- ⁶Boston Redevelopment Authority, North End Waterfront District Profile 1979-1981, Neighborhood Improvement Program (City of Boston, Boston Redevelopment Authority, Neighborhood Planning Program, 1979), p. 13.
 - ⁷Ibid., p. 5.
- ⁸Fleetwood Blake, "Rediscovering the City, the New Elite and the Urban Renaissance," New York Times Magazine, January 14, 1979, p. 22.
- ⁹"'Upgrading' refers to the process by which neighborhoods experience substantial improvement in the quality of their existing housing stock and, frequently, in addition, neighborhood-wide infrastructure or cosmetic improvement." Timothy James Pattison, "The Process of Neighborhood Upgrading and Gentrification: An Examination of Two Neighborhoods in the Boston Metropolitan Area" (Thesis, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Department of Urban Studies and Planning, 1977), p. 2.
- 10"The term 'gentrification' will be used to distinguish upgrading that is attributable to the action of a more affluent in-migration group from that which occurs through the efforts of incumbent residents." Ibid.
- 11 The National Commission on Neighborhoods, "People Building Neighborhoods: Final Report to the President and Congress of the U.S.: (Washington, D.C.: The National Commission on Neighborhoods, March 19, 1979), p. 19.



- 12 Ken Hartnett, "Tracking the Return of the Gentry: The Bad Side of Central City Chic," Boston Globe, May 28, 1977, p. 7.
- 13 Phillip Clay, Neighborhood Renewal: Middle Class Resettlement and Incumbent Upgrading in American Neighborhoods (Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, D.C. Heath and Company, 1979), p. of draft.
- 14Biliana Cincin-Sain, "The Costs and Benefits of Neighborhood Revitalization," in <u>Urban Revitalization</u>, Vol. 18, ed. Donald Rosenthal (Beverly Hills, Calif.: Sage Publications, 1980), p. 65.



CHAPTER III

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS, STRATEGIES AND GOALS TO MAINTAIN LOW AND MODERATE INCOME HOUSING IN THE NORTH END/WATERFRONT

Introduction

The North End/Waterfront community of today is in many ways a victim of its own success. Over the past ten years the transformation of a decayed waterfront warehouse district into Boston's newest residential community has created economic and social issues of concern to the indigenous population. The policy recommendations, strategies and goals listed in this chapter detail a number of self-help initiatives to help maintain low and moderate income housing within the North End that would effectively balance the market level housing stock of the Waterfront. The continued maintenance and rehabilitation of existing structures within the North End/Waterfront is a primary goal of this thesis. The preservation of buildings by the indigenous population can help minimize the potential of displacement, stabilize the neighborhood's existing population and, at the same time, preserve and protect the historical and cultural significance of this community.

A variety of self-help strategies such as community development corporations, cooperatives, neighborhood housing services programs and historic district designation can help minimize the changes occurring within the North End/Waterfront real estate market and are described in the text of this chapter. The key to any comprehensive long range plan



for this area should emphasize and conserve the special character and flavor that makes the North End/Waterfront a unique urban neighborhood.

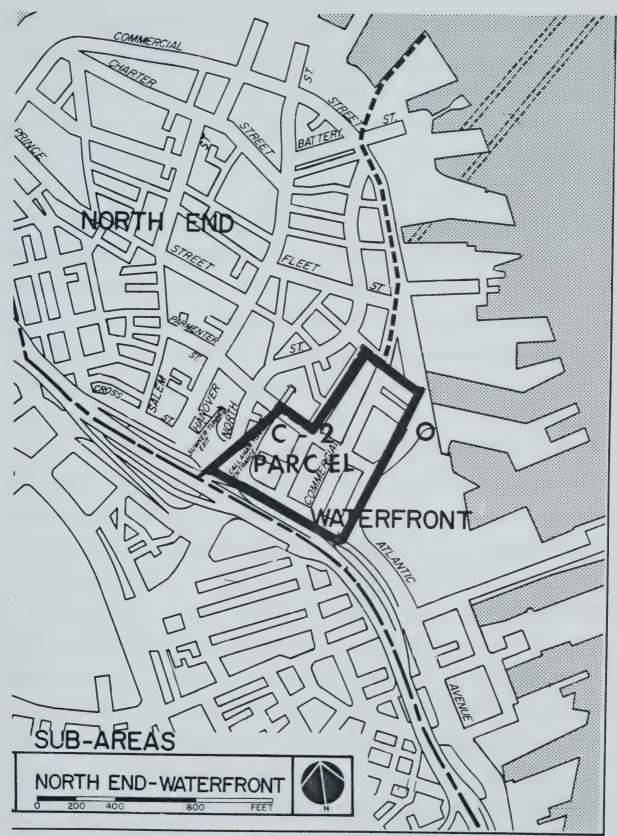
Urban Renewal Leads to Neighborhood Self Help

As far back as 1963, as part of its policy to revitalize the Central Business District, the Boston Redevelopment Authority created an Urban Renewal plan for the Downtown-Waterfront. At the time of the plan's inception, it was expected that development in the Waterfront Area would help relieve the North End's severe congestion problem, remedy existing conditions of blight along the Waterfront, and help stabilize the city's tax base by bringing the middle class and business back to the city. The BRA plan called for the development of low, moderate, and luxury income housing along with business and commercial activities for the land extending from Sargent's Wharf to Rowe's Wharf including Commercial and Fulton Streets and the Faneuil Hall Market Area.

Some North End community leaders, notably the Mayor's Rehabilitation and Conservation Committee and the Director of the North End Union, met with the BRA to determine the boundaries of the redevelopment area. Mindful of the large-scale dislocation caused by the West End Project, members of the North End community insisted on adjusting the project boundary lines so that the project would minimally affect the North End.

In the late 1960's, the Northfront Development Corporation, an outgrowth of the North End Community Action Program, submitted a proposal for the development of moderate income housing in the C-2 parcel. (see Map 17 on the next page.) Amid controversy, the Northfront proposal was rejected and the plan was altered to arrange for the awarding of individual buildings in the C-2 parcel to individual applicants from the North End and the





Map 17. North End/Waterfront Showing C-2 Parcel. Source: Boston Redevelopment Authority District Profile and Proposed 1979-1981 Neighborhood Improvement Plan.



newly established Waterfront Community. Five buildings in the C-2 parcel were marked for demolition to make way for the construction of a low-income elderly housing project. The Knights of Columbus was later named as developer of this project that is now known as the Ausonia Homes and houses 110 elderly in a prize-winning building. The housing was cosponsored by Housing Authority in a "turnkey" arrangement.

By 1972, the growing community of young professionals who lived on the Waterfront had organized the Boston Waterfront Residents' Association (BWRA). The BWRA was able to obtain an injunction against demolition in Parcel C-2 thus halting construction of the elderly housing project. The Waterfront residents brought suit against the BRA demanding the formation of a Project Area Council to advise the BRA on development in the Waterfront.

An out of court settlement between the BRA and the BWRA resulted in the formation of a Restudy Committee to review specific aspects of the Downtown-Waterfront Urban Renewal Project Plan. North End representatives to this committee were appointed by the BRA while an election was held to choose representatives of the Waterfront community.

After months of heated debate over the structure of the committee and the content of the BRA plan, the Restudy Committee submitted its non-binding report to the BRA. In October of 1973, one year after the Water-front residents had stopped demolition in C-2, the BRA modified its plan. Recreational space was expanded, Atlantic Avenue was realigned, building heights were lowered, and the number of housing units was increased.

The Restudy process had focused the attention of the North End on the Waterfront. The demand for elderly housing for North End residents had become a rallying cry. The North End Businessmen's Association, whose



President had chaired the Restudy effort, submitted a proposal for the development of Sargent's Wharf. The North End based Knights of Columbus, already named developers of the elderly housing site on Fulton Street, were also named as the nonprofit sponsors of a 155 unit elderly complex on a magnificent site across from the Waterfront Park on the corner of Richmond Street and Atlantic Avenue. This HUD assisted elderly housing project is now completed and is known as Christopher Columbus Plaza. The Restudy Committee was also instrumental in developing strategies for the eventual distribution of abandoned warehouse buildings within the Fulton Commercial Street Historic District. Thirty-eight individuals who resided either on the Waterfront or within the North End were able to obtain properties at minimum costs in a long and controversial selection process. Today, this former Warehouse District is now Boston's newest in-town residential community and has set the tenor for a variety of adaptive reuse projects within the City of Boston.

The Mercantile Wharf Building is one of the most innovative housing developments to be completed within the Urban Renewal area. This mixed use housing complex in a landmark building was completed in 1976 and contains 122 units of low, moderate and high income housing units with retail space on the first level. The financing of the building was subsidized through a loan from the Massachusetts Housing Finance Agency (MHFA), a nonprofit limited dividend sponsor of housing in Massachusetts. Their guidelines require that 25% of the apartments be rented to low income households, an additional 25% of the units be subsidized at moderate rent levels, and 50% are market level rents. Essentially, MHFA is a bank in the business of making loans to build up the supply of housing for people of low, moderate and middle incomes through new construction or rehabili-



tion. It can make loans at lower rates because it raises money by selling tax-exempt bonds and notes to private investors. This attractive adaptive reuse project had little difficulty in being rented. During construction, 1,400 applicants were received for the 122 units. One of the most positive aspects of this development project is the combination of mixed income housing units within the building. Long-time residents of the adjacent North End community have been able to obtain subsidy apartments in Mercantile Wharf and appear to be pleased with their surroundings.

Another self-help housing venture which was recently completed within the Urban Renewal area is San Marco Condominiums. This adaptive reuse project has successfully converted two large warehouses into moderate income housing condominiums available for purchase by long-time residents of the North End of Boston. These buildings had deteriorated greatly and were threatened by possible demolition when a local church group affiliated with Sacred Heart Church began to explore the possibility of expanding housing opportunities for North Enders. The transfer of the properties from the BRA to the San Marco Society involved the rehabilitation of the buildings into condominium units available to community residents for relatively low prices provided that the owners reside in the dwelling for at least five years before resale. This project was initiated by thirty North End residents who each made a down payment of \$1,500 for a unit within the former warehouses, and conventional financing was obtained for \$2 million through two area banks. The San Marco Housing Corporation was formed as a non-profit housing developer. This status enabled the society to offer the 65 condominium units in the \$30,000 to \$49,000 price range, which is considerably lower than the current market rates on the Waterfront.



This management team has created an agreement with the individual owners that first refusal on resale will be given to the society, which will hold on to the management contract for the building when units are finally sold. It is stipulated that the management team will pay the market rate of any condominium offered to it for resale to other residents within the neighborhood and any profits realized by the sponsors will be funneled to church and community projects.

The nine six-story buildings involved are former 19th century simple brick federal warehouses which were gutted and badly deteriorated when the society took them over. Conversion into housing was a major undertaking as only the shells of the building remained. However, their significance and relationship to other buildings either under rehabilitation or previously converted on Fulton and Commercial Streets offered a logical and integral piece of preservation and restoration in this area. It also offered an attempt to favor long-time residents in an area rapidly being gentrified, and helping to stabilize in a small way a speculative housing market on the Waterfront.

This project has proven to be a boost for the North End and has helped ease some of the fears residents have had as of late about being edged out of their own neighborhood by affluent newcomers. It has not only improved the neighborhood's housing stock, but has gone a long way toward improving community relations as well. This lay society currently is in the planning process of doing a similar recycling venture of housing for North End residents and a Maritime Museum on Lincoln Wharf.

Finally, within the past year, the Greater Boston Community Development Company (a local housing concern which provides technical assistance



to nonprofit housing sponsors) has completed "Casa Maria," creating an additional 90 units of elderly housing. This limited dividend partnership arrangement was sponsored by Saint Mary Housing Corporation who as non-profit sponsors were allowed to sell off, or syndicate this project while retaining the management control of the housing. This five-story building is located on the site of Saint Mary's Church on the corners of Endicott and Thatcher Streets and is outside the Urban Renewal district but within the core of the North End. It was financed in part by HUD's Section 202 program for elderly and handicapped housing. As limited dividend owners, Saint Mary's Housing Corporation was only able to get a 90% mortgage, but the value of their syndication proceeds has been substantially greater than the difference between a 90% and a 100% mortgage.

All of these self-help housing ventures have helped significantly to stabilize the neighborhood and have provided mechanisms and opportunities for the indigenous population to stay in the North End.

North End/Waterfront Citizen Groups

In response to the proliferation of community groups and the sometimes fragmented approach to the overall housing and development process, the North End Neighborhood Task Force was established in 1976 to unite neighborhood efforts and to continue to have an impact on the governing process by the broad and active participation of new and old residents.

NENTF is concerned with the effects of rapid social and economic change on the North End. The displacement of lifelong residents, the increasing lack of family housing, isolation and institutionalization of the elderly, the proliferation of bars and restaurants and other nonresidential developments which have become some of the negative side effects of the tremendous



amount of change that has occurred in the past ten years. One of their primary goals is to work towards the preservation of the quality of life that has made the North End one of the most desirable places to live. The members of the Task Force believe that stabilization of the neighborhood can occur if all parties interested in the future of the community are brought around the negotiating table and have input in the overall process. In the past few years, this neighborhood group has become stronger and more effective in dealing with a host of issues affecting the neighborhood and has demonstrated its ability to work in close partnership with local officials, as well as representatives from development firms, the lending institutions and the neighborhood business community. Over the past few years, the NENTF has developed effective neighborhood leaders who are articulating community needs and desires within the political arena. As John Mollenkopf has recently stated in an article for Social Policy entitled "Neighborhood Politics for the 1980's":

. . . Neighborhood activists and their allies must continue to work with government to create programs which respond to community needs. Housing is an area where examples can be sketched: most central city and suburban neighborhoods face severe market pressures. Housing is one of the key elements in our highly inflationary environment. Housing programs which help neighborhood residents insulate themselves from market forces and which increase the choices available to working people make a great deal of political sense. Public [and private] financing for cooperative conversion of rental units, public [and private] land banking, moderate rental housing development and similar programs [should] be expanded. 1

Two other neighborhood organizations which have contributed to the overall quality of life in the North End/Waterfront and whose memberships sometimes overlaps with NENTF are the Historic Neighborhoods Foundation (HNF) and the North End/Waterfront Arts Council (NEWAC). The Historic Neighborhoods is a nonprofit, educational foundation which is physically located within the North End. Their goals are to increase public awareness



and appreciation of the city's varied neighborhoods and to encourage their preservation and renewal. The City of Boston provides a "textbook" for the foundation's educational programs which focus on Boston's architectural, social and landscape history.

In the recent past, Historic Neighborhoods Foundation has had grants from both the National Endowment of the Arts and the Mayor's Office of Elderly Affairs to train seniors and youth of the North End about the architectural heritage and fabric of their neighborhood. The program has been extremely effective in increasing the architectural awareness and preservation goals of the foundation. HNF is currently working towards an ultimate goal of creating a historic district plan for the North End/Waterfront and believes that this concept can become a reality. This group has been able to generate much interest and enthusiasm about the neighborhood both internally and externally through a wide range of walking tours, lectures and exhibition material.

Finally, the North End Waterfront Arts Council (NEWAC), a local arts group which was created by a "City Spirit" grant from the National Endowment of the Arts in 1975 to Old North End, has also been successful in "bridging the gap" between the North End/Waterfront communities through a variety of arts programming. NEWAC has facilitated a wide range of cultural and artistic activities which have contributed to both the conservation and the revitalization of the North End/Waterfront community. Arts activities have included community theatre productions by a local youth group, art shows by local artists, Sunday afternoon opera and chamber concerts, flea markets and antique sales. Organized trips for youth and seniors to area museums, library programs and holiday festivities have all contributed to bringing hundreds of neighborhood residents together. Environmental art



projects such as murals on storefront gratings and mosaics and sculpture in concrete have been attempts to integrate artistic and cultural pursuits within a comprehensive neighborhood revitalization strategy. During the past six years NEWAC-sponsored events have played an important role in building community identity, fostering a sense of community pride, enlivening the environment and expanding economic opportunities within the North End/Waterfront.

All of these neighborhood groups believe strongly in the future of the North End/Waterfront and have contributed in a variety of ways to their community over the years. These groups and individuals have, in toto, the resources, talent, experience and technical expertise to undertake the specific housing, community development and preservation projects recommended herein. The following programs offer either individually or collectively a variety of tools to minimize the adverse impacts of the real estate speculation that is occurring on the Waterfront.

Neighborhood Housing Services

One of the most comprehensive neighborhood revitalization and housing preservation programs in existence in the United States today embodies the concepts of the self-help approach to neighborhood revitalization and incumbent upgrading is the Neighborhood Housing Services Program. It began in 1968 in Pittsburgh's Central North Side neighborhood. The Neighborhood Housing Services Program is now sponsored nationally by the Urban Redevelopment Task Force. The task force is made up of representatives of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, the Federal Reserve System, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and the Comptroller of the Currency.



In 1979, the Task Force became the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation, a quasi-public corporation which must seek annual appropriations directly from Congress. The members of the Task Force serve as the Board of Directors of the new corporation. The NHS program, as of December 31, 1979, consists of more than 83 independent community based organizations that are undertaking in their own cities a systematic effort to stem neighborhood decline. All NHS organizations have as their goal the revitalization of the neighborhood, this includes improvements in housing, city services and facilities and other less tangible elements affecting neighborhood vitality. ²

The key component of this neighborhood revitalization effort is partnerships that have successfully been built between residents, financial institutions and local government. The establishment of a high risk, low-interest revolving loan fund is primarily intended to be used by owner occupants for rehabilitation purposes, but in some cases, it has also been used by low and moderate income residents to enable them to purchase homes in their neighborhood. Although the NHS creates its own nonprofit corporation to oversee its revolving loan fund, it often works together with CDCs to implement local program activity. The interesting and important aspect of this self-help housing program is that it is not heavily dependent upon federal support for its survival and continuity. Neal Pierce, syndicated columnist for The Washington Post, stated that "the programs [NHS's] have succeeded because the 'feds' are only peripherally involved. The programs are grass-roots based and free of layers of bureaucracy and regulations that plague so many government housing efforts."

In the North End, the potential exists for a NHS to be set up either by the proposed CDC or be an affiliate structure to the recommended Community Development Corporation. Although the NHS creates its own nonprofit corporation to oversee its revolving loan fund, it often works together with CDC's to implement either stabilizing or upgrading the existing housing stock within a neighborhood. Currently, three NHS's are operating



successfully within the Boston neighborhoods of Jamaica Plain, Mission Hill and in Columbia-Savin Hill. They have been instrumental in acquiring and rehabilitating existing buildings, have sponsored congregate housing for the elderly and have created homesteading programs and have counselled prospective buyers in homeownership and personal and home financing.

Why a NHS [within the North End]? The long run viability of [this] neighborhood depends upon the desire of residents to remain and the willingness of financial institutions to make mortgage and home improvement loans in the area. Without these two conditions, it is almost impossible for government to succeed in upgrading the neighborhood housing market and encouraging private investment over the longer run.

. . . Traditionally governmentally formulated neighborhood preservation efforts have no meaningfully involved residents of the community and the private financial institutions serving the area. As a result, the two key ingredients for neighborhood stabilization are missing. The NHS approach successfully involves all of these parties in the development and implementation of a comprehensive preservation strategy. $^4\,$

In general, the North End does meet a number, if not all, of the criteria for NHS target areas. One issue that will have to be addressed is the size of buildings within the North End. Generally, NHS programs are located in neighborhoods where buildings contain less than three units. In the North End, average buildings contain three to six units and the guidelines for instituting an NHS program will have to be altered to accommodate the physical density of buildings within the neighborhood. Also questionable, though less significant, is the criterion stating that NHS's are to be established in areas where customary mortgage and home loans are difficult to obtain. This is not the case in the North End/Waterfront. If established, the NHS program could be of benefit to the North End by providing sliding scale interest rehabilitation loans and increase home ownership possibilities for long-term residents.



To date, much of the planning and the preservation of the North End housing stock have been piecemeal, at best. The presence or creation of a CDC or a NHS in the neighborhood would essentially unify and coordinate systematically goals and strategies for maintaining low and moderate income housing. This kind of unified approach by residents, citizen groups and financial institutions could bring about significant reforms to curtail trends toward displacement of low and moderate income people and offer a creative decentralized housing program. In recent years neighborhood self-help programs such as the Neighborhood Housing Services concept have proven to be important vehicles in putting together comprehensive housing packages uniquely responsive to meeting local needs.

Housing Improvement Program

Since 1975, the Housing Improvement Program has been utilized with some degree of success within the North End. This program offers a direct cash rebate of 20% of the total cost of major code enforcement or home improvement repairs in owner occupied buildings.

. . . The amount of the rebate which can be received is determined by the number of units in a structure. A one owner unit occupied structure can qualify for a maximum of a \$1000 rebate on \$5,000 worth of work. A five or six family, owner occupied unit can qualify for a \$3,000 rebate on \$15,000 worth of work. The program is limited to owner occupied structures of from one to six units. The owner must have a taxable income of less than \$16,000 per year. 5

In the North End, approximately 250 homeowners have participated in this program which operates on a city-wide basis and is supported through Community Development Block Grant funds. In 1976, \$5.5 million was designated for this program citywide versus \$2 million in fiscal year 1981. Its future impact on the neighborhood seems minimal at best since funding is allocated for the entire city of Boston and has been declining yearly.



However, in the past few years a special subprogram of HIP was devised for elderly homeowners. The elderly HIP program offers a subsidy of 50% to long-term city homeowners and they are guaranteed that their taxes will not be raised for five years.

To date, the Housing Improvement Program has not met the unique housing needs of the North End. As mentioned previously, to be eligible for this program a building must be owner occupied. Only 14.4% of all residential units in the area fit such specifications, with 85% of the units being owned by absentee landlords. The BRA has suggested in their North End/Waterfront District Profile 1978-1980 that "because of the low owner-occupancy rate, approximately 15% of the units, a modification of the HIP program or a new program specifically for providing absentee owners with incentives to rehabilitate their property should be designed" for the North End.

However, the data from the BRA District Profile is questionable as it refers to number of owner occupied units rather than owner occupied buildings. The owner occupancy section of the previous chapter details this information and concludes that at least 58.2% of the buildings within the core of the North End are owner occupied and this percentage of ownership has remained constant or risen slightly in recent years. 1980 Census data should confirm, and hopefully provide much more accurate information than currently exists. In any case, the North End's owner occupancy levels by the ethnic population is substantially higher than current figures indicate and too few North Ender's have effectively utilized and benefited from the HIP program.



Code Enforcement

In addition to Housing Improvement Program, the North End is in need of a comprehensive code enforcement program. Many of the buildings are substandard and do not comply with the city health and sanitary codes. In the past, efforts were made in the North End and other parts of the city to combine code enforcement with other programs such as the Federally Assisted Code Enforcement program (or FACE) with Urban Renewal programs. Regular inspections are helpful to indicate the degree of rehabilitation needed and have served as a means to pressure absentee landlords to upgrade their property. From the private sector's point of view, Federally Assisted Code Enforcement programs oftentimes have not provided the total amount of financial assistance needed to upgrade their buildings and thus justify the improvements that are necessary. However, the need for a strong inspection and code enforcement is crucial in an area like the North End due to the high number of buildings which lack adequate wiring and plumbing. In recent years, numerous fires in substandard buildings have literally gutted the structures and have jeopardized the safety and the lives of the occupants. A solid, neighborhood based code enforcement program should be analyzed, adapted and made available to property owners in the North End. Provisions to prevent excessive increases in rents after rehabilitation should be built into these programs.

Cooperative Housing Ventures

"Limited equity" cooperatives might also be an effective tool to help alleviate the current housing squeeze that is occurring within the North End. There have been a few instances in the recent past of friends and/or



relatives buying a building in which long-term North End residents have pooled their financial resources for a down payment so that they can remain within their community. Since most of the row buildings within the North End are four to five stories with one unit per floor, this type of venture has been an effective housing strategy. To a large degree, cooperative housing ventures among neighborhood people could be an appropriate solution to protect low and moderate income housing in the core of the neighborhood. Generally, cooperatives do not allow "trading up." If an individual member wants to sell his shares in the cooperative, he is obligated to sell the shares to the other members of the cooperative, as they have "right of first refusal," rather than selling the shares on the open market. "In a limited equity cooperative, the resale value of the shares is controlled by the coop's articles of incorporation or by-laws. The limit can be most anything: 5% increase a year, \$100 increase annually, \$400 annually, 10% annually. The key factor is that the increase in the cost of shares is kept less than the general inflation rate. Shares cannot be the object of speculation. This approach recognizes housing as shelter for bodies, not income." Cooperative or community ownership of an apartment building is not a solution for everyone but does provide an attractive alternative to the current speculative market in the North End.

Cooperative housing may be viewed as a non market solution to displacement. Members of the cooperative corporation are protected from rent increases and evictions and as property owners, individuals obtain some degree of social power. The concept of government assignment to cooperative housing as a solution to problems of displacement is by no means new. The first FHA insured housing cooperatives were financed under Section 213 of the Housing Act of 1950. The Act provided for loans at prevailing rate of interest, 2) down payments of 3% or less and 3) up to 40 year mortgages. Other housing assistance programs for which cooperatives qualify have since been enacted. 8



The success of low-equity cooperatives as a means of providing and preserving affordable housing is legendary. The FHA's 213 program (mortgage insurance for low-equity cooperatives for moderate-income households) was so successful that the federal government returned \$41.5 million to the cooperatives as mortgage insurance dividends because there were no defaults. Naturally, Richard Nixon nixed this program in 1971. 9

In recent years, condominium conversions in Boston and in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts have become commonplace. However, cooperative housing ventures as yet are not as well known, and banks as well as housing lawyers are not as familiar with the concept and have been, in some instances, less apt to grant a mortgage for a cooperative than a condominium. However, this trend is changing as more and more cooperative housing corporations are being developed in Cambridge and Brookline and in Boston proper. In the North End, cooperative housing would enable rents to be maintained at a level accessible to current residents, increase the level of home ownership and consequently encourage the continued rehabilitation of buildings. It can only be viewed as a positive force in protecting neighborhood stability.

Zoning Reform

Much of the Waterfront Urban Renewal District continues to remain in the (M-2) light manufacturing category even though the bulk of this area is now residential. It appears that the zoning codes for the North End Waterfront need a substantial review and can be updated to conform more readily with the current land use patterns of the neighborhood. The BRA North End/Waterfront District Profile has indicated that:

Although land uses have changed in accordance with the Urban Renewal Plan, the zoning map for the North End has remained the same. The zoning districts for the City of Boston were established in the late 1950's and early 1960's, in accordance with the then existing land use patterns. Since the districts were established officially



in 1963, many changes have occurred especially within the manufacturing zones of the North End. 10

It is important that community groups make recommendations to the Zoning Board so that the existing residential character of the neighborhood is protected and that the height, scale and massing of any new residential and/or mixed use developments conform to the existing stock. The streetscape and "tissue structure" of the North End which is almost medieval in its urban design patterns needs protection. Incompatible development pressures in recent years, such as Harbor Towers and the Waterfront Hotel have aroused considerable controversy as to their "appropriateness" in conforming with zoning regulations. Any change to the still largely industrially zoned Waterfront which is now largely residential should incorporate covenants, easements and air rights tradeoffs which would be specifically geared toward maintaining the special morphology of the North End/Waterfront.

Neighborhood Commercial Revitalization

In the past six years, community development block grant funds have been utilized to upgrade significantly the primary commercial streets of the North End. The Hanover/Salem Street corridors have played a vital role in the history and development of this "urban village." New street lighting, a modified pedestrian mall on a section of Salem Street with murals on street gratings has been instituted through the efforts of the North End Waterfront Arts Council, local businessmen, and the City of Boston Neighborhood Business District Program. Trees have been planted on the major thoroughfares and contemporary gas lighting fixtures have



been installed throughout the community. Sidewalk upgrading and "curb cuts" have been completed for the handicapped.

However, to date, there has not been a systematic approach to working with small businessmen to maintain and improve their storefronts. The commercial activity that occurs within these storefronts has always provided a strong economic base for this neighborhood. "Most of the businesses are small, family-owned retail stores with facades and interior layouts which have changed very little since their opening, often decades ago. Recently, individual owners have begun rehabilitating their stores, particularly the facades, on a limited basis."

It appears that two key factors, besides economics, continue to inhibit the substantial rehabilitation and upgrading of the Hanover/Salem Street commercial storefronts. Traffic and parking as well as strong pedestrian access and linkages to the community have oftentimes discouraged access to the neighborhood which, in turn, has limited potential commercial center activity. The major pedestrian link to the neighborhood from the Government Center/Quincy Market area is through a tunnel created by the Southeast Expressway or Central Artery. Many consider this tunnel to be unsafe and in need of better lighting and police protection. Severe traffic circulation and parking problems are compounded as merchants, residents and shoppers all vie for the limited number of on-street spaces. Many consumers who frequent the stores, restaurants and cafes continue to be reticent about utilizing the off-street parking facilities to their maximum potential.

Ideally, any commercial center revitalization plan for the North End should address these specific issues and offer technical assistance that is geared to meet the needs of North End businessmen. A citywide program



such as "Restore" which offers rebates to small businessmen might be appropriate for developing a coordinated approach to facade renovations, if 25% of the merchants within the area participate in the program. In addition, the Massachusetts Industrial Finance Agency (MIFA), a quasi-governmental bank, is currently undertaking a statewide program to help finance the rehabilitation of shops and small businesses located on the ground floor of residential buildings in low and moderate income areas throughout the Commonwealth. Both of these programs afford the North End an opportunity to "piggyback" comprehensive housing rehabilitation goals with "shopsteading" type programs.

Convenience stores, bakeries, restaurants and meat markets predominate in the first floors of a significant number of North End buildings and clearly define the streetscale of the North End. Naturally, any commercial area revitalization plan for this community would have to bring together a divergent group of residents, owners, merchants and preservationists who have different notions of what conservation of the "Old World" ambience of the North End means and how design guidelines should be implemented to meet the specific needs of this area. A market study should be an integral part of any overall commercial revitalization plan for the North End and the market analysis must fully grasp the physical characteristics and related planning considerations as well as the economic and sociological factors as a basis for recommending realistic strategies.

Community Development Corporation 12

An important recommendation of this thesis is the development of a Community Development Corporation (CDC) in the North End. The advantages



of this approach are that first, it enables low cost rehabilitation of the housing stock; second, it can be responsible for the creation and implementation of new housing programs; third, it is a community-controlled nonprofit corporation; and fourth, it can bring together existing funds and programs and provide an opportunity to develop a housing strategy. In addition, the role of the Community Development Corporation can vary from being a contractor with the community, to acting as an administrator or community organizer of housing programs, to provide technical assistance to local homeowners, and acting as a conduit for federal funding to the neighborhood. Finally, the CDC can act as a land trust and be involved in the buying and selling and renting of buildings and units.

A Community Development Corporation is a neighborhood-based institution that is controlled by area residents. It is created to initiate and direct the economic development and revitalization of communities. In principle, such institutions favor total community upgrading rather than individual financial gain. The target area that is selected for economic development may or may not coincide precisely with the exact boundaries of a community but may, in fact, be smaller or larger than the community in question. CDCs are designed to:

attract outside capital into the area on terms that the community approves; improve the physical environment . . , increase the job and entrepreneurial opportunities for area residents . . . by providing training or . . . by the creation of businesses open to and controlled by the residents; provide or encourage others to offer goods and services . . . for areas residents, and generally create the conditions under which the community can partake in the economic advantages and growth of society. 13

The Ford Foundation further defines a Community Development Corporation as:

a locally controlled, tax exempt corporation that operates programs aimed at both immediate relief of severe social and economic disad-



vantage and at the eventual regeneration of its community. Its programs are usually funded by grants or investments from government and the private sector, and they seek primarily to improve housing and secure better services from local government, businesses and utilities, and to foster a sense of hope in communities. 14

A CDC, therefore, can do a number of things. With the help of private capital and business interests, some have set up their own profitmaking enterprises in the community, thus providing needed jobs for area residents. Others have directed their efforts at creating specific services for the community by organizing food cooperatives or day-care centers. However, this discussion will be particularly concerned with the feasibility of and opportunities created by CDC-initiated housing programs. This is the area in which a CDC in the North End can be most effective in speaking to the needs of the community. It is also, in fact, an area that has been chosen as a priority for economic development activity by several other CDCs in Boston—and with positive results.

Massachusetts has been in the forefront nationally in encouraging the formation and growth of CDCs. The Community Development Finance Corporation began in April of 1978 as an independent state agency created by the Massachusetts Legislature to provide investment capital in the form of low interest loans to business ventures undertaken in partnerships with CDCs. Revenue raised by the Massachusetts Community Development Finance Corporation is transferred to and invested by CDCs in locally controlled enterprises.

Currently, Boston has approximately fifteen neighborhood based Community Development Corporations. Most of these not-for-profit community/ economic development ventures have selected corporate structures that comply with the by-laws of CDFC, to insure their eligibility for funding



by this agency. CDFC guidelines require that local CDCs be nonprofit organizations, be open to all residents of the community eighteen years of age or older and a majority of the board of directors be elected by the full membership. The remaining directors can be appointed by local or state government officials or other nonprofit organizations. To date, neighborhoods both in small cities and urban areas throughout the Commonwealth that have created CDCs have been tremendously successful in leveraging public and private sector funding to gain control of the economic and social revitalization of their communities.

In East Boston, for example, a CDC (EBCDC) was organized in 1971 in a predominantly Italian working class community around the continuing struggle against the expansion of Logan Airport. The EBCDC has been extremely successful in sponsoring new housing, housing rehabs as well as commercial and industrial projects along East Boston's Waterfront.

In other neighborhoods of Boston, CDCs have been effective in creating large scale developments of housing involving public and private sector joint ventures. In particular, "Inquilinos Boricuas en Accion (IBA) in the South End has been involved in the rehabilitation or construction of 615 housing units at a cost of 16.6 million since 1970." In Roxbury, the Lower Roxbury Community Corporation and the Roxbury Action Program (RAP) have used CDCs to create and control housing opportunities on a grand scale and have been successful in developing jobs for the area's minority residents. The combined works of these two CDCs alone have generated over \$32 million in new housing starts, housing rehabilitation and commercial area revitalization in this section of Boston. During the past ten years, neighborhood after neighborhood within the City of



Boston have followed RAP's precedent in 1968 in establishing a CDC and have organized internally to create their own CDCs.

Throughout the city, CDCs have had definite advantages in applying for federal, state or local funds. A Community Development Corporation is set up specifically to bring private investment into a community in a way that will best serve the needs of the residents of that community. Consequently, public funds are used almost always by a CDC as part of a total program aimed at leveraging these private funds. Governments are more willing, therefore, to allocate funds and programs to CDCs because they realize they will be used in the way judged by them to be most efficient and productive—as a means to bring further funding into the neighborhood, not as an end in itself.

However, the existence of a CDC in a neighborhood works in other ways as well, to help bring government programs into an area. Today, most housing programs and funds do not go directly to neighborhoods but are given first to the city which then distributes them to local areas within its jurisdiction. In general, the allocation of funds within the city is done according to guidelines set down in the city's Housing Improvement Program; in practice, it can be a very flexible process. Thus, the ability of a neighborhood to convince the city of its need for housing programs can be an important factor in determining whether it actually gets them. And a CDC in a neighborhood significantly increases this ability.

CDCs are particularly attractive to local governments—specifically because they do serve as an effective way to channel funds from a variety of sources into a neighborhood. In doing so, a CDC can potentially be a source of revenue for the city as a whole. In addition, CDCs have in many instances done a great deal of economic planning, they have often been



able to develop special knowledge about the city's needs. Therefore, it is usually in a city's interest to encourage the formation of CDCs--and to help them financially, if possible.

If a North End CDC were to act as a housing developer it would from the outset have to develop a broad housing strategy based on certain goals and objectives. It would have to decide whether more emphasis should be placed on providing low-cost housing for elderly residents rather than for families, or on providing opportunities for home ownership rather than on direct provision of low-cost rental units. It would also have to determine if it were feasible or preferable to try and develop a number of different housing options. Alternately, it could concentrate on developing cooperatively owned buildings or elderly housing.

A CDC, both in the short and long run, would make it more feasible to bring into the community existing funds and programs aimed at countering displacement, and would also provide the opportunity for the development of innovative housing strategies which are currently unavailable to the North End. Because of the community input and representation needed to form a CDC, the very existence of a CDC in a neighborhood implies that that neighborhood has united and is organizing around common goals. Thus, when a CDC submits requests for funding or for the implementation of specific programs in its area, it is recognized as legitimately representing the needs of the community—and, in a practical and political sense, is therefore able to exert far more pressure on funding sources for acceptance of its proposals than individual community groups or agencies.

Through a CDC, the North End would be able to develop a full housing strategy controlled by the community with goals and priorities established by the community. It would be able to develop creative and innovative



means to accomplish these goals because of the new options made available by the existence of a community-controlled, nonprofit corporation. Therefore, it would no longer be forced to rely primarily on the availability of the limited number of existing federal, state and city housing programs, but could begin to develop new and potentially more effective ways to counter some of the disturbing effects of the workings of the private market in the North End.

Potential Historic District Designation

The final recommendation and one of the most significant challenges ahead for the North End community is the potential for a comprehensive Historic District designation for the area. It is apparent that significant architectural and historical resources are evident throughout the community. Many of these resources have been identified and documented thematically in the Appendix of this thesis. The historical and architectural analysis sections of this study further augment the importance of this neighborhood. As mentioned previously, the North End of Boston is the oldest residential district in the city, first settled 350 years ago by the Puritans. Throughout its history, Boston has been known as the gateway for all people entering the "New World" via New England and one of the most significant ports in this country in the nineteenth century. Thousands of tourists and visitors to Boston walked the "Freedom Trail" through the North End annually and yet many never get a true sense or feeling of the North End, its architecture and its people. Many prominent buildings and sites such as Old North Church (1723), Paul Revere's House (ca. 1676), Saint Stephen's Church (1804) and the Moses-Pierce Hichborn House (1711) have been identified and protected as important individual structures



within the City of Boston and have contributed significantly to the history of this country. Yet, there are dozens of other buildings within the North End/Waterfront area that can rightfully receive similar acclaim, but have not applied for designation. The Urban Renewal process helped create the Fulton-Commercial Historic District in a sub-area of the North End/ Waterfront and major developers, preservationists and planners have helped create districts for Long Wharf, Union Wharf, for the Quincy Market/Faneuil Hall Complex and the Blackstone Block. The preservation, rehabilitation and adaptive reuse of all of these structures or sites have contributed substantially to the revitalization of Boston's Waterfront yet it appears that much of the preservation planning has lacked coordination, and at times has been fragmented in its approach. Saint Mary's Church, T-Wharf, Charles Bulfinch's India Wharf, the Quincy Cold Storage Building, Scollay Square, the West End, and hundreds of North End buildings razed to build the Central Artery in the 1950's were all taken in the name of progress or urban renewal.

In 1975, the Boston Landmarks Commission was established to help identify and protect important architectural features throughout the city.

This body has the direct power to designate landmarks, landmark districts, architectural conservation districts and protections. However, by law, the commission may designate only landmarks, not districts, in the Downtown, Back Bay, Bay Village and North End areas. Consequently, to become a historical district in Boston, an area must use Chapter 40-C (amended by Chapter 359, Acts of 1971) of the Massachusetts General Laws. This enabling legislation permits the City Council to establish historic districts in the city by a two-thirds vote. Such a historic district has its own district commission with design review responsibilities. In the case of a



proposed North End/Waterfront Historic District, perhaps Chapter 40,
Section 8D of the General Laws might be more appropriate as this ordinance
would allow the creation of a special preservation district that can be
designed to meet the particular needs of low income and long-term residents of the North End and minimize the adverse impact of potential
designation.

Naturally, potential historic district designation for the North End/ Waterfront can offer a variety of tax incentives which are currently not available to the area. Contrary to popular belief these preservation mechanisms can be utilized to benefit an inner city neighborhood such as the North End/Waterfront. A potential historic district designation can increase attention in the neighborhood by continuing to build neighborhood confidence, stability and home ownership. It can provide assurances to lenders about the long-term viability of the area and may serve as a vehicle to bring in additional bonuses, technical assistance, set-asides, revolving funds and demonstration grants into the area. It may also provide certain tax benefits to building owners who may amortize the costs of rehabilitation over a five year period, provided that the costs of rehabilitation exceed \$5,000 on an adjusted basis. The property owner may then take an accelerated depreciation allowance by depreciating the adjusted basis at a faster rate than otherwise allowed. In addition, public funds can be advantageously utilized for commercial and/or residential facade renovations and design standards sympathetic to the particular needs of the North End can be created. Finally, a comprehensive historic district plan for the North End/Waterfront will eliminate the existing piecemeal approach of designating individual buildings and sites within



the study area and extend the boundaries to preserve and protect the total built environment of the North End/Waterfront.

However, these advantages will have to be weighed against the disadvantages, for historic district designation in a number of inner city urban areas have increased property values beyond the potential feasibility of low and moderate income people to buy into the neighborhood. In the past, historic districts have been looked upon with suspicion by long-term indigent residents who do not understand the positive benefits of creating a district. Creation of comprehensive North End/Waterfront historic district may make the area even more attractive to outsiders who in most instances have not been in favor of mixed income or housing for low and moderate income families or the elderly.

Currently, there is a "cadre" of newcomers and "oldtimers" who have indicated an interest in working towards a long-range preservation plan for the neighborhood. Neighborhood preservation efforts have enhanced the positive aspects of living within this urban village. The opportunity now exists to protect and preserve the present cohesiveness of the physical fabric while allowing the neighborhood to grow and adapt to community priorities and goals.

Citywide Displacement Controls

All of the policy recommendations described heretofore can help create a sound program for the preservation and protection of housing stock within the North End/Waterfront. However, it is becoming apparent that local residents should not only direct their efforts at achieving some control over the cost and supply of housing within their community but that they should also work with a citywide anti-displacement group.



The objectives of this group, as of late, have been aimed at trying to regulate to some extent, the workings of the housing market in Boston. The specific programmatic goals of this group include creating an antispeculation ordinance which would place limits on the number of condominium conversions, offering property tax abatements known as "circuit breakers" to low income and elderly homeowners, place controls on institutional expansion and utilize existing programs in innovative ways to help alleviate some of the pressures now evident in Boston's speculative housing market. To date, this coalition has been moderately successful in negotiating with and intervening on a number of levels with large scale developers, municipal officials and legislators in their citywide and statewide anti-displacement campaign.

In an unpublished paper by Phillip L. Clay entitled "Tools for Managing Reinvestment and Minimizing Displacement," he has carefully documented "Forty items which reflect activities . . . local communities are pursuing that relate directly or indirectly to preventing displacement or which could be seen as useful in minimizing the adverse effects of revitalization." Some of the "tools" which have been attempted or currently existed within Boston on a statewide level to minimize displacement are:

- [1] A bill was passed in the Massachusetts Legislative (and vetoed by the Governor) to establish a "circuit breaker" for property tax increases. Whenever the property taxes exceeded a certain percentage of income, the law would have provided a rebate to the low income homeowner. Such a law would have had the effect of reducing the amount of displacement resulting from the rapid and substantial increases in property taxes. Baltimore (actually the State of Maryland) has a circuit breaker provision for the elderly and Pennsylvania has state abatement for the elderly. [New York's law includes the interaction of the circuit breaker with local elderly tax exemptions.]
- [2] Locally Brookline and Cambridge have passed legislation to stop or regulate the conversion of apartment units to condominiums.



In jurisdictions where regulations have been passed, these regulations provide for more extensive protection of tenants in the form of a longer waiting period, "right of first refusal," or the right of a group of tenants to have the right to purchase the building before it can be placed on the open market.

- [3] The Boston Homesteading Program . . . allows for the conveyance of either FHA or city properties, to prospective owners for rehabilitation . . . in a limited number of areas of the city. The city subsidizes the rehabilitation of properties with . . . one to four units in selected neighborhoods and resells them at moderate prices. In one Boston neighborhood, for example, houses [were] resold at an average price of less than \$25,000 which includes a subsidy of as much as \$8,000, paid for with Community Development Block Grant Funds.
- [4] Boston and Baltimore have turned city owned non-residential or residential buildings into housing for Section 8 certificate holders or public housing. Boston is using Section 8 to subsidize the rehabilitation of unused school buildings. This has had the result of conserving a major piece of property or landmark and increasing the housing stock in neighborhoods for low and moderate income families, including the elderly. In Boston and in other cities, significant resistance has emerged around the siting of housing for low-income groups. Middle income groups are reluctant to have low income people placed next to them especially in a subsidized structure. The use of programs like Section 8 is the key to providing alternative housing, especially for low-income renters. Evidence of this resistance seems pervasive and is likely to grow.
- [5] The City of Boston, Office of Program Development, is doing a study to identify models of neighborhood resource allocation. In the study, sponsored by HUD (PDR) the city is trying to determine how cities, with the flexibility of revenue sharing and block grant funds, are dividing up money to improve their neighborhoods. Who is or is not helped in block grant allocations means a lot for whether displacement becomes a serious problem. The project has the potential of identifying innovative strategies which can then be transmitted to other cities.
- [6] Boston's Housing Assistance [Improvement] Program subsidizes rehabilitation ranging from 20 to 50 percent for low and moderate income homeowners, and in addition guarantees that, as a result of such improvements on the house, taxes will not be raised for five years. This has been effective in encouraging homeowners to make substantial improvements at a reduced cost, and where apartment units are available, has taken some of the pressure off increases in rent in these areas. The largest rebates are given to the most serious cases (low-income or extensive code-related repair needs). Participants may have an annual family income of no higher than \$16,000 (adjusted).
- [7] The Roxbury Action Program of Boston with the help of an Administration on the Aging grant and Elderly Housing funds, [has] de-



veloped a model of congregate housing in an area where speculation [has] emerged. The program . . . allows elderly residents to stay in their neighborhoods in rehabilitated housing, and in units developed to meet the specific physical and health requirements of older citizens. The group wants to make sure that investors and young families do not get all the housing that becomes available and at the same time develop an alternative to institutionalization for the elderly.

[8] The City of Boston (and Seattle, St. Louis, and other cities) have developed "marketing" programs which for the most part are directed toward encouraging reinvestment and confidence among owners and buyers in neighborhoods which are presently reasonably sound. It is significant that in the Boston program the marketing effort is directed toward neighborhoods where the demand has been relatively soft. While such neighborhoods have received a [fair] amount of middle income purchase, the significant activity has been the reinvestment and new confidence on the part of long term residents living in the neighborhood who remain in those neighborhoods, and take advantage of the various loan and grant programs to fix up their homes. The program (in Boston) has quite deliberately stayed away from encouraging purchase in areas where demand is already high and where such marketing might have the effect of displacing households. 17

All of these options can and have increased the ability of long term North Enders to maintain quality, affordable housing for its low and moderate income population. The goals and strategies presented have to a certain degree been effective in actually eliminating some of the root causes of displacement and these efforts citywide offer mechanisms that look at the housing capacity of the entire city and have attempted to establish a form of equilibrium within it.



Notes

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- Neal R. Pierce, "Small Neighborhood Miracles," The Washington Post (April 21, 1978), p. A21.
- ⁴Robert S. Ahlbrant, Jr., and Paul C. Brophy, "Neighborhood Housing Services: A Unique Formula Proves Itself in Turning Around Declining Neighborhoods," Journal of Housing (January 1976), p. 36.
- 5"Boston's 20% Cash Rebate Helps Pay Rehab Costs," Practicing Planner,
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- ⁸Betty J. Collier, Alexander Gabbin, Charles Lawrence and Mary White, "From Theory to Praxis: An Analysis of Some Aspects of the Displacement Process in the District of Columbia," Working Paper #11 (Washington, D.C.: American University, August 1979), p. 45.
 - Lauber, op. cit., p. 16.
- 10 Boston Redevelopment Authority, North End/Waterfront District Profile and Proposed 1979-1981 Neighborhood Improvement Program (City of Boston: Boston Redevelopment Authority, Neighborhood Planning Program, 1979), p. 31.
 - ¹¹Ibid., p. 25.
- and Moderate Income Housing Development (Boston, Mass.: Boston College, December 15, 1978), pp. 85 ff. Much of the information about the recommendation for a Community Development Corporation within the North End has been extrapolated from this published report. As mentioned in Chapter Two, the author of this thesis was principal advisor and supervisor to a



planning lab sponsored and developed for four Boston College graduate students in the School of Social Planning at the North End Union in Boston, Mass., in the Fall of 1978.

- Center for Community Economic Development, Community Development

 Corporations (Cambridge, Mass.: Center for Community Economic Development, 1975), p. 3.
- Ford Foundation, "Community Development Corporations, a Strategy for Depressed Urban and Rural Areas" (New York: Ford Foundation Policy Paper, May 1973), p. 5.
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- Phillip L. Clay, "Tools for Managing Reinvestment and Minimizing Displacement" (Cambridge, Mass.: Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Department of Urban Studies and Planning, March 1979), p. 1.

¹⁷ Ibid., pp. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11.



CHAPTER IV

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The North End is faced today with the critical issue of its viability as a ethnic, working class neighborhood adjacent to the new Waterfront residential community and a rapidly expanding Central Business District. During the past ten years, the North End/Waterfront has become a highly desirable place to live and if the inmigration of new residents continues to remain uncontrolled, it will finally end the century-long presence of Italian-Americans within the North End of Boston.

Admittedly, the issues confronting the neighborhood today are complex and multifaceted. Real estate speculation made possible by the high demand for housing, skyrocketing renovation costs and increased property taxes have resulted in dramatic increases in rent levels. In addition, the current trends toward condominium conversions are lessening the amount of rental units available for long-term residents. And the effects of Proposition 2½ is currently creating one of the biggest economic crises in the 350-year history of Massachusetts. This severe tax cut measure imposes a 2½ percent ceiling on property taxes each year commencing July 1981 and, as a result, Boston stands to lose 70 percent of its tax revenues and consequently public sector services will be sharply diminished. Finally, "housing starts" in Boston and nationwide are at an all-time low and interest rates on mortgages have reached all-time highs. As a result, the housing market within Boston is extremely tight at the present time



with less than 1 percent of all rental units available within a given year. For those living on modest or fixed incomes in the North End the conflict between those who can afford to buy housing and those who cannot may force long-term residents to relocate outside the neighborhood.

The key issue to preserve the ethnic character of the neighborhood rests in the development and implementation of a comprehensive housing program. The series of policy recommendations and strategies detailed in the last chapter indicate that there are a variety of self-help tools available to assist neighborhood residents in achieving their goals. With careful planning, residents of the North End/Waterfront can become creative catalysts for continued neighborhood conservation and revitalization efforts.

Citizen participation and the building of a strong coalition among the various neighborhood groups should be a necessary component of a comprehensive North End/Waterfront housing program. It is only through the broad and active participation of all residents that a balance can be achieved between the new and the old so that the neighborhood can retain its present social, economic and cultural diversity.

Policy makers both within the City of Boston and the Commonwealth all agree that the North End/Waterfront is one of Boston's treasures and deserves protection and support. In today's world of ever increasing interchangeability, an inner city neighborhood with character and tradition is a valuable asset both in financial and social terms. North End/Waterfront residents should be encouraged to continue to work towards achieving their long-term housing goals of maintaining quality, affordable housing for low- and moderate-income residents through innovative conservation and preservation strategies.



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APPENDIX



NORTH END/WATERFRONT PRESERVATION STUDY

PREPARED BY VINCENT MARSH FOR THE BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION

JULY, 1980

Supported through a grant from the National Endowment for the Arts Design Arts Program



DESIGN ARTS PROGRAM

FINAL REPORT

GRANT TO INDIVIDUAL

GRANT NUMBER: 01-4212-026

Funding Category: Individual Project Fellowship

GRANTEE: Vincent Marsh

Profession/Discipline: Graduate Student in Urban Planning

SUBJECT: North End/Waterfront Preservation Study

GEOGRAPHIC AREA: North End/Waterfront Region of Boston, MA.

PRODUCT(S) SUBMITTED: One original plus two copies of Boston Landmarks

Commission survey forms on 100 structures and sites

within this geographical area of Boston.

ABSTRACT: The North End Waterfront Preservation Study was

conducted from late January to late July, 1980 under the guidance of the Boston Landmarks Commission and funded in part by an individual project Design Arts Fellowship to Vincent Marsh from the National Endowment for the Arts and in part by a local project grant from the Massachusetts Council on the Arts and Humanities to the Historic Neighborhoods Foundation. The Study was conducted by Vincent Marsh, Project Director and Urban Planning Student at Cornell University with the assistance of Catherine Stroup, a Preservation Planning

Student of that same institution.

The goal of the project was to undertake an indepth architectural and historical survey of the North End/Waterfront of Boston and to make recommendations for National Register and Boston City Landmark Designation. Specific goals included the preparation of individual information forms for 100 individual sites and buildings within this region of Boston.

As work progressed within the survey area, it became apparent that eleven thematic categories of



buildings and sites could be identified for study and recognition. The initial intention of the survey was to begin a framework for preservation planning in the North End/Waterfront and this goal was achieved. Time constraints, funding and staffing created an arbitrary figure of 100 buildings and sites to be surveyed and documented out of approximately 1,100 structures within the district. It is hoped that a community-based preservation group such as Historic Neighborhoods Foundation will continue to survey the area in a more generalized manner using the Boston Landmarks Commission, street information forms to trace urban design and patterns of street development within this area for the purpose of delineating the edges of a North End/Waterfront Historic District. The boundaries of the survey area surround existing National Register Districts located adjacent to or within the survey area and a potential historic district would encompass the whole of the North End/Waterfront area of Boston as defined by the Boston Redevelopment Authority. (See Proposed Historic Structures/ Open Space Survey Map. In addition, see series of historical maps of this section of Boston.

The thematic categories of buildings and/or sites identified and surveyed and contained herein are as follows:

Architecturally Significant Structures	144
Churches and Church Related Facilities	167
18th and 19th Century Wooden Structures Extant	180
Historic Dwellings of Famous Personages	229
Hotels/Seaman's Homes	251
	265
Municipal Buildings/Non-Profit Institutions	276
Mutual Aid Societies and Clubs	313
Parks/Open Space Areas	327
Public and Parochial Schools	338
Warehouses/Light Manufacturing Companies	
Waterfront and/or Wharf Buildings	364

The project also resulted in a neighborhood architectural exhibit entitled Place Over Time which opened in November of 1980 in Boston's City Hall and is now part of the permanent educational collection of the North End Branch Library. This exhibit was sponsored by Jubilee 350's, Boston Landmarks Exhibit office and was one of nineteen such neighborhood exhibits developed to celebrate the architectural, cultural and historical significance of Boston's neighborhoods. Vincent Marsh, Individual Project recipient, coordinated the research and design of the North End/Waterfront Neighborhood Exhibit.



SUMMARY SHEET

EXISTING NATIONAL REGISTER INDIVIDUAL LISTINGS AND EXISTING NATIONAL REGISTER DISTRICTS IN OR ADJACENT TO THE NORTH END/WATERFRONT

Existing National Register Individual Listings

Copps Hill Burial Ground
Snow Hill/Charter and Hull Streets (4/18/74)

Faneuil Hall Dock Square (10/15/66) NR # PH0046388, NHL

Long Wharf and Custom House Block Foot of State Street (11/13/66) NR # PH0026956, NHL

McLauthlin Elevator Building 120 Fulton Street (9/6/77)

Old North Church (Christ Church Episcopal) 193 Salem Street (10/15/66) NR # PH0121673, NHL, HABS, G.

Moses Pierce Hichborn House 29 North Street (11/24/68) NR # PH0121690, NHL, HABS

Quincy Market South Market Street (11/13/66) NR # PH0006441, NHL

Paul Revere House 19 North Square (10/15/66) NR # PH0122564, NHL

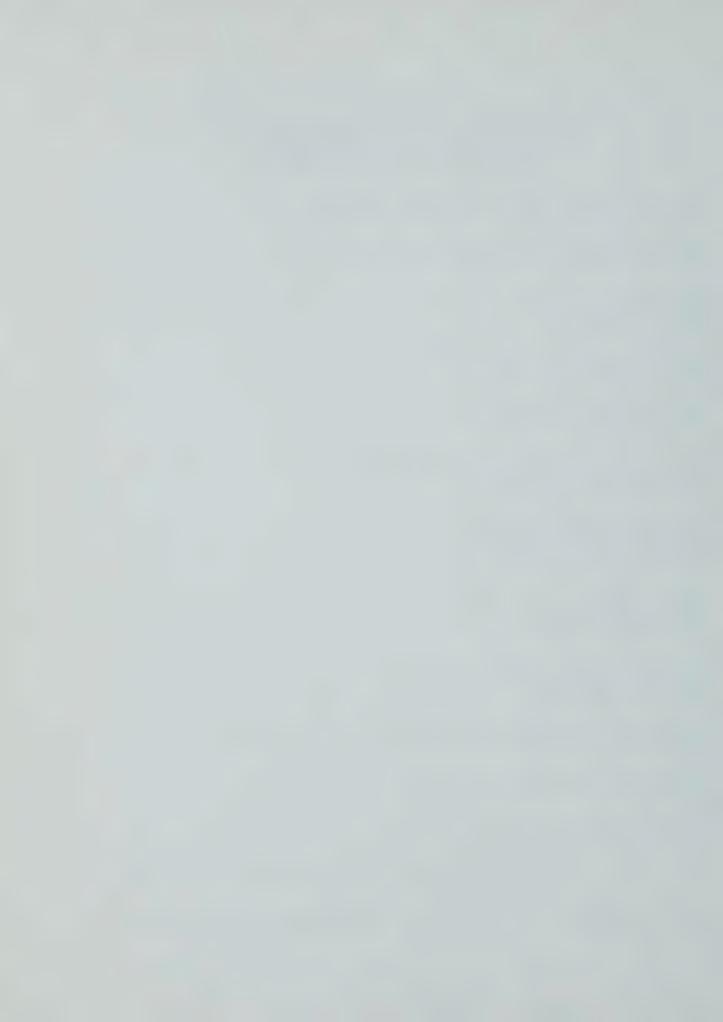
Saint Stephen's Church Hanover Street (between Clark and Harris Streets) (4/14/75)

Union Wharf 295-353 Commercial Street (10/16/79)

Existing National Register Districts

Blackstone Block Historic District
Area Bound Union, Hanover, Blackstone and North Streets (5/26/73) HABS

Fulton-Commercial Streets District
Fulton, Commercial, Mercantile, Lewis, and Richmond Streets (3/21/73)
NR # PH0026719





Map 18. North End/Waterfront Potential Historic District Survey



Architecturally Significant Structures

Bowfront 6 Garden Court Street

Bowfront 113 Salem Street

Bowfront
21 Sheafe Street

Bowfront
23 Sheafe Street

First National Bank 256-262 Hanover Street

Home Savings Bank 269-275 Hanover Street

Macaluso Pharmacy 270-275 Hanover Street

McLaughlin Building 175-179 Endicott Street

Nu's Five and Ten Cent Store 350-352 Hanover Street

Old North Church Gift Shop 183 Salem Street

Robert Cucchiella Residence 23 Unity Court



BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information Form	Form No. Area North End
	ADDRESS 6 Garden Court	COR.
	NAME	
MALARE	present	original
A VECK	MAP NO. 26N-13E	SUB AREA N/W
	DATE <u>c 1850</u> G.	W. Bromley Atlas of Boston
	ARCHITECT	
		source
	BUILDER	source
HE STORES	OWNER A. Croty original	Michael Giglio, et al. present
	PHOTOGRAPHS	
	19/330175/4692170	Ward 3. Parcel 3205
TYPE (residential) single do	uble row 2-fam. 3-deck	ten apt
(non-residential)		
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)	4 plus	
ROOF flat cu		
ROOF flat cu	poladormers	asbestos alum/vinyl
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick	poladormers shingles stucco asphalt	asbestos alum/vinyl
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION	pola dormers shingles stucco asphalt stone concrete	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Red brick bowfront structure of above the door. All windows are	shingles stucco asphalt stone concrete four stories. Two bays are is six over six and have applies	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum. In the bow and one bay ad aluminium shutters
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Red brick bowfront structure of above the door. All windows are in black. Five stone granite st	shingles stucco asphalt concrete four stories. Two bays are is six over six and have applies the stories are to the front door	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum. In the bow and one bay ad aluminium shutters which has been modified.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Red brick bowfront structure of above the door. All windows are in black. Five stone granite st. The doorway is recessed with a st.	shingles stucco asphalt concrete four stories. Two bays are is six over six and have applies the stories lead up to the front door stone lintel above. Lintels a	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum. In the bow and one bay and aluminium shutters which has been modified.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Red brick bowfront structure of above the door. All windows are in black. Five stone granite st	shingles stucco asphalt stone concrete four stories. Two bays are it is six over six and have applied the stone lintel above. Lintels at ample brick corbelling evident	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum. In the bow and one bay and aluminium shutters which has been modified.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Red brick bowfront structure of above the door. All windows are in black. Five stone granite st to conform to the curve, very si EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mo	shingles stucco asphalt stone concrete four stories. Two bays are is six over six and have applies eps lead up to the front door stone lintel above. Lintels a mple brick corbelling evident derated.	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum. In the bow and one bay and aluminium shutters which has been modified. Ind sills in bow are cut at roofline. First and
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Red brick bowfront structure of above the door. All windows are in black. Five stone granite st The doorway is recessed with a sto conform to the curve, very si	shingles stucco asphalt stone concrete four stories. Two bays are is six over six and have applies eps lead up to the front door stone lintel above. Lintels a mple brick corbelling evident derated.	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum. In the bow and one bay and aluminium shutters which has been modified. Ind sills in bow are cut at roofline. First and
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Red brick bowfront structure of above the door. All windows are in black. Five stone granite st to conform to the curve, very si EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mo	shingles stucco asphalt stone concrete four stories. Two bays are is six over six and have applies eps lead up to the front door stone lintel above. Lintels a mple brick corbelling evident derated.	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum. In the bow and one bay and aluminium shutters which has been modified. Ind sills in bow are cut at roofline. First and
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Red brick bowfront structure of above the door. All windows are in black. Five stone granite st to conform to the curve, very si EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mo	shingles stucco asphalt stone concrete four stories. Two bays are is six over six and have applies eps lead up to the front door stone lintel above. Lintels a mple brick corbelling evident derated.	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum. In the bow and one bay and aluminium shutters which has been modified. Ind sills in bow are cut at roofline. First and
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Red brick bowfront structure of above the door. All windows are in black. Five stone granite st to conform to the curve, very si EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mo	shingles stucco asphalt stone concrete four stories. Two bays are it is six over six and have applies the seps lead up to the front door stone lintel above. Lintels ample brick corbelling evident derate drastic LOT AREA 98 SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reve	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum. In the bow and one bay and aluminium shutters which has been modified. In all sills in bow are cut at roofline. First and sq.ft.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Red brick bowfront structure of above the door. All windows are in black. Five stone granite st to conform to the curve, very si EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mo	shingles stucco asphalt stone concrete four stories. Two bays are it six over six and have applies the seps lead up to the front door stone lintel above. Lintels a mple brick corbelling evident derate drastic LOT AREA 98 SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse this is one of approximately that currently exist in the	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum. In the bow and one bay and aluminium shutters which has been modified. In the sills in bow are cut at roofline. First and sq.ft. In the bow and one bay and aluminium shutters which has been modified. In the bow and one bay and aluminium shutters which has been modified. In the bow and one bay and aluminium shutters are cut aluminium shutters. In the bow and one bay and aluminium shutters are cut aluminium shutters. In the bow and one bay and aluminium shutters are cut aluminium shutters. In the bow and one bay and aluminium shutters are cut aluminium shutters. In the bow and one bay and aluminium shutters are cut aluminium shutters. In the bow and one bay and aluminium shutters are cut aluminium shutters. In the bow and one bay and aluminium shutters are cut aluminium shutters. In the bow and one bay and aluminium shutters are cut aluminium shutters. In the bow and one bay and aluminium shutters are cut aluminium shutters. In the bow and one bay and aluminium shutters are cut aluminium shutters. In the bow and one bay are cut are cut are conflicted. In the bow and one bay and aluminium shutters are cut ar
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Red brick bowfront structure of above the door. All windows are in black. Five stone granite st to conform to the curve, very si EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mo	shingles stucco asphalt stone concrete four stories. Two bays are it six over six and have applies the seps lead up to the front door stone lintel above. Lintels ample brick corbelling evident derate drastic LOT AREA 98 SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverthis is one of approximately	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum. In the bow and one bay and aluminium shutters which has been modified. In a sills in bow are cut at roofline. First and sq.ft. In the bow and one bay and aluminium shutters with the seen modified. In the bow and one bay and aluminium shutters are seen to see a sq.ft.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Red brick bowfront structure of above the door. All windows are in black. Five stone granite st to conform to the curve, very si EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mo	shingles stucco asphalt stone concrete four stories. Two bays are is six over six and have applies the stories are in the structures were "flattened of building. In 1968, Owner Mit Timothy Anderson to substant	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum. In the bow and one bay ed aluminium shutters which has been modified. In sills in bow are cut at roofline. First and sills in sq.ft. In the bow and one bay ed aluminium shutters which has been modified. In the bow and one bay ed aluminium shutters with the seen modified. In the bow and one bay ed aluminium shutters and sills in bow are cut at roofline. First and sq.ft.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Red brick bowfront structure of above the door. All windows are in black. Five stone granite st to conform to the curve, very si EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mo	shingles stucco asphalt stone concrete four stories. Two bays are it is six over six and have applied the store control intel above. Lintels a simple brick corbelling evident derate drastic LOT AREA 98 SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reversity in the structures were "flattened of building. In 1968, Owner Minister.	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum. In the bow and one bay and aluminium shutters which has been modified. In and sills in bow are cut at roofline. First and sq.ft. In the bow and one bay are cut at roofline are cut at roofline. First and sills in bow are cut at roofline. First and sq.ft.

Moved; date if known		
Themes (check as many as	applicable)	
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural X The Arts Commerce Communication Community/ Development	Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation

partition was removed and a new one installed. Existing heat, plumbing and electrical systems were replaced. Some cleaning and installation of shutters on the facade occurred at that time. 1

Description (cont'd)

second floor windows are larger than the third and fourth floor windows. A smaller wooden door on the south end of the facade exists next to #4 Garden Court.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

- 1. City of Boston, Building Department records.
- 2. City of Boston, Assessor's Office records.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information Form Form No. Area North End
SE SERVICE SER	appropriate Calen Church
The same of the sa	ADDRESS 113 Salem Street COR.
	NAME present original
	-
	MAP NO. 26N-13E SUB AREA N/W
	DATE 1844-1849 (3)
	source
	ARCHITECT
三三旦上海山道日言	source
	BUILDER
	source ,
美 国	OWNER Enoch Robinson Angelo Luongo et al. original present
	PHOTOGRAPHS
7	19/330150/4692140 Ward 3, Parcel 2369
TYPE (residential) single don	able row 2-fam. 3-deck ten (apt)
non-residential with	storefronts on basement and first levels
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)_	four plus high basement
ROOF flat cup	poladormers
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum.
BRIEF DESCRIPTION	
This brick bowfront is well main	tained. The upper stories are reached by a simple
rest of the first floor is occup.	a stone lintel on the north side of the facade. The ied by a store, which has a large plate glass window.
Below this shop there is another	smaller store on the basement level. All of the e stone lintels and sills; some of these lintels and sills
EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mod	derate drastic
CONDITION Good fair poor	LOT AREA 1300 sq.ft.
DO NY CHAIL	1300
	SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse)
	on February 1. 1844 Charles E. Wiggins sold two parcels
	of land to George and Enoch Robinson. Enoch paid \$3,550 for the property. A plan drawn in 1847 shows
	two bowfront structures side by side, owned by George
	and Enoch Robinson. Enoch Robinson sold the house to Henry G. Clark, a physician for \$7000 on January 31,
	1849. Clark sold the property to Thomas Hollis Jr.
	for \$8000 on May 7, 1855. An Atlas lists Hollis as the owner in 1874. The 1874 Atlas inicates that #113
	Salem Street was one of four bowfronts. In 1888.

Moved; date if	known			
Themes (check	as many as ar	plicable)		
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural The Arts Commerce Communication Community/ Development		Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation	

Dennis Cawley was its' principal owner and in 1908 Dora Levine owned this property. By that date the three other bowfronts were gone and this has managed to survive to the present. Information from the Building Department indicates that the owner of this structure in 1915 was the estate of Julius Rottenbert (2). Many Jewish merchants were located in Salem Street beginning in the 1850's until there was a move to the suburbs in the 1920's. In 1926 there was a fire in the building and it was necessary to replace the sheathing on the ceiling and walls and the windows in the store front; a new front door and frame were also added on the first floor (2).

Description (con't)

are curved to conform to the shape of the bow.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

- (1) City of Boston Assessor' Records
- (2) City of Boston Building Department Documents
- (3) Suffolk County Courthouse, Registry of Deeds.
- (4) G.M. Hopkins, Atlas of Suffolk County, Mass 1874.
- (5) G.W. Bromley, Atlases of Boston, Ma 1888 and 1908.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information Form	Form No. Area North End
BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	ADDRESS 21 Sheafe St.	COR.
	NAME	
	present	original
	MAP NO. 27N-13E	SUB AREA N/W
	DATE_ C. 1853	(6)
		source
	ARCHITECT	
	John Mansfield	source
	BUILDER Robert Kemp	(6)
	John Mansfield	source
	OWNER Robert Kemp	Antonio Abbondanza et al.
	original	present
	PHOTOGRAPHS	
	19/330150/4692130 Ward 3, 1	Parcel 2191
TYPE (residential) single do	uble row 2-fam. 3-deck	ten apt.
(non-residential)		
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)_	four plus	
ROOF flat cu	poladormers	
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick	stone granite concrete	
BRIEF DESCRIPTION Four story brick bowfront. Gran granite steps lead to recessed, Three bays wide. Stone lintels fit the curve of the bow. New whalcomy, windows have brick sill	(foundation) aite foundation with window ar paneled front door; two large and sills; some granite and sindows with metal frames. So	iron/steel/alum. nd door to basement. Seven e windows over the door. some brownstone; cut to econd floor: ornate metal
BRIEF DESCRIPTION Four story brick bowfront. Gran granite steps lead to recessed, Three bays wide. Stone lintels fit the curve of the bow. New we balcony; windows have brick sill EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor model.	(foundation) ite foundation with window ar paneled front door; two large and sills; some granite and sindows with metal frames. See s; window over door brick par derate drastic brick corbel	iron/steel/alum. and door to basement. Seven e windows over the door. some brownstone; cut to econd floor: ornate metal nel serves as sill. Heavy lling at roofline.
BRIEF DESCRIPTION Four story brick bowfront. Gran granite steps lead to recessed, Three bays wide. Stone lintels fit the curve of the bow. New whalcomy, windows have brick sill	(foundation) aite foundation with window ar paneled front door; two large and sills; some granite and sindows with metal frames. So	iron/steel/alum. and door to basement. Seven e windows over the door. some brownstone; cut to econd floor: ornate metal nel serves as sill. Heavy lling at roofline.
BRIEF DESCRIPTION Four story brick bowfront. Gran granite steps lead to recessed, Three bays wide. Stone lintels fit the curve of the bow. New we balcony; windows have brick sill EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor model.	(foundation) ite foundation with window ar paneled front door; two large and sills; some granite and sindows with metal frames. See s; window over door brick par derate drastic brick corbel	iron/steel/alum. and door to basement. Seven e windows over the door. some brownstone; cut to econd floor: ornate metal nel serves as sill. Heavy lling at roofline.
BRIEF DESCRIPTION Four story brick bowfront. Gran granite steps lead to recessed, Three bays wide. Stone lintels fit the curve of the bow. New we balcony; windows have brick sill EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor model.	(foundation) ite foundation with window ar paneled front door; two large and sills; some granite and sindows with metal frames. See s; window over door brick par derate drastic brick corbel	iron/steel/alum. and door to basement. Seven e windows over the door. some brownstone; cut to econd floor: ornate metal nel serves as sill. Heavy lling at roofline.
BRIEF DESCRIPTION Four story brick bowfront. Gran granite steps lead to recessed, Three bays wide. Stone lintels fit the curve of the bow. New we balcony; windows have brick sill EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor model.	stone granite concrete (foundation) ite foundation with window ar paneled front door; two large and sills; some granite and sindows with metal frames. See s; window over door brick parderate drastic brick corbel LOT AREA 1	iron/steel/alum. and door to basement. Seven e windows over the door. some brownstone; cut to econd floor: ornate metal nel serves as sill. Heavy lling at roofline. 112 sq.ft.
BRIEF DESCRIPTION Four story brick bowfront. Gran granite steps lead to recessed, Three bays wide. Stone lintels fit the curve of the bow. New we balcony; windows have brick sill EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor model.	stone granite concrete (foundation) ite foundation with window ar paneled front door; two large and sills; some granite and syndows with metal frames. Sets: window over door brick partierate drastic brick corbel LOT AREA 1 SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reversion 1850, John Mansfield boughland on Sheafe St. from Thom	iron/steel/alum. Ind door to basement. Seven the windows over the door. Some brownstone; cut to the econd floor: ornate metal thel serves as sill. Heavy thing at roofline. Ill sq.ft. Tse) this several parcels of thas Green, Henry Chapman
BRIEF DESCRIPTION Four story brick bowfront. Gran granite steps lead to recessed, Three bays wide. Stone lintels fit the curve of the bow. New we balcony; windows have brick sill EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate company.	stone granite concrete (foundation) The foundation with window are paneled front door; two large and sills; some granite and syndows with metal frames. See significant door brick particated drastic brick combelled to the combelled drastic brick	iron/steel/alum. Ind door to basement. Seven windows over the door. Some brownstone; cut to econd floor: ornate metal hel serves as sill. Heavy lling at roofline Ill sq.ft. Tse) That several parcels of has Green, Henry Chapman William Noble. He paid offield sold the house to
BRIEF DESCRIPTION Four story brick bowfront. Gran granite steps lead to recessed, Three bays wide. Stone lintels fit the curve of the bow. New we balcony; windows have brick sill EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate company.	stone granite concrete (foundation) ite foundation with window ar paneled front door; two large and sills; some granite and sindows with metal frames. Se s: window over door brick parterate drastic brick corbel LOT AREA 1 SIGNIFICANCE (con't on rever in 1850, John Mansfield bough land on Sheafe St. from Thomet ux, Thomas Restieux, and \$1000. for each piece. Mans Michael Dalton on September	iron/steel/alum. Ind door to basement. Seven windows over the door. Some brownstone; cut to econd floor: ornate metal hel serves as sill. Heavy lling at roofline Ill sq.ft. Int several parcels of has Green, Henry Chapman William Noble. He paid ifield sold the house to 29, 1853 for \$5700. Dalton
BRIEF DESCRIPTION Four story brick bowfront. Gran granite steps lead to recessed, Three bays wide. Stone lintels fit the curve of the bow. New we balcony; windows have brick sill EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate company.	stone granite concrete (foundation) The foundation with window are paneled front door; two large and sills; some granite and stindows with metal frames. See significant door brick particated drastic brick combelled LOT AREA 1 LOT AREA 1 SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reversion 1850, John Mansfield bough land on Sheafe St. from Thomest ux, Thomas Restieux, and \$1000. for each piece. Mans Michael Dalton on September sold it to John Halleran on the owners of this property	iron/steel/alum. Ind door to basement. Seven the windows over the door. Some brownstone; cut to the econd floor: ornate metal thel serves as sill. Heavy thing at roofline. Ill sq.ft. In sq.ft. In several parcels of the severa
BRIEF DESCRIPTION Four story brick bowfront. Gran granite steps lead to recessed, Three bays wide. Stone lintels fit the curve of the bow. New we balcony; windows have brick sill EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate company.	stone granite concrete (foundation) ite foundation with window ar paneled front door; two large and sills; some granite and sindows with metal frames. Se s: window over door brick parterate drastic brick corbel LOT AREA 1 SIGNIFICANCE (con't on rever in 1850, John Mansfield bough land on Sheafe St. from Thomet ux, Thomas Restieux, and \$1000. for each piece. Mans Michael Dalton on September sold it to John Halleran on	iron/steel/alum. Ind door to basement. Seven windows over the door. Some brownstone; cut to econd floor: ornate metal hel serves as sill. Heavy lling at roofline. Ill sq.ft. In several parcels of has Green, Henry Chapman William Noble. He paid ifield sold the house to 29, 1853 for \$5700. Dalton March 21, 1864. In 1874, were the heirs of John one in a row of seven

Moved; date if	known		-	
Themes (check	as many as a	pplicable)		
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural The Arts Commerce Communication Community/ Development	<u>x</u>	Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation	

the heirs of Thomas Maloney. By 1908, this building and #23 were the only two bowfronts remaining. The owner of the building in 1920 was John Jennings, it contained seven apartments. In 1934, the owner was Concetta Cataldo, and repairs had to be made due to a fire in the building. The occupancy was changed from six to seven apartments in 1973 by the owner Anthony Abbondanza; new plumbing was installed that year. Another fire occurred in 1978 and damage was done to the roof.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

- (1) City of Boston Building Department Documents
- (2) City of Boston Assessor's Records
- (3) Atlas of Suffolk County, MA (Philadelphia, G.M. Hopkins) 1874
- (4) Atlas of the City of Boston (Philadelphia, G.W. Bromley) 1888(5) Atlas of the City of Boston (Philadelphia, G.W. Bromley, 1908)
- (6) Suffolk County Courthouse Registry of Deeds.

BOSTON LANDMARKS	COMMISSION	Building In	formation Form	Form No	Area North End
	الأل الما الما الما الما الما الما الما	ADDRESS 23 G	Sheafe St.	COP	
			,		
	E	NAME present	:		original
70		MAP NO.27N-	.3E	SUB AREA	N/W
		DATE 1851-1		(1)	
				source	
	2 3/1	ARCHITECT_			
			hn Mansfield	source	
	1		bert Kemp		
	新的·				nerubini Trusts
		OWNER origin	nal	OI Barbara	C. Realty Trusts
# 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	THE PARTY				2000
	SHIER T		93130 Ward 3		
	al) single domential)		2-fam. 3-dec	k ten apt)
NO. OF STORIES (lst to cornice)_	four	bras_		
ROOF flat	cur	oola	dorme	rs	
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards	shingles s	stucco asphal	t asbestos	alum/vinyl
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards) brick	shingles :	stucco asphal	t asbestos	alum/vinyl
MATERIALS (Frame (other BRIEF DESCRIPTIO Four story brick bays wide. All 1) clapboards) brick N bowfront. Grani	shingles stone)granit (found te foundation are brownst	stucco asphal concre ation) n with door an one painted wh	t asbestos te iron/steed d window to ba ite; curved t	alum/vinyl l/alum. sement. Three to conform to
MATERIALS (Frame (other BRIEF DESCRIPTIO Four story brick bays wide. All bow. Above first serve as sills.) clapboards) brick N bowfront. Grani lintels and sills t floor lintels of	shingles (found te foundation are brownstome to a peak at roofline	stucco asphal concre ation) n with door and one painted which in the center ; less elabora	t asbestos te iron/stee d window to ba ite; curved t r. Second flo te than next d	alum/vinyl l/alum. sement. Three to conform to oor brick panels loor (#21).
MATERIALS (Frame (other BRIEF DESCRIPTIO Four story brick bays wide. All bow. Above first serve as sills. Recessed paneled) clapboards) brick N bowfront. Grani lintels and sills t floor lintels of	shingles (found te foundation are brownstome to a peak at rooflined be several	stucco asphal concre ation) n with door and one painted which in the center ; less elaborations stone steps;	t asbestos te iron/stee d window to ba ite; curved t r. Second flo te than next d	alum/vinyl l/alum. sement. Three to conform to oor brick panels loor (#21).
MATERIALS (Frame (other BRIEF DESCRIPTIO) Four story brick bays wide. All 1 bow. Above first serve as sills. Recessed paneled EXTERIOR ALTERAT	clapboards brick N bowfront. Grani lintels and sills t floor lintels of Brick corbelling fron door reache ION minor mod	shingles (foundation are brownstome to a pea at rooflined be several lerate drawns to the several seve	stucco asphale concretation) n with door anone painted which k in the center stone steps;	t asbestos te iron/steel d window to ba ite; curved t r. Second flo te than next d sides of entra	alum/vinyl l/alum. sement. Three to conform to or brick panels door (#21). unceway recently
MATERIALS (Frame (other BRIEF DESCRIPTIO) Four story brick bays wide. All 1 bow. Above first serve as sills. Recessed paneled EXTERIOR ALTERAT	clapboards brick N bowfront. Grani lintels and sills t floor lintels c Brick corbelling fron door reache ION minor mod	shingles (foundation are brownstome to a pea at rooflined be several lerate drawns to the several seve	stucco asphal concre ation) n with door and one painted which in the center ; less elaborations stone steps;	t asbestos te iron/steel d window to ba ite; curved t r. Second flo te than next d sides of entra	alum/vinyl l/alum. sement. Three to conform to oor brick panels loor (#21).
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MATERIALS (Frame (other BRIEF DESCRIPTIO) Four story brick bays wide. All 1 bow. Above first serve as sills. Recessed paneled EXTERIOR ALTERAT	clapboards brick N bowfront. Grani lintels and sills t floor lintels of Brick corbelling fron door reache ION minor mod	shingles (foundation are brownstome to a pea at rooflined be several lerate drawns to the several seve	stucco asphale concretation) n with door anone painted which k in the center stone steps;	t asbestos te iron/steel d window to ba ite; curved t r. Second flo te than next d sides of entra	alum/vinyl l/alum. sement. Three to conform to or brick panels door (#21). unceway recently
MATERIALS (Frame (other BRIEF DESCRIPTIO) Four story brick bays wide. All 1 bow. Above first serve as sills. Recessed paneled EXTERIOR ALTERAT	clapboards brick N bowfront. Grani lintels and sills floor lintels of Brick corbelling fron door reache ION minor mod fair poor	shingles (found to found the foundation are brownstoome to a peak at rooflined be several lerate drass	stucco asphal concre ation) n with door an one painted wh k in the cente; less elabora stone steps; stic LOT AREA 1.	t asbestos te iron/stee d window to ba ite; curved t r. Second flo te than next d sides of entra 203	alum/vinyl l/alum. sement. Three to conform to or brick panels loor (#21). unceway recently sq.ft.
MATERIALS (Frame (other BRIEF DESCRIPTIO) Four story brick bays wide. All 1 bow. Above first serve as sills. Recessed paneled EXTERIOR ALTERAT	clapboards brick N bowfront. Grani lintels and sills floor lintels of Brick corbelling fron door reache ION minor mod fair poor	shingles (found to found the foundation are brownstoome to a pea at rooflined be several lerate drass	stucco asphal concre ation) n with door an one painted wh k in the cente; less elabora stone steps; stic LOT AREA 1. (con't on re 1850 John Mans Thomas Gree,	t asbestos te iron/stee d window to ba ite; curved t r. Second flo te than next d sides of entra 203 verse) sfield bought Henry Chapman	alum/vinyl l/alum. sement. Three to conform to for brick panels loor (#21). Inceway recently sq.ft.
MATERIALS (Frame (other BRIEF DESCRIPTIO) Four story brick bays wide. All 1 bow. Above first serve as sills. Recessed paneled EXTERIOR ALTERAT	clapboards brick N bowfront. Grani lintels and sills floor lintels of Brick corbelling fron door reache ION minor mod fair poor	shingles (found to found the foundation are brownstoome to a pea at rooflined be several lerate drass) SIGNIFICANCE On April 18, of land from Restieaux, a	stucco asphal concre ation) n with door an one painted wh k in the cente; less elabora stone steps; stic LOT AREA Con't on re 1850 John Mans Thomas Gree, Ind William Nob	t asbestos te iron/steel d window to ba ite; curved t r. Second flo te than next d sides of entra 203 verse) sfield bought Henry Chapman le. He paid \$	alum/vinyl l/alum. sement. Three to conform to or brick panels loor (#21). unceway recently sq.ft. several pieces et ux, Thomas 1000 for each
MATERIALS (Frame (other BRIEF DESCRIPTIO) Four story brick bays wide. All 1 bow. Above first serve as sills. Recessed paneled EXTERIOR ALTERAT	clapboards brick N bowfront. Grani lintels and sills t floor lintels of Brick corbelling fron door reache ION minor mod fair poor	shingles (found to found the foundation are brownstome to a pea at rooflined be several lerate drass (SIGNIFICANCE) (On April 18, of land from Restieaux, a piece. On Fto Robert Ke	stucco asphale concreation) n with door and one painted which is the center stone steps; stic LOT AREA (con't on released by the control of the center stone steps; stic LOT AREA (con't on released by the center stone steps; stic) (con't on released by the center stone steps; stic) (con't on released by the center steps; stic) (con't on released by the center steps; stic) (con't on released by the center steps; stic)	t asbestos te iron/stee! d window to ba ite; curved t r. Second flo te than next d sides of entra 203 verse) sfield bought Henry Chapman le. He paid \$ ansfield sold Next Kemp sol	alum/vinyl l/alum. asement. Three to conform to bor brick panels cloor (#21). unceway recently sq.ft. several pieces et ux, Thomas flood for each the property d the property
MATERIALS (Frame (other BRIEF DESCRIPTIO) Four story brick bays wide. All 1 bow. Above first serve as sills. Recessed paneled EXTERIOR ALTERAT	clapboards brick N bowfront. Grani lintels and sills t floor lintels of Brick corbelling fron door reache ION minor mod fair poor	shingles (found te foundation are brownstome to a pea at rooflined be several lerate drass of land from Restieaux, a piece. On Fto Robert Keto Moses Milfor this tra	stucco asphal concreation) n with door and one painted what in the center; less elaborar stone steps; stic LOT AREA (con't on released by the context of the center of	t asbestos te iron/stee! d window to ba ite; curved t r. Second flo te than next d sides of entra 203 verse) sfield bought Henry Chapman le. He paid \$ ansfield sold Next Kemp sol . on March 2, ons "two house	alum/vinyl l/alum. asement. Three to conform to for brick panels cloor (#21). unceway recently sq.ft. several pieces et ux, Thomas flood for each the property d the property 1854. The deed s lately built
MATERIALS (Frame (other BRIEF DESCRIPTIO) Four story brick bays wide. All 1 bow. Above first serve as sills. Recessed paneled EXTERIOR ALTERAT	clapboards brick N bowfront. Grani lintels and sills t floor lintels of Brick corbelling fron door reache ION minor mod fair poor	shingles (found te foundation are brownstome to a pea at rooflined be several lerate drass of land from Restieaux, a piece. On Fto Robert Keto Moses Mil for this traby John Mans	stucco asphale concreation) n with door and one painted which is the center; less elaborar stone steps; stic LOT AREA (con't on released by the context of the center o	t asbestos te iron/stee! d window to ba ite; curved t r. Second flo te than next d sides of entra 203 verse) sfield bought Henry Chapman le. He paid \$ ansfield sold Next Kemp sol . on March 2, ons "two house lf." On Sept.	alum/vinyl l/alum. asement. Three to conform to for brick panels cloor (#21). unceway recently sq.ft. several pieces et ux, Thomas 1000 for each the property d the property 1854. The deed s lately built 6, 1856

Moved; date if known_		
Themes (check as many	as applicable)	
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural X The Arts Commerce Communication Community/	Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation

of C. Doherty. By 1908, this building and the one beside it at #21 were the only remaining bowfronts of a row of seven that stretched from #21 to #31. The owner in 1927 was Giuseppe Alosis; the building served as the residence for eight families. At that time the sills of the second floor windows were raised to make the windows smaller. A balcony on the second floor was to be replaced to satisfy the requirements of the Egress Division. In 1970 the owner was Julian H. Cherubini, Trustee Coldnose Trust, at that time there were four families living in the building.

Description (con't)

covered with wood paneling.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)
(1) Suffolk County Courthouse Registry of Deeds

- (2) City of Boston Building Department Documents
- (3) City of Boston Assessor's Records
- (4) Atlas of the County of Suffolk, Ma 1874 by G.M. Hopkins, Philadelphia.
- (5) Atlases of the City of Boston, 1888 and 1908 by G.W. Bromley, Philadelphia.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information Form Form No. Area North End
THE LIBST AND DAME BANK UP BYSICS	ADDRESS 256-262 Hanover COR.
THE THIS WORDOOK BANK OF BUSINESS	NAME First National Bank
	present original
	MAP NO.26N-13E SUB AREA N/W
	DATE 1878 1
	source
	ARCHITECT_Joseph Eastman 1
	source
	BUILDER Joel Snow
	SOURCE
	Henry L. Lawrence & Ernest F. Dietz 2
	original present
	present
2 -	PHOTOGRAPHS
	19/330155/4692115 Ward 3, Parcel 2376
TYPE (residential) single do	puble row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
non-residential bank and	commercial space on upper levels
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)	3 plus
ROOF flat cu	poladormers
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone granite and concrete iron/steel/alum.
BRIEF DESCRIPTION	
The First National Bank building	is a three-story structure with granite facing. On the
fanlights. In the 1960's, the	ays balance a central portal that is complemented with main entrance was redesigned. A new door and large, plate
glass windows were added. A dec	orative metal screen was placed above the main entrance.
The recessed north door opening EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mo	which leads to spaces above the bank is filled in with marble
CONDITION Good fair poor	LOT AREA sq.ft.
	(
	SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse)
	In May, of 1920 two Italian immigrants were arrested for the murder of two payroll guards in South Braintree. A group
	of friends and fellow anarchists organized a defense
K 4 ED MAN	committee for the accused men, Nicola Sacco, and
	BATTOLOMOO Vangetti For the news comes washe the committee
	Bartolomeo Vanzetti. For the next seven years the committee struggled to free the two, whose cause became a passionate
	struggled to free the two, whose cause became a passionate controversy the world over. In November of 1925, the committee moved upstairs in rooms at 256 Hanover, where the

Moved; date if kno	own		
Themes (check as r	many as applicable)		
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural The Arts Commerce Communication Community/ Development	Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitaria X Transporation	

"theirs is a case that will not die." Public opinion at home was unanimous in demanding their execution; throughout the world, however, famous intellectuals examined the evidence and declared the trial hopelessly prejudiced against the defendants because of their origins and beliefs. Sacco and Vanzetti maintained their innocence steadfastly, but although many critics believed that sound proof of their guilt was lacking, all attempts to save them failed. They were executed on August 23, 1927. Their guilt is still widely disputed nearly fifty years later. Many of the Italian American residents of the North End regard their death as one of the more extreme instances of discriminatory actions against people of Italian descent. At their wake and funeral in the North End, thousands of people, some simply curious, but many dismayed and angered, came to view their bodies.

Records indicate that the defense committee only utilized the space above the current First National Bank branch office for approximately two years. A permit to build within the building department indicates that this structure housed a horse stable and a store on the first level at its inception in 1878. In 1932, Viola R. Pinanski of Boston was listed as owner with the First National Bank as the principal tenant and in 1947, architects Krokyn and Browne had offices within this building. In 1964, the facility was converted into a bank building at a cost of \$50,000. A new store front on the first level and interior renovation occurred at that time. The owner was listed as the First National Bank of Boston. In 1969, the third floor was remodeled to accommodate a dental office at a cost of \$3,800.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Description (cont'd)

The second and third floors contain five bays. Three central bays are separated by fluted metal pilasters, which ascend the two stories. This configuration is topped off by a metal, modillioned cornice, which in turn has two rows of stepped stone blocks. The upper-most cornice has carved scrolls on either side. On the second and third floors have sidebays of simple one over one double hung sash. The center portion also of one over one double hung sash have squared window openings. On the third floor, round arched windows with central Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's

records, early maps, etc.)
voussoirs are evident. A large sign with the name of the bank in gold lettering is hung
between the first and second stories.

- 1. City of Boston, Building Department.
- 2 City of Boston, Assessor's Office.
- 3. Todisco, Paula J. Boston's First Neighborhood: The North End (Boston Public Library Publication, 1976) p. 44-45.
- 4. Boston 200 Neighborhood Marker on Building by Vision, Inc.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information Form Form No. AreaNorth End
	ADDRESS 269-275 Hanover St. COR. Richmond St.
	Water Home Carrings Bank
	NAME Home Savings Bank present original
AER.	MAP NO. 26N-13E SUB AREA N/W
	DATE between 1874 and 1888 (1) (2)
	source
	ARCHITECT
- T- YOU	source
	BUILDER
	source
	OWNER William A. Prescott (1888) Michael A. Nazzaro, et al original present
	PHOTOGRAPHS
	19/330160/4692110 Ward 3, Parcel 3300
TYPE (residential) single dou non-residential Commerce	able row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)	four plus_
ROOF mansard cup	ooladormers
(other) brick	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone dressed granit concrete iron/steel/alum.
BRIEF DESCRIPTION	
Four story mixed use structure.	Cast-iron columns separate large plate glass windows
Doorway to upper, south on south	course separates first floor from upper stories. end of Hanover Street facade. Six bays on Hanover
Street, one bay on the corner, two	bays on Richmond St. Stone sills supported by small
brackets (2nd and 3rd floors); cur EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mod	rved stone lintels with brackets (2nd floor) simple
CONDITION Good fair poor_	LOT AREA 1449 sq.ft.
NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS	Occupies a prominent corner site of one of the
	orth End's main thoroughfares.
51/4/	SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse)
11/X-1/X-1/X-1/X-1/X-1/X-1/X-1/X-1/X-1/X	One of the few examples of the High Victorian Gothic
	style of architecture modified with a French Second
	Empire inspired mansard roof. Renovations of this
	building were started in 1975. A barber shop had
Y A WAY A SAN A SA	previously occupied the first floor. The estimated
14 1) XXX 13 XX	cost of the renovations was \$130,000. This is a good example of what can be done to a storefront
	to accommodate a new use; the signage and window
	treatment are very effective.

Moved; date if known		
Themes (check as many	as applicable)	
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural X The Arts Commerce Communication Community/ Development	Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation
Significance (include	e expanation of themes che	cked above)

Description con't

flat stone lintels (3rd floor). Two over two double hung sash. Wooden bracketed cornice separates 3rd and 4th floors. Windows set into mansard roof, wooden surrounds; pointed window hood. Fire escapes on Richmond St. side.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

- (1) Atlas of the County of Suffolk, Mass. (G.M. Hopkins and Co., Philadelphia, 1874)
- (2) 1888 Atlas of the City of Boston (G.W. Bromley)
- (3) City of Boston Building Department Documents
- (4) City of Boston Assessor's Records

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information Form F	orm No. Area North End
A	ADDRESS 270-275 Hanover Str.	COR. Parmenter Street
	NAME Macaluso Pharmacy	
	present	original
	MAP NO. 26N-13E	SUB AREA N/W
	DATE c 1814	1814 Hales Map
		source
A PARTY OF THE PAR	ARCHITECT	
		source
TOTAL TOTAL		
A Paris Barrell	BUILDER	SOUNCE
		source
	OWNER Ma	ssima Aiello, et al (2)
	original	present
	PHOTOGRAPHS	
A STATE OF THE STA	19/330170/4692150 War	d 3. Parcel 2364
TYPE (residential) single don	uble row 2-fam. 3-deck	ten apt
non-residential wit	h drug store and beauty salon	on first level
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)_	3½ plus	
ROOF pitched cup	ooladormers_	
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick	shingles stucco asphalt stone concrete	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum.
BRIEF DESCRIPTION This is a three and a half story	federal building with simple	brick lintels and sills
Most of the windows are 2/2 doub	le hung sash with four symmetr	ical bays on Hanover
Street and two bays on Parmenter	Street, one dormer exists ove	r the third bay and a
high fire escape is evident on t	he south (Parmenter Street) si	de. Metal supporting
column set in corner entrance. EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mod	erate drastic	tow display windows,
CONDITION good fair poor	LOT AREA 222	gq.ft.
THE WAY IN		
	,	
	SIGNIFICANCE (con't on revers	
1: XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	This particular building is so of the North End, ie, the corn	ners of Hanover. Parmenter
	and Richmond Streets, in its	
	as a lodging house, and in the	e 1930's it housed the
	Roman restaurant. The building that in 1918 a new gravel room	-
Y A CONTRACT STREET		T DOW TEADS WINDOWS and
1 1 1 1 XXX 118/00 V	a new door were added. In 19	

Moved; date if know	wn	
Themes (check as m	any as applicable)	
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural X The Arts Commerce Communication Communication	Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation

reshingled. In 1951, cleaning and pointing of a side wall facing Parmenter Street occurred and the building housed a drug store, pastry store and three tenants. In 1961, a rebuilding of one of the chimneys occurred and finally in 1969 fire damage lead to the installation of suspended ceiling, a new storefront and panel walls to this early federal structure. (1) In 1874, the heirs of William Parmenter owned this property and it was listed as 1600 square feet. (3)

Description (cont'd)

simple brick cornice under roofline. First floor storefront signage reads "Macaluso Sundries". Signage over corner entrance reads "Patent Medicine". The entrance to store is set across the corner, glass and metal display windows have been added but old wooden double doors with glass above and paneling below. The interior of the drug store reveals a pressed metal ceiling with square coffers and egg and dart metal molding. Victorian shelves and counters are evident. Old signs list flavors of ice cream sodas. At #272, to the right of the drug store is Geno's Beauty Salon on the first level with apartments above.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilitie

Bibliography and/or references (such as local hist records, early maps, etc.)

- 1. City of Boston, Building Department.
- 2. City of Boston, Assessor's Office.
- G. M. Hopkins Atlas of the County of Suffolk, Mass., 1874.

Macaluso Pharmacy (Parmenter Street side)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information Form	Form No. AreaNorth End
	ADDRESS 175-179 Endicott St.	COR. No. Margin Street
THE RESERVE THE PARTY OF THE PA	NAME McLaughlin Building	
	present	original
	MAD NO 279 120	
	MAP NO. 27N-13E	SUB AREA N/W
	DATE 1875	Keystone on building
		source
ا ما المنظولة	ARCHITECT	
		source
100 - A - A - A - A - A - A - A - A - A -	Diffices	
	BUILDER	SOUTCED-1-b Warrania (1)
		sourceRalph Mercurio (1) Joseph Mercurio
	OWNER George T. McLaughlin	Annie M. Ciriello
	original	procent
		Matilda Langone
	PHOTOGRAPHS	
A Section of the sect	19/330150/4692120 Ward 3. Pa	arcel 1416
TYPE (residential) single dou non-residential Plus sto	ble row 2-fam. 3-deck re on first level	ten apt
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)	four plus	
ROOF flat cup	ola dormers	
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick		asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum.
BRIEF DESCRIPTION		
Granite post and beam arrangement	on first level. Three bays	on No. Margin Street,
one bay on Endicott St. Quions on the two sets of three bays on End	corners, with quion-like tr	reatment that separate
stone sills with segmental arches	make up the stretchers and h	peaders A kaystone is
evident in the center. Under the	central segmental arch is a f	loral decoration. in stone.
EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mod	erate drastic	
CONDITION GOOD fair poor_	LOT AREA 1655	sq.ft.
NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS LA	ocated at the corners of Endi	cott and No. Margin
	treet, the unusual design of	
	orthy of note.	
	SIGNIFICANCE (con't on rever This four story post and lint	se)
	to be architecturally distinct	tive to this section of the
	North End. It was probably b	uilt by the owners of the
	McLaughin Elevator Company th	at was located on Fulton
	Street and the keystone bears	their family name.
	The owner in 1888 was Daniel Floor appears to have been ut	McLaughlin (3). The first
	nd Building Department Recor	ds show occupancy of
	store on the first level si	nce 1935.

Moved; date if	known		_	
Themes (check a	s many as a	pplicable)		
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural The Arts Commerce Communication Community/ Development	X	Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political		Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

- (1) City of Boston, Assessor's Office
- (2) City of Boston, Building Department Records
- (3) Bromley, G.W. Atlas of the City of Boston, Vol.1. 1888.

	Building Information Form Form No. Area North En	
	ADDRESS 350-352 Hanover COR. Tileston Street	
5	NAME Nu's 5 & 10 Cent Store unknown	
0	present original	-
	MAP NO. 26N-13E SUB AREA N/W	
是	DATE C1814 1814 Hales Map	
	source	
THE PARTY OF THE P	ARCHITECT	
	source	
	BUILDER	
	source	
	OWNER Arthur P. DiCenzo (1)	
10000000000000000000000000000000000000	original present	_
5 3 3 3 W	PHOTOGRAPHS	
3 門間	19/330160/4692150 Ward 3, Parcel 2304	
-		_
TYPE (residential) single do	puble row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.	
non-residential with	first floor store	
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)_	plus	
ROOF low pitched room cu	poladormers	_
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum.	
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl	-
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum.	_
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION This early federal building reve	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum. eals english bond brick sprayed over with composition;	
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION This early federal building reversible brick segmental arches exist over floor windows, which are also fit	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum. eals english bond brick sprayed over with composition; ar the five bay second floor windows. The third ive bays are smaller and reach up under the roofline.	
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brice BRIEF DESCRIPTION This early federal building reve brick segmental arches exist over floor windows, which are also fitheir placement is symmetrical.	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum. eals english bond brick sprayed over with composition; ar the five bay second floor windows. The third ive bays are smaller and reach up under the roofline. The Tileston Street side has two bays on the	
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brice BRIEF DESCRIPTION This early federal building reve brick segmental arches exist over floor windows, which are also firmeir placement is symmetrical. second level of two over two dours.	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum. eals english bond brick sprayed over with composition; ar the five bay second floor windows. The third ive bays are smaller and reach up under the roofline. The Tileston Street side has two bays on the able hung sash.	
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION This early federal building revershick segmental arches exist over floor windows, which are also first placement is symmetrical. Second level of two over two dou EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor more	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum. sals english bond brick sprayed over with composition; ar the five bay second floor windows. The third two bays are smaller and reach up under the roofline. The Tileston Street side has two bays on the table hung sash oderate drastic	
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Moved; date if know	1	
Themes (check as man	ny as applicable)	
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural X The Arts Commerce Communication Community/ Development	Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation
	de expanation of themes checked abo Stephen Rhoades sold to Mary Ward price: \$5,000 (this included othe	
	William Ward sold to Stephen Rhoad	des
May 10, 1813:	Henry Newhall, Shipwright sold to price: \$1,500; buildings are men	
May 20, 1802	Joshua Pitman sold to Henry Newhal price: \$1,500	11
January 13, 1800	Henry Newhall sold to Joshua Pitma a large piece of land.	an, this transaction involved
	STREETS OF BOSTON, 1630-1822 reveal, stoves, crockery, glass and time	

CROOKED AND NARROW STREETS OF BOSTON, 1630-1822 reveals that it served as a retail outlet of furniture, stoves, crockery, glass and tinware on the first floor and residential units existed on the two floors above (2). Building department records show P.R. Greene, et al. as owners of the property. In 1934, the Old Colony Trust became owners of the site, building permits indicate that structural work was done. A bulge in the rear wall was repaired over the bulkhead with steel beams, in 1959, owner William Giogliano installed aluminium siding in the rear of the Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity building. (3) for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

- (1) City of Boston, Assessor Office
- (2) Twing, Annie H.: "The Crooked and Narrow Streets of Boston, 1630-1822" (photo-graphic collection of the Boston Athenaeum).
- (3) City of Boston, Building Department Records

	MISSION Build	ing Information Form	Form No Area North End
		SS183 Salem St.	_COR
		Old North Church	
	and the state of t	Gift Shop	Italian-Episcopal Church
3-57		present	original
Ex-240	MAP N	0. 27N-13E	SUB AREA N/W
	DATE	1917	(1)
			source
	ARCHI	TECT R. Clipston Sturg	is (1)
	1		source

	BUILD!	ER	
	17.		source
		Diameter Brand of Min	
三日日日	OWNER	Diocesan Board of Miss	ions (2)
		original	present
	PHOTO	FRAPHS 19/330160/469214	5 Ward 3, Parcel 2112
SE SECTION OF	THE BY LEAD !		
TYPE (residential)			
	single double al gift shop/meeting	row 2-fam. 3-deck	ten apt.
Cion Teatdeners			
NO. OF STORIES (1st t	to cornice) one	plus	
ROOF pitched of sla	ite cupola_	dormers	
MATERIALS (Frame)	alambaa ahii s		
	clapboards shingle	marble concrete	asbestos alum/vinyl
(OTRAT) (F		marple concrete	
(other) (geome,		iron/steel/alum.
			iron/steel/alum.
BRIEF DESCRIPTION			
BRIEF DESCRIPTION One - 1 story structu	ure with gabled roo:	f. Brick patterns show	a row of headers placed
BRIEF DESCRIPTION One - 1 story structu over a row of stretch	re with gabled roomers. Entrance ste	f. Brick patterns show	a row of headers placed
BRIEF DESCRIPTION One - 1 story structu over a row of stretch columns with curved s	are with gabled roomers. Entrance stemstone lions as base	f. Brick patterns show os lead up to wooden does s and corinthian capita	a row of headers placed orway. Free standing marble Ls evident. Carved stone
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Moved; date 11	Known		
Themes (check	as many a	s applicable)	
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural The Arts Commerce Communication Community/		Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation

bridges were gradually established (3). The Museum Gift Shop has operated continuously since the late 1940's and receipts have helped maintain the Church property and facilities.

Description (cont'd)

portico also evident. An asymmetrical south of 1/2 bay and north side of one bay exist. Scrolled bracket along roofline on north side. Circular window over portico gable is outlined with stone molding. Doorway on north side contains elliptical fanlight. Five bays on round arched double hung sash windows. And windows to basement below appear on the north side of the structure. The south side contains one round arched window and three semi-circular lights. Two semi-circular windows are evident in the rear of the building.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

- (1) City of Boston Building Department Documents
- (2) City of Boston Assessor's Records
- (3) "The Old North Church, A Historical Portrait" (Pub. by Christ Church in Boston, Bicentennial Edition Pamphlet)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information Form Form No. Area North End
	ADDRESS 23 Unity Court COR.
	NAME
	present original
torn lind have	MAP NO. 27N-13E SUB AREA N/W
	DATE c. 1799 (4)
	source
	ARCHITECT
	source
	BUILDER
2000	source
14:00	
	CWNER William Thompson Robert Cucchiella original present
	PHOTOGRAPHS 19/330150/4692140 Ward 3, Parcel 2140
in Registration of	
TYPE (residential) single do (non-residential)	uble row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)	three plus_
ROOFcu	poladormers
ROOFcu	poladormersshingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick	poladormersshingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinvl
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stoneconcrete iron/steel/alum.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION This Federal townhouse of Flemish courtyard in front. The principal	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum. a bond brick is situated at the end of an alley, with a all entryway, in the easternmost bay, is embellished with
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION This Federal townhouse of Flemish courtyard in front. The principal a carved, wooden, broken pediment	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum. a bond brick is situated at the end of an alley, with a all entryway, in the easternmost bay, is embellished with a door surround. Following the Federal model, eight-over-
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION This Federal townhouse of Flemish courtyard in front. The principa a carved, wooden, broken pediment eight double hung sash windows as	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum. a bond brick is situated at the end of an alley, with a all entryway, in the easternmost bay, is embellished with a door surround. Following the Federal model, eight-overtee disposed symmetrically on the planar facade; the third
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION This Federal townhouse of Flemish courtyard in front. The principa a carved, wooden, broken pediment eight double hung sash windows as	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum. a bond brick is situated at the end of an alley, with a all entryway, in the easternmost bay, is embellished with a door surround. Following the Federal model, eight-over-tee disposed symmetrically on the planar facade; the third Brick lintels are created with stretchers set on end.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION This Federal townhouse of Flemish courtyard in front. The principa a carved, wooden, broken pediment eight double hung sash windows as story windows are foreshortened. EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor more	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum. a bond brick is situated at the end of an alley, with a all entryway, in the easternmost bay, is embellished with a door surround. Following the Federal model, eight-overed disposed symmetrically on the planar facade; the third Brick lintels are created with stretchers set on end, derate drastic
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MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION This Federal townhouse of Flemish courtyard in front. The principa a carved, wooden, broken pediment eight double hung sash windows as story windows are foreshortened. EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mode condition good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum. a bond brick is situated at the end of an alley, with a all entryway, in the easternmost bay, is embellished with a door surround. Following the Federal model, eight-overed disposed symmetrically on the planar facade; the third Brick lintels are created with stretchers set on end, derate drastic LOT AREA
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION This Federal townhouse of Flemish courtyard in front. The principa a carved, wooden, broken pediment eight double hung sash windows as story windows are foreshortened. EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mode condition good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum. a bond brick is situated at the end of an alley, with a all entryway, in the easternmost bay, is embellished with a door surround. Following the Federal model, eight-overed disposed symmetrically on the planar facade; the third Brick lintels are created with stretchers set on end, derate drastic LOT AREA 900 sq.ft. SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) Largely hidden from public view, this brick Federal townhouse is a fine example of its type. The Flemish
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION This Federal townhouse of Flemish courtyard in front. The principa a carved, wooden, broken pediment eight double hung sash windows as story windows are foreshortened. EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mode condition good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum. a bond brick is situated at the end of an alley, with a all entryway, in the easternmost bay, is embellished with a door surround. Following the Federal model, eight-overed disposed symmetrically on the planar facade; the third Brick lintels are created with stretchers set on end, derate drastic LOT AREA
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MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION This Federal townhouse of Flemish courtyard in front. The principa a carved, wooden, broken pediment eight double hung sash windows as story windows are foreshortened. EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mode condition good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum. a bond brick is situated at the end of an alley, with a all entryway, in the easternmost bay, is embellished with a door surround. Following the Federal model, eight-overed disposed symmetrically on the planar facade; the third Brick lintels are created with stretchers set on end, derate drastic

moved; date II	Known			
Themes (check	as many as ap	plicable)		
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural The Arts	<u>x</u>	Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement	 Recreation Religion Science/ invention	
Commerce Communication Community/		Industry Military Political	Social/ humanitarian Transporation	

installed new entrance doors and upgraded the building substantially. Now restored, this fine residence is in pristine condition and an obvious architectural gem.

Description (cont'd)

whereas, brick headers, slightly projecting from the facade, form the sills.



Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

- (1) City of Boston, Building Department
- (2) City of Boston, Assessor's Office
- (3) Bostonian Society, Scrapbook Collection, R-70.
- (4) Suffolk County Registry of Deeds.

Churches and Church Related Facilities

Sacred Heart Church 12 North Square

Saint Leonard's of Port Maurice Church 31-35 Prince Street

Saint Leonard's Convent 4-6 North Bennet Place

Saint Leonard's Monastery 18 North Bennet Street

Saint Leonard's Rectory 14-16 North Bennet Street



BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information Form	Form No. Area North End
	ADDRESS 12 North Sq.	COR. Sun Court
	NAME Sacred Heart Church	Father But to I am it is
The second secon	NAME Sacred Heart Church present	
0.0	present	original
	MAP NO. 26N-13E	SUB AREA N/W
	DATE 1833	
		source
TO SERVICE AND A		,
	ARCHITECT unknown	
		source
	BUILDER unknown	
		source
	The Boston Port and	Roman Catholic Archdiocese
	OWNER Seamen's Aid Society	of Boston
	original	present
	PHOTOGRAPHS	
A CONTRACT OF STATE OF THE STAT	19/330165/4692155 Wa	rd 3. Parcel 3255
TYPE (residential) single do non-residential Chur	ouble row 2-fam. 3-deck	ten apt.
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)	two plus t	hree story central tower
ROOF flat cu	ipola central tower dormers	
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards		asbestos alum/vinyl
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick	shingles stucco asphalt	asbestos alum/vinyl
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION	shingles stucco asphalt stone granite concrete	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION This early brick and stone chur	shingles stucco asphalt stone granite concrete ch consists of a central two-	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION This early brick and stone chur single bay on either side. A g (originally, it seems that this	shingles stucco asphalt stone granite concrete ch consists of a central two-ranite post and beam system es area contained shops to sell	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum. bay, three-story lower with a xtends across the first floor goods made by the Seamen's
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION This early brick and stone chur single bay on either side. A g	shingles stucco asphalt stone granite concrete ch consists of a central two-ranite post and beam system es area contained shops to sell	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum. bay, three-story lower with a xtends across the first floor goods made by the Seamen's
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION This early brick and stone chur single bay on either side. A g (originally, it seems that this Aide Society). Two double door	shingles stucco asphalt stone granite concrete ch consists of a central two-ranite post and beam system exarea contained shops to sell s are set into the first floor	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum. bay, three-story lower with a stends across the first floor goods made by the Seaman's ropenings in central tower.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION This early brick and stone chur single bay on either side. A g (originally, it seems that this Aide Society). Two double door	shingles stucco asphalt stone granite concrete ch consists of a central two-lante post and beam system exarea contained shops to sell are set into the first floor characters are drastic windows on first stone contained shops to sell are set into the first floor characters.	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum. bay, three-story lower with a stends across the first floor goods made by the Seaman's ropenings in central tower.
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MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION This early brick and stone chur single bay on either side. A g (originally, it seems that this Aide Society). Two double door EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor more	shingles stucco asphalt stone granite concrete ch consists of a central two-ranite post and beam system estarea contained shops to sell stare set into the first floor derate drastic windows on finding poors put in LOT AREA	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum. bay, three-story lower with a stends across the first floor goods made by the Seaman's ropenings in central tower. irst floor filled in first floor of central pavillion sq.ft.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION This early brick and stone chur single bay on either side. A g (originally, it seems that this Aide Society). Two double door EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor more condition good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt stone granite concrete ch consists of a central two-ranite post and beam system exarea contained shops to sell s are set into the first floor derate drastic windows on finance contained shops to sell so are set into the first floor derate. The Church faces on North Square	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum. bay, three-story lower with a stends across the first floor goods made by the Seaman's ropenings in central tower. irst floor filled in. first floor of central pavillion sq.ft.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION This early brick and stone chur single bay on either side. A g (originally, it seems that this Aide Society). Two double door EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor more condition good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt stone granite concrete ch consists of a central two-ranite post and beam system estarea contained shops to sell stare set into the first floor derate drastic windows on finding poors put in LOT AREA	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum. bay, three-story lower with a stends across the first floor goods made by the Seaman's ropenings in central tower. irst floor filled in. first floor of central pavillion sq.ft.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION This early brick and stone chur single bay on either side. A g (originally, it seems that this Aide Society). Two double door EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor more condition good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt stone granite concrete ch consists of a central two-pranite post and beam system estarea contained shops to sell area contained shops to sell are set into the first floor derate drastic bindows on finding poors put in LOT AREA. The Church faces on North Squattriangular space closed off findings.	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum. bay, three-story lower with a xtends across the first floor goods made by the Seaman's ropenings in central tower. irst floor filled in. first floor of central pavillion sq.ft. are, which is a small open rom traffic by heavy chains.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION This early brick and stone chur single bay on either side. A g (originally, it seems that this Aide Society). Two double door EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor more condition good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt stone granite concrete ch consists of a central two-pranite post and beam system estarea contained shops to sell area set into the first floor derate drastic bindows on finance constant in LOT AREA. The Church faces on North Squatriangular space closed off for SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse.)	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum. bay, three-story lower with a stends across the first floor goods made by the Seaman's ropenings in central tower. irst floor filled in. first floor of central pavillion sq.ft. are, which is a small open rom traffic by heavy chains.
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MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION This early brick and stone chur single bay on either side. A g (originally, it seems that this Aide Society). Two double door EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor more condition good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt stone granite concrete c	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum. bay, three-story lower with a xtends across the first floor goods made by the Seaman's r openings in central tower. irst floor filled in. first floor of central pavillion sq.ft. are, which is a small open rom traffic by heavy chains. rse) e Boston Port and Seamen's on's many sailors with a compson Taylor was born in
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MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION This early brick and stone chur single bay on either side. A g (originally, it seems that this Aide Society). Two double door EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor more condition good fair poor NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS	shingles stucco asphalt stone granite concrete ch consists of a central two-ranite post and beam system exarea contained shops to sell are set into the first floor chert church faces on North Squatriangular space closed off first shurch was built by the Aid Society to provide Bosto house of worship. Edward The Richmond, Virginia in 1793. of seven. After a religious	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum. bay, three-story lower with a stends across the first floor goods made by the Seaman's ropenings in central tower. irst floor filled in. first floor of central pavillion first floor of central pavillion sq.ft. are, which is a small open form traffic by heavy chains. rse) a Boston Port and Seamen's pon's many sailors with a mompson Taylor was born in the went to sea at the age a experience at the Park or decided to become a preacher. Tily postponed by the War of

Moved; date if	known			
Themes (check a	as many as	applicable)		
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural The Arts Commerce Communication Community/ Development		Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation	x x

began preaching. Taylor spent a short time at Newmarket Seminary, a Methodist Institution in 1817. For about the next ten years, Taylor was assigned to several different circuits. In 1828, Taylor moved to Boston, and in that same year, the Port Society of Boston was organized by a company of members of the Methodist-Espiscopal Church. At the first annual meeting of the Society it was decided that the first work to be done was the establishment of a Seamen's Bethel. In 1830, and 1831, Taylor went on an extended tour of the southern states to raise money for this project. He returned to Boston with \$21,000. In 1833, the Bethel was completed at a cost of \$24,000. Father Taylor soon became well-known for his spirited sermons which were often filled with colorful expressions taken from his sea experiences. Such famous personages as Jenny Lind, Walt Whitman and Charles Dickens went to the Bethel to hear Father Taylor speak. In addition to the Bethel, a Seamen's Aid Society was founded (this organization was incorporated with the Boston Port Society in 1867). The main function of this institution was to provide for the relief of seamen and their families. A store was established by this group to sell clothing and other articles used by sailors; the clothing was made by seamen's wives and daughters. Sewing classes for seamen's daughters and a boarding house were also established. Father Taylor died in 1871 after a long life devoted to Boston's sailors. The seamen's plight was certainly improved by the work done by Father Taylor and the Boston Port and Seamen's Aid Society.

As the shipping trade declined and the immigrant population increased, a new use was(con't) Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

The age of this structure and its historical associations make it a valuable resource, and it should be given the protection and recognition it deserves in the form of a National Register Individual listing and designation as a Boston City Landmark.

- (1) City of Boston Building Department Documents
- (2) City of Boston Assessor's Records
- (3) Gleason's Pictorial Drawing Room Companion, September 17, 1853. (from SPNEA "Places and Streets" file)
- (4) Life of Father Taylor: The Sailor Preacher (Boston: The Boston Port and Seamen's Aid Society, 1904).

Significance (con't)

Sacred Heart Church 12 North Square

found for Father Taylor's Bethel. The Society of St. Mark was organized in 1884, by a group of Italians who wanted to worship in their own church. To this end, they purchased the Bethel for \$28,000. The Society's actions did not receive the approval of Archbishop Williams. Rev. Francesco Zaboglio arrived in Boston in 1888 at the invitation of the Society of St. Mark and arranged to have the Bethel deeded to the Archbishop. On May 25, 1890, the Church was dedicated to the Sacred Heart by Archbishop Williams. The congregation has grown to about 4,000 members. The Society of St. Mark is still very active today.

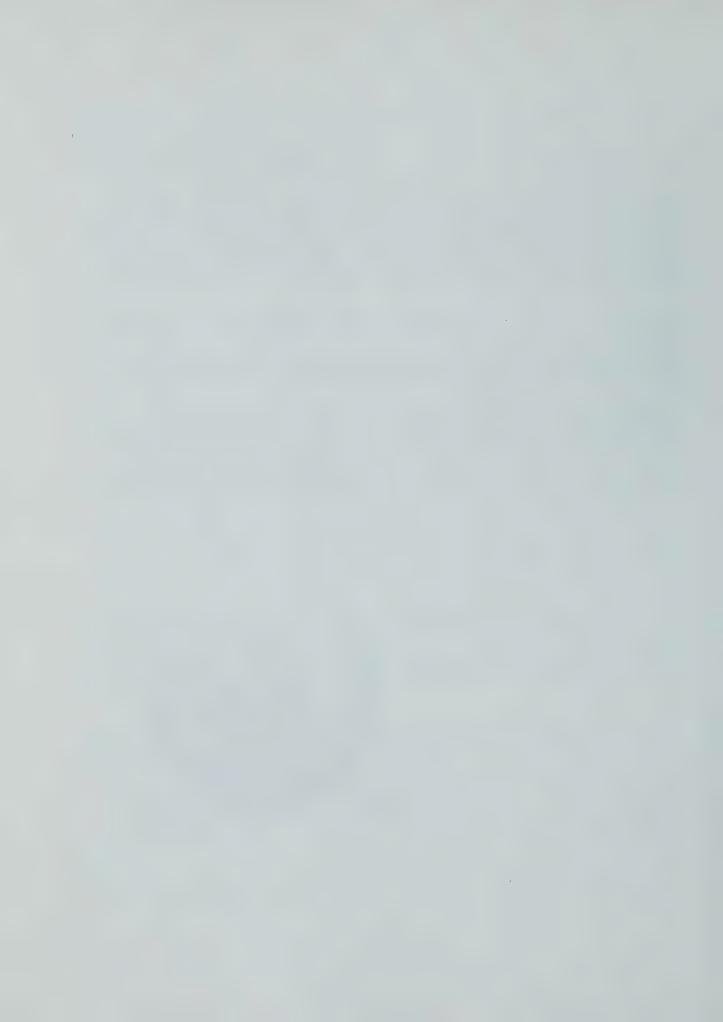
Decription (con't)

On the second floor there are four tall, narrow round-arched windows. In the middle of the central tower there is a statue of the Sacred Heart; a stone plaque below the statue bears the inscription "Sacred Heart Italian Church."

Above the side bays a brick pointed arch parapet-like arrangement has been added; a fleur-de-lis design is found in the peak of each pointed arch. Elaborate carved stone brackets make the transition between the side bays and the tower. The third floor of the tower contains a pair of smaller round arched windows. A semi-circular parapet with carved stone moldings has been placed on top of the tower to give it added height. A cross has been placed at the top of this semi-circle. The ornamentation was added to this church in the early twentieth century when it was bought by the Roman Catholic Archdiocese.



Father Taylor's Bethel



BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information Form	Form No. Area North End
. And I was the same		The Hotel End
	ADDRESS 31-35 Prince Street	COR. Hanover Street
	Saint Leonard's of	Saint Francis
	NAME Port Maurice Church	Catholic Church
	present	original
11 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 1	MAP NO. 26N-13E	SUB AREA N/W
	DATE 1891-1899	
		source
	ARCHITECT William Homes	(1)
A COMPANY OF THE PARTY OF THE P		source
	BUILDER R.C. Archdiocese of	
5622 - STATE OF THE STATE OF TH		source
	OWNER R.C. Archdiocese of Bo	ston
	original	present
	PHOTOGRAPHS 19/330155/469211	5 Ward 3, Parcel 2318
TYPE (residential) single dou	able row 2-fam. 3-deck	ten apt.
non-residential Roman Ca	tholic Church	
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)	one plus h	igh basement
Noor dable cut	oola (dome) dormers_	
ROOF gable cup MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards		
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards	shingles stucco asphalt	asbestos alum/vinvl
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick		asbestos alum/vinvl
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick	shingles stucco asphalt stone granite concrete	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick (BRIEF DESCRIPTION Main entrance to church through the	shingles stucco asphalt stone granite concrete he Peace Garden on Hanover St	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick (BRIEF DESCRIPTION Main entrance to church through the church. Dome over the crossing;	shingles stucco asphalt stone granite concrete he Peace Garden on Hanover St transept topped with a cross.	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick (BRIEF DESCRIPTION Main entrance to church through the church. Dome over the crossing; round-arched, stained glass with	shingles stucco asphalt stone granite concrete the Peace Garden on Hanover St transept topped with a cross.	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum. .; enter the side of the Side windows: tall,
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick (BRIEF DESCRIPTION Main entrance to church through the church. Dome over the crossing; round-arched, stained glass with the round arches. Clerestory win Prince street facade technically	shingles stucco asphalt stone granite concrete the Peace Garden on Hanover St transept topped with a cross. religious and floral designs; dows: squat broad, round arch the front of the	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum. .; enter the side of the Side windows: tall,
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick (BRIEF DESCRIPTION Main entrance to church through the church. Dome over the crossing; round-arched, stained glass with	shingles stucco asphalt stone granite concrete the Peace Garden on Hanover St transept topped with a cross. religious and floral designs; dows: squat broad, round arch the front of the	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum. .; enter the side of the Side windows: tall,
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MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Main entrance to church through the church. Dome over the crossing; round-arched, stained glass with the round arches. Clerestory win Prince street facade technically EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mode. CONDITION Good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt stone granite concrete the Peace Garden on Hanover St transept topped with a cross. religious and floral designs; dows: squat broad, round arch the front of the erate drastic LOT AREA 10,43 A garden containing shrines to Fatima and Calvary has been e Prince and Hanover Streets. SIGNIFICANCE (con't on rever.	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum. .; enter the side of the Side windows: tall, raised brick bands over with circle in the middle. 7 sq.ft. o St. Anthony, Our Lady of stablished on the corner of see)
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Main entrance to church through the church. Dome over the crossing; round-arched, stained glass with the round arches. Clerestory win Prince street facade technically EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mode. CONDITION Good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt stone granite concrete the Peace Garden on Hanover St transept topped with a cross. religious and floral designs; dows: squat broad, round arch the front of the erate drastic LOT AREA 10,43 A garden containing shrines to fatima and Calvary has been e Prince and Hanover Streets. SIGNIFICANCE (con't on rever. St. Leonard's parish was organical concrete.	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum. .; enter the side of the Side windows: tall, raised brick bands over with circle in the middle. 7 sq.ft. o St. Anthony, Our Lady of stablished on the corner of see) nized in 1874 by Father
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Main entrance to church through the church. Dome over the crossing; round-arched, stained glass with the round arches. Clerestory win Prince street facade technically EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mode. CONDITION good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt stone granite concrete the Peace Garden on Hanover St transept topped with a cross. religious and floral designs; dows: squat broad, round arch the front of the erate drastic LOT AREA 10,43 A garden containing shrines to Fatima and Calvary has been eprince and Hanover Streets. SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse. St. Leonard's parish was organ Groachim Guerrini, a Francisc	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum. .; enter the side of the Side windows: tall, raised brick bands over with circle in the middle. 7 sq.ft. o St. Anthony, Our Lady of stablished on the corner of see) nized in 1874 by Father an. The first church
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Main entrance to church through the church. Dome over the crossing; round-arched, stained glass with the round arches. Clerestory win Prince street facade technically EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mode. CONDITION good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt stone granite concrete the Peace Garden on Hanover St transept topped with a cross. religious and floral designs; dows: squat broad, round arch the front of the erate drastic LOT AREA 10,43 A garden containing shrines to Fatima and Calvary has been e Prince and Hanover Streets. SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse. St. Leonard's parish was organ Groachim Guerrini, a Francisc (called St. Francis) was builton Prince Street, which was p	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum. .; enter the side of the Side windows: tall, raised brick bands over with circle in the middle. 7 sq.ft. o St. Anthony, Our Lady of stablished on the corner of stablished on the corner of the self in the side of the corner of the self in 1874 by Father an. The first church ton the old Hooten estate urchased for \$9,000. The
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Main entrance to church through the church. Dome over the crossing; round-arched, stained glass with the round arches. Clerestory win Prince street facade technically EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mode. CONDITION good fair poor NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS	shingles stucco asphalt stone granite concrete the Peace Garden on Hanover St transept topped with a cross. religious and floral designs; dows: squat broad, round arch the front of the erate drastic LOT AREA 10,43 A garden containing shrines to fatima and Calvary has been e Prince and Hanover Streets. SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse. St. Leonard's parish was organ Groachim Guerrini, a Francisc (called St. Francis) was builton Prince Street, which was presented of land measured 74 by parcel of land measured 74 by	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum. .; enter the side of the Side windows: tall, raised brick bands over with circle in the middle. 7 sq.ft. o St. Anthony, Our Lady of stablished on the corner of stablished on the corner of the corner o
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Main entrance to church through the church. Dome over the crossing; round-arched, stained glass with the round arches. Clerestory win Prince street facade technically EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mode. CONDITION good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt stone granite concrete stone granite concrete the Peace Garden on Hanover St transept topped with a cross. religious and floral designs; dows: squat broad, round arch the front of the erate drastic LOT AREA 10,43 A garden containing shrines to fatima and Calvary has been e Prince and Hanover Streets. SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse. St. Leonard's parish was organ Groachim Guerrini, a Francisc (called St. Francis) was builton Prince Street, which was prescel of land measured 74 by Williams solemnly dedicated the	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum. .; enter the side of the Side windows: tall, raised brick bands over with circle in the middle. 7 sq.ft. o St. Anthony, Our Lady of stablished on the corner of stablished on the corner of the corner o
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Main entrance to church through the church. Dome over the crossing; round-arched, stained glass with the round arches. Clerestory win Prince street facade technically EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mode. CONDITION good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt stone granite concrete the Peace Garden on Hanover St transept topped with a cross. religious and floral designs; dows: squat broad, round arch the front of the erate drastic LOT AREA 10,43 A garden containing shrines to fatima and Calvary has been e Prince and Hanover Streets. SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse. St. Leonard's parish was organ Groachim Guerrini, a Francisc (called St. Francis) was builton Prince Street, which was prepared of land measured 74 by Williams solemnly dedicated til 1876. Father Guerrini was sur	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum. .; enter the side of the Side windows: tall, raised brick bands over with circle in the middle. 7 sq.ft. o St. Anthony, Our Lady of stablished on the corner of stablished on the corner of to to the old Hooten estate urchased for \$9,000. The 30 feet. Archbishop his church on February 23, cceeded as pastor by
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Main entrance to church through the church. Dome over the crossing; round-arched, stained glass with the round arches. Clerestory win Prince street facade technically EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mod CONDITION good fair poor NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS	shingles stucco asphalt stone granite concrete stone granite concrete the Peace Garden on Hanover St transept topped with a cross. religious and floral designs; dows: squat broad, round arch the front of the erate drastic LOT AREA 10,43 A garden containing shrines to fatima and Calvary has been e Prince and Hanover Streets. SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse. St. Leonard's parish was organ Groachim Guerrini, a Francisc (called St. Francis) was builton Prince Street, which was prescel of land measured 74 by Williams solemnly dedicated the	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum. .; enter the side of the Side windows: tall, raised brick bands over with circle in the middle. 7 sq.ft. o St. Anthony, Our Lady of stablished on the corner of sel nized in 1874 by Father an. The first church t on the old Hooten estate urchased for \$9,000. The 30 feet. Archbishop his church on February 23, cceeded as pastor by .F.M. in 1878. who in turn

Moved; date if	known			
Themes (check a	as many as	applicable)		
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural The Arts Commerce Communication Community/		Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation	<u>x</u>

pastor of St. Leonard's parish. Under his administration the present church was built. Construction began in November, 1891 and the upper church was completed in November, 1899 at a cost of \$160,000. Extensive renovations were done to the interior of the church about ten years after the exterior was completed; the church was rededicated by Cardinal O'Connell on May 19, 1912. In 1948 the upper church was repaired and redecorated at a cost of \$25,000 in honor of the 75th anniversary of the parish.

Since its founding, St. Leonard's has been known for its Tuesday devotions to St. Anthony. Many cultural, religious, and social organizations are associated with the parish. Among these societies are: Holy Home Children of Mary, Holy Angels, Junior Holy Name, Junior Children of Mary Christian Mothers and Mt. Carmel Society. St. Leonard's Church also sponsors St. Anthony's grammar school which is located within the same block. The present pastor of St. Leonard's is Father Allen. The architect of this church, William Holmes (1855-1898), was a native of Ireland. He came to the United States at an early age and resided in Roxbury during his later life. He designed many buildings in Boston which included many churches, business blocks and private homes (3).

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

- (1) City of Boston Building Department Documents.
- (2) Southworth, Michael and Susan, Boston 200 Discovery Network, North End Survey, 1975 (Boston, Bicentennial Commission Publication, 1975).
- (3) Withey, Henry F. and Elsie Rathkwin, <u>Biographical Dictionary of American Architects</u> (Los Angeles: Hennessey and Ingalls, Inc., 1970).
- (4) Schiaro, Giovanni, <u>Italian American History Vol. II: The Italian Contribution to the Catholic Church in America (N.Y.: The Vigo Press, 1949).</u>
- (5) Lord, Robert H., Sexton, John E., and Harrington, Edward T., History of the Archdiocese of Boston in the Various Stages of its Development 1603-1943 (New York: Sheed and Ward, 1944).

Description (con't)

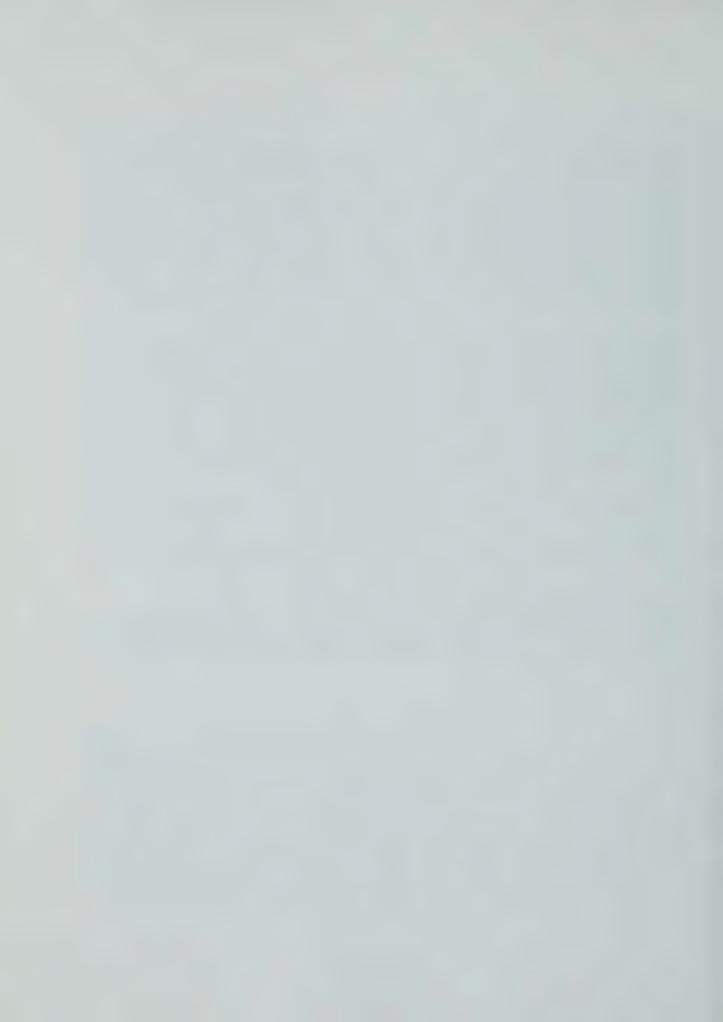
Saint Leonard's of Port Maurice Church

church; made up of four parts. Beginning on west end; first part is a fourstory bell tower. Three stone steps lead to double paneled door on 1st floor
of tower; round arched recessed opening; cross set in a circle over the door;
alternating brick and stone blocks in round arch over doorway; gabled stone
molding over round arch; stone pilaster on either side; Second floor of tower:
three, small, round-arched, stained glass, windows; raised brick arches over
windows connected, a scalloped effect. Wide stone molding near top of these
windows runs across most of facade. Third floor of tower: circular window
set in a square stone molding. Fourth floor; pair of round arched openings with
scalloped wooden vents, toped with brick molding. Heavy brick corbelling under the
slate hipped roof.

The next portion of the Prince Street facade is the largest and most dominant. Double door to basement at street level, mechanical system vents on either side of door, wide stone band runs across top of these openings. Second floor: three large round-arched stained glass windows; alternating brick and stone clock over arches and stone molding outlines the arches; molded stone band divides the windows in half. Statue of St. Leonard set in front of the central window. Third floor: very large circular, stained glass window with three tear-drop-like forms arranged around the outside; dominant feature of facade; brick and stone around outside of this opening; wide stone molding runs across this portion of the facade and around the top of the circular window. A cross sits on the peak of the gable roof of this section.

The next portion of this facade is treated in the same manner as the first two floors on bell tower, but it has a shed roof.

The last section, the far eastern end of the facade is four floors tall. Appears to be vacant, may have served as offices. First floor: large, round-arched window, opening that is bricked up. Second floor; modified Palladian window with stone molding across the top of the windows. Third floor: tripartite window, stone columns with posts set on top of them separate the smaller side windows; brick segmental arch over the top of this opening. Fourth floor: three tall narrow windows; continuous stone and across this portion of the facade serves as a lintel. Two story bay window on the east side of this last section of facade. Brick corbelling at the roofline with a trim stone cornice on top.



BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information Form Form No. Ar	ea North End
	ADDRESS 4-6 North Bennet Pl. COR.	
17 解 系统 医毛	No. 24 1 11 2	
THE PERSON OF A PARTY.	NAME St. Leonard's Convent present	same
The state of the s	present	original
STATE OF THE STATE	MAP NO. 26N-13E SUB AREA N/W	1
MAN TO SERVICE AND A SERVICE A	DATE 1926 (1)	
10 10 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	DATE 1926 (1)	
Service Service		
THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	ARCHITECT_Matthew Sullivan (1)	
	source	
	BUILDER Capobianco Construction Company (1)	
	source	
	OWNER Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Boston	
		present
	PHOTOGRAPHS 19/220155/4602115 12-4 2 2	1 0011
国内型的企业	PHOTOGRAPHS 19/330155/4692115 Ward 3, Parc	el 2311
A. S. Carrier Barrens Carrier L.		
TYPE (residential) single dou	able row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.	
(non-residential)		
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)	four plus high basement	
ROOF flat cup	ola dormers	
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos al stone limestone concrete iron/steel/al	ım/winwl
BRIEF DESCRIPTION		
third and fourth floors who do	on the first and second floors; seven bays	wide on the
Surround consists of alternating	inant feature on the first floor is the door small and large blocks around a pointed arc	rway; the
door to building recessed, reacher	d by a number of steps. Two religious state	n; actual
niches on the second floor; point	ed arch hoods over statue. Limestone detail	les set in
EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mod	erate drastic_	ra aer mico
CONDITION (good) fair poor_	LOT AREA	sq.ft.
NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS	In a narrow alley, just a few feet from the	
~ / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /	in a narrow arrey, just a rew reet from the	
The state of the s	St. Leonard's Church	
/ 3ª/ / · / · / ·	SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse)	
> \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	The Franciscan sisters came to the North End	l in 1907
*	The sisters teach at St. Anthony's School.	450/.
	The convent was built on the site of a 21 st	ory
/ YANN MATE	dwelling.	
VALUE XXXXX		

Moved; date if known_		
Themes (check as many	as applicable)	
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural The Arts Commerce Communication Community/ Development	Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	Recreation Religion X Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation
Significance (include	expanation of themes check	ked above)
Description (cont'd)		
floor: decorative briconcrete fills semi-c	ckwork, windows with round	fourth floor between windows arches; concrete panels belo double hung sash; 2 stained g chapel.

. Fourth w and

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

- (1) City of Boston Building Department Documents.
- (2) City of Boston Assessor's Records.

BOSTON LANDMARKS	COMMISSION	Building Information Form	Form No Area North End
		ADDRESS 18 N. Bennet St.	COR.
	THIE HITTON	NAME St. Leonard's Monaston	Coint lab.
AT &		present	Saint Anthony's School
		present	original
	Ela	MAP NO. 26N-13E	SUB AREA N/W
		DATE 1906	(1)
			source
	- 5	ARCHITECT	
			source
	· —		
COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE		BUILDER	source
CALL AND	- 1 HE		source
	经工程的	OWNER Roman Catholic Arch.	of Boston same
		original	present
		PHOTOGRAPHS 19/330165/46921	25 Ward 2 Dames 1 2200
		19/330103/46921	33 Ward 3, Parcel 2308
TYPE (residential (non-residen	l) single dountial)	uble row 2-fam. 3-deck	ten apt
NO. OF STORIES (1:	st to cornice)_	four plus	
ROOF_flat	cur	ooladormers	
MATERIALS (Frame) (other)	clapboards brick (shingles stucco asphalt stone Terra cotta concrete	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum.
BRIEF DESCRIPTION			
		oorway of granite with keysto	and on financial David
stories, quoins of	white brick wi	th granite entablature between	one on first level. Four
Large window openi	ings drastically	altered with smaller windows	s set in painted wood
paneling. Granite	lintels on 2nd	, 3rd, and 4th levels with ke	evstone roof line altered
severely, flat met EXTERIOR ALTERATION	al sheathing co	ver mechanical systems. Nort	th side of building faces
	ON MILHOE MOG	erate drastic	
CONDITION good		LOT AREA 3480	
	fair poor		
CONDITION good NOTEWORTHY SITE CH	fair poor		
	fair poor		
	fair poor HARACTERISTICS	LOT AREA 3480	sq.ft.
	fair poor	LOT AREA 3480 SIGNIFICANCE (con't on rever	sq.ft.
	fair poor	LOT AREA 3480 SIGNIFICANCE (con't on rever	sq.ft. sq.ft. se) known as Saint Anthony's
	fair poor HARACTERISTICS	LOT AREA 3480 SIGNIFICANCE (con't on rever This building was originally Parochial School and was firs	sq.ft. se) known as Saint Anthony's t entrusted to the
	fair poor HARACTERISTICS	LOT AREA 3480 SIGNIFICANCE (con't on rever This building was originally Parochial School and was firs Missionary Franciscan Sisters	sq.ft. se) known as Saint Anthony's t entrusted to the of the Immaculate
	fair poor HARACTERISTICS	LOT AREA 3480 SIGNIFICANCE (con't on rever This building was originally Parochial School and was firs Missionary Franciscan Sisters Conception. In its heyday in	sq.ft. sq.ft. se) known as Saint Anthony's t entrusted to the of the Immaculate the 1940's it had an supils and a teaching staff
	fair poor HARACTERISTICS	LOT AREA 3480 SIGNIFICANCE (con't on rever This building was originally Parochial School and was firs Missionary Franciscan Sisters Conception. In its heyday in attendance of more than 700 pof 18 sisters (3) and a Sunda	sq.ft. sq.ft. se) known as Saint Anthony's t entrusted to the of the Immaculate the 1940's it had an upils and a teaching staff y School with an average
	fair poor HARACTERISTICS	SIGNIFICANCE (con't on rever This building was originally Parochial School and was firs Missionary Franciscan Sisters Conception. In its heyday in attendance of more than 700 p of 18 sisters (3) and a Sunda attendance of about a thousan	sq.ft. sq.ft. se) known as Saint Anthony's t entrusted to the of the Immaculate the 1940's it had an upils and a teaching staff y School with an average d children (4). In 1923.
	fair poor HARACTERISTICS	LOT AREA 3480 SIGNIFICANCE (con't on rever This building was originally Parochial School and was firs Missionary Franciscan Sisters Conception. In its heyday in attendance of more than 700 pof 18 sisters (3) and a Sunda	sq.ft. sq.ft. se) known as Saint Anthony's t entrusted to the of the Immaculate the 1940's it had an upils and a teaching staff y School with an average d children (4). In 1923, ated plans for three addi-

Moved; date if known		
Themes (check as many as	applicable)	
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural The Arts Commerce Communication Community/	Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	Recreation Religion X Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation

building housed a Parochial School as late as 1954 when Architect Eugene T. Sullivan was hired to convert the building into a mastery. New partitions, chimneys, an elevator, and general rehabilitation in 1956 to convert the School into a residence cost \$50,000. This building is also known as Saint Christopher's Friary and is affiliated with Saint Leonard's R.C. Church. Saint Anthony's School is now located in what was once the Paul Revere Public School on Prince Street.

Description (cont'd)

courtyard. All windows have been altered dramatically and covered with iron grates. Six large bays on four levels are symmetrical.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity
for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

- (1) City of Boston, Building Department Records.
- (2) City of Boston, Assessor's Office.
- (3) Schiavo, Giovanni, <u>Italian American History</u>, <u>Vol. II. The Italian Contribution to the Catholic Church in America</u> (New York: Vigo Press, 1949), p. 633.
- (4) Oassasa, Rose, "The North End History in Progress. Churches of the North End," Saturday Evening Girls News, Vol. II, No. 5 (March 11, 1916), p. 5.

	Building Information Form Form No. Area North End
I STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	ADDRESS 14-16 N. Bennet St. COR.
	NAME Saint Leonard's Rectory Dwelling
	present original
47372978	,
	MAP NO. 26N-13E SUB AREA N/W
A PART BILLIAN	DATE 1903 (1)
7	source
	ARCHITECT T. Edward Sheehan (1)
	source
	BUILDER
	source
FILES TO FEE	OWNER Roman Catholic Arch. of Boston same
	original present
	PHOTOGRAPHS 19/330160/4692120 Ward 3, Parcel 2309
	PHOTOGRAPHS 13/330100/4032120 Wald 3, Faicel 2309
TYPE (residential) single dou non-residential) church re	uble row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)	four plus
ROOF flat cur	ooladormers
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone granite concrete iron/steel/alum.
BRIEF DESCRIPTION	
Four stories, of brick, three bays	wide, high basement, new sash first and second floors.
first floor central doorway reces	wide, high basement, new sash first and second floors, sed. Six granite stairs with iron hand rails, stone ogee
first floor central doorway reces with cross at peak, heavy inset	sed. Six granite stairs with iron hand rails, stone ogee stone piers. Marble facing and stone sills. Flared
first floor central doorway reces with cross at peak, heavy inset brick lintels. Same window treat	sed. Six granite stairs with iron hand rails, stone ogee stone piers. Marble facing and stone sills. Flared ment from first to third floors. A pair of windows in
first floor central doorway reces with cross at peak, heavy inset brick lintels. Same window treat	sed. Six granite stairs with iron hand rails, stone ogee stone piers. Marble facing and stone sills. Flared ment from first to third floors. A pair of windows in a either side. Fourth floor with three pairs of round
first floor central doorway reces with cross at peak, heavy inset brick lintels. Same window treat center with a tripartite window o EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mod	sed. Six granite stairs with iron hand rails, stone ogee stone piers. Marble facing and stone sills. Flared ment from first to third floors. A pair of windows in a either side. Fourth floor with three pairs of round erate drastic
first floor central doorway reces with cross at peak, heavy inset brick lintels. Same window treat center with a tripartite window o	sed. Six granite stairs with iron hand rails, stone ogee stone piers. Marble facing and stone sills. Flared ment from first to third floors. A pair of windows in n either side. Fourth floor with three pairs of round erate drastic
first floor central doorway reces with cross at peak, heavy inset brick lintels. Same window treat center with a tripartite window o EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mod	sed. Six granite stairs with iron hand rails, stone ogee stone piers. Marble facing and stone sills. Flared ment from first to third floors. A pair of windows in a either side. Fourth floor with three pairs of round erate drastic
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first floor central doorway reces with cross at peak, heavy inset brick lintels. Same window treat center with a tripartite window of EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mod CONDITION good fair poor	sed. Six granite stairs with iron hand rails, stone ogee stone piers. Marble facing and stone sills. Flared ment from first to third floors. A pair of windows in a either side. Fourth floor with three pairs of round erate drastic LOT AREA 2206 sq.ft.
first floor central doorway reces with cross at peak, heavy inset brick lintels. Same window treat center with a tripartite window of EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mod CONDITION good fair poor	sed. Six granite stairs with iron hand rails, stone ogee stone piers. Marble facing and stone sills. Flared ment from first to third floors. A pair of windows in a either side. Fourth floor with three pairs of round erate drastic LOT AREA 2206 sq.ft. SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse)
first floor central doorway reces with cross at peak, heavy inset brick lintels. Same window treat center with a tripartite window o EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mod CONDITION good fair poor	sed. Six granite stairs with iron hand rails, stone ogee stone piers. Marble facing and stone sills. Flared ment from first to third floors. A pair of windows in a either side. Fourth floor with three pairs of round erate drastic LOT AREA 2206 sq.ft. SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) This structure was originally built as a residence for
with cross at peak, heavy inset brick lintels. Same window treat center with a tripartite window of EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mod	sed. Six granite stairs with iron hand rails, stone ogee stone piers. Marble facing and stone sills. Flared ment from first to third floors. A pair of windows in a either side. Fourth floor with three pairs of round erate drastic LOT AREA 2206 sq.ft. SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) This structure was originally built as a residence for clergy of Saint Leonard's Church and housed the Francis-
with cross at peak, heavy inset brick lintels. Same window treat center with a tripartite window of EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mod	sed. Six granite stairs with iron hand rails, stone ogee stone piers. Marble facing and stone sills. Flared ment from first to third floors. A pair of windows in a either side. Fourth floor with three pairs of round erate drastic LOT AREA 2206 sq.ft. SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) This structure was originally built as a residence for clergy of Saint Leonard's Church and housed the Francistan Fathers who served the Roman Catholic congregation of
with cross at peak, heavy inset brick lintels. Same window treat center with a tripartite window of EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mod	sed. Six granite stairs with iron hand rails, stone ogee stone piers. Marble facing and stone sills. Flared ment from first to third floors. A pair of windows in a either side. Fourth floor with three pairs of round erate drastic LOT AREA 2206 sq.ft. SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) This structure was originally built as a residence for clergy of Saint Leonard's Church and housed the Francistan Fathers who served the Roman Catholic congregation of Saint Leonard's Church. In 1947, the building was converted into a rectory, and #14-16 N. Bennet Street which
first floor central doorway reces with cross at peak, heavy inset brick lintels. Same window treat center with a tripartite window of EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mod	sed. Six granite stairs with iron hand rails, stone ogee stone piers. Marble facing and stone sills. Flared ment from first to third floors. A pair of windows in a either side. Fourth floor with three pairs of round erate drastic LOT AREA 2206 sq.ft. SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) This structure was originally built as a residence for clergy of Saint Leonard's Church and housed the Francistan Fathers who served the Roman Catholic congregation of Saint Leonard's Church. In 1947, the building was converted into a rectory, and #14-16 N. Bennet Street which was the site of the original Saint Anthony's School later
first floor central doorway reces with cross at peak, heavy inset brick lintels. Same window treat center with a tripartite window o EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mod CONDITION good fair poor	sed. Six granite stairs with iron hand rails, stone ogee stone piers. Marble facing and stone sills. Flared ment from first to third floors. A pair of windows in a either side. Fourth floor with three pairs of round erate drastic LOT AREA 2206 sq.ft. SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) This structure was originally built as a residence for clergy of Saint Leonard's Church and housed the Francistan Fathers who served the Roman Catholic congregation of Saint Leonard's Church. In 1947, the building was converted into a rectory, and #14-16 N. Bennet Street which was the site of the original Saint Anthony's School later became a monastery for the Church. New offices were
first floor central doorway reces with cross at peak, heavy inset brick lintels. Same window treat center with a tripartite window of EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mod	sed. Six granite stairs with iron hand rails, stone ogee stone piers. Marble facing and stone sills. Flared ment from first to third floors. A pair of windows in a either side. Fourth floor with three pairs of round erate drastic LOT AREA 2206 sq.ft. SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) This structure was originally built as a residence for clergy of Saint Leonard's Church and housed the Francistan Fathers who served the Roman Catholic congregation of Saint Leonard's Church. In 1947, the building was converted into a rectory, and #14-16 N. Bennet Street which was the site of the original Saint Anthony's School later

Moved; date if	known		_		
Themes (check	as many as ap	plicable)			
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural The Arts Commerce Communication Community/ Development		Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political		Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation	<u>x</u>

\$12,500. The permit to build in 1903, indicates that the new building cost \$15,000 and was constructed of brick, had a slate roof, a black granite foundation and a cornice of galvanized iron (1).

Description (cont'd)

arched windows with stone sills. Keystone at center, brick quoins with metal cornice of dentilled and madillioned motif.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

- (1) City of Boston, Building Department Records.
- (2) City of Boston, Assessor's Office.

18th and 19th Century Wooden Structures Extant

- 105 Charter Street
- 107 Charter Street
- 507 Endicott Court
- 6 Endicott Court
- 8 Endicott Court
- 210 Endicott Street
- 211 Endicott Street
- 215-217 Endicott Street
- 447 Hanover Street
- 44 Hull Street
- 5 Lothrop Place
- 6 Lothrop Place
- 7 & 8 Lothrop Place
- 7 North Hanover Court
- 293-297 North Street
- 11 Parmenter Street
- 18 Parmenter Street
- 149 Salem Street
- 53-54 Snow Hill Street
- 5 Tileston Place
- 24 Unity Street
- 1-2 Webster Place



BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information Form	Form No. AreaNorth End
	ADDRESS 105 Charter St.	COR.
	NAME present	original
	MAP NO. 27N-13E	
		SUB AREA N/W
	DATE C1820	(5)
	ARCHITECT	3.23
	ARCHITECT	source
	BUILDER	
11.1		source
	- OWNER Thomas Burbeck Car	twright Anita Cacici (2)
	original	present
police in an in the second state of	PHOTOGRAPHS	
	19/330150/4692140	Ward 3, Parcel 1979
	ouble row 2-fam. 3-de	
(non-residential)	545 2 Tall. 3-40	ape)
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)	twoplus	
ROOF pitched c	upoladorm	ers
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick	shingles stucco aspha	lt asbestos alum/vinyl ete iron/steel(alum)
BRIEF DESCRIPTION		
This two story wooden structure first half of the first floor as	has been drastically alterated pink aliminium siding on	ated with permastone on the
A gabled roof has one dormer in	its center. The main entry	way is on the west side of
the facade and the first story wo on either side of a larger sing	le paned. window with an all	siderably. Two smaller windows uminium awning now replace what
EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor m	oderate drastic	
CONDITION good fair poor_	LOT AREA	589 sq.ft.
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR		
A Designation of the second	>	
	SIGNIFICANCE (con't on r	everse) unit is one of two wooden
7	structures that are locat	ed side by side on the down-
TALO NOS	Cemetery. The Boston Cit	eet across from Copps Hill Ty Directories indicate that
1000	there were people residir	ng in this area as early as ave managed to survive; a
00000	series of larger wood fra	med structures on Charter
		the the turn of this century.

Moved; date if know	vn	_	
Themes (check as ma	any as applicable)		
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural X The Arts Commerce Communication Community/ Development	Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation	
siding. It is one building of the No built at least by drawn in that year constructed from a	rth End in brick. 1868 because it is shown It is difficult to det deed search. A deed sea Margaret O'Connell sold	oric structures that has	The building was y L.B. 969 Fol.20 building was chain of ownersh herited from Andr
July 1, 1890: August 25, 1871:	Andrew Burnett bought fr M. and H. Kelley bought John Gorham (husband of Prescott bought from Cha a very large piece of la Commercial St.; building	Ellen) bought from Levi T rles Jones: price \$20,500 nd that extented down to s are mentioned in the de- auction from the executive	Prescott (Prescott bought the corner of scription).
time extended down	Tilley bought from Noah description. 816 give a very general d to the water's edge. The	Deane; buildings are ment: escription of the property re were buildings in the a In 1913, owner, Maragaret	y, which at this area because
	deration (accessibility, renjoyment, protection, ut	re-use possibilities, capa tilities, context)	city

- (1) City of Boston Directories (Bostonian Society)
- (2) City of Boston, Assessor's Office Records
 (3) City of Boston, Building Department Records
- (4) Charter Street photo file at the Boston Anthenaeum(from the collection of A.H. Thwing, 1894.)
- (5) Suffolk County Courthouse Registry of Deeds.

Significance (con't)

105 Charter Street

was issued a Hazard Report for lighting her home with oil lamps and in 1925, repairs were made to the clapboards and to the roof. In 1953, the shingles on the front facade were replaced with aluminum siding and a front door and window were replaced in the front and one door was replaced in the rear. In 1955, a hazard report was issued which stated that the retaining wall at the rear of the building must be removed and rebuilt and in 1963, the owner, Americo Cacici covered the front and rear of the building with Colorado Stone. (3)

Description (con't)

were once two individual window sashes. Two sets of two over two windows exist on the second level. A central chimney with a skylight are evident in the composition gabled roof.



BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information Form	Form No. Area North End
A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH		
	ADDRESS 107 Charter St.	COR.
	NAME	
	present	original
	MAP NO. 27N-13E	SUB AREA N/W
1		(1)
	_	source
	ARCHITECT	
		source
	BUILDER	
	-	source
	OWNER Joseph Blaney, Baker	Lilliam Goldrich
	original	present
1	PHOTOGRAPHS	
The second secon	19/330150/4692140 Ward	3. Parcel
TYPE (residential) single Go		
(non-residential)	ouble row 2-fam. 3-deck	k ten apt.
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)	two pluc	
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)		
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) ROOF gabled co		
ROOF gabled co	upola dormer shingles stucco asphalt	t asbestos alum/vinyl
ROOF gabled co	npoladormer	t asbestos alum/vinyl
MATERIALS (Frame) Clapboards brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION	shingles stucco asphalt	t asbestos alum/vinyl te iron/steel/alum.
MATERIALS (Frame) Clapboards brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Two story wooden structure with	shingles stucco asphalt stone concret	t asbestos alum/vinyl te iron/steel/alum.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Two story wooden structure with roof and central chimney. Six pairs on the first and second s	shingles stucco asphalt stone concret gabled roof and single dorme over six double hung sash ar	t asbestos alum/vinyl te iron/steel/alum. er, with corrugated metal te placed symmetrically in
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Two story wooden structure with roof and central chimney. Six pairs on the first and second shas a small metal roof hood.	shingles stucco asphalt stone concret gabled roof and single dorme over six double hung sash ar tories. A wooden paneled do	t asbestos alum/vinyl te iron/steel/alum. er, with corrugated metal te placed symmetrically in
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Two story wooden structure with roof and central chimney. Six pairs on the first and second s	shingles stucco asphalt stone concret gabled roof and single dorme over six double hung sash ar tories. A wooden paneled do	t asbestos alum/vinyl te iron/steel/alum. er, with corrugated metal te placed symmetrically in
MATERIALS (Frame) Clapboards brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Two story wooden structure with roof and central chimney. Six pairs on the first and second s has a small metal roof hood. EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mo	shingles stucco asphalt stone concret gabled roof and single dorme over six double hung sash artories. A wooden paneled dockerate drastic	t asbestos alum/vinyl te iron/steel/alum. or, with corrugated metal e placed symmetrically in or, which is not original
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Two story wooden structure with roof and central chimney. Six pairs on the first and second shas a small metal roof hood.	shingles stucco asphalt stone concret gabled roof and single dorme over six double hung sash artories. A wooden paneled dockerate drastic	t asbestos alum/vinyl te iron/steel/alum. or, with corrugated metal e placed symmetrically in or, which is not original
MATERIALS (Frame) Clapboards brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Two story wooden structure with roof and central chimney. Six pairs on the first and second s has a small metal roof hood. EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mo	shingles stucco asphalt stone concret gabled roof and single dorme over six double hung sash artories. A wooden paneled dockerate drastic	t asbestos alum/vinyl te iron/steel/alum. or, with corrugated metal e placed symmetrically in or, which is not original
MATERIALS (Frame) Clapboards brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Two story wooden structure with roof and central chimney. Six pairs on the first and second s has a small metal roof hood. EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mo	shingles stucco asphalt stone concret gabled roof and single dorme over six double hung sash artories. A wooden paneled dockerate drastic	t asbestos alum/vinyl te iron/steel/alum. or, with corrugated metal e placed symmetrically in or, which is not original
MATERIALS (Frame) Clapboards brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Two story wooden structure with roof and central chimney. Six pairs on the first and second s has a small metal roof hood. EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mo	shingles stucco asphalt stone concret gabled roof and single dorme over six double hung sash ar tories. A wooden paneled do derate drastic LOT AREA SIGNIFICANCE (con't on rev	t asbestos alum/vinyl te iron/steel/alum. or, with corrugated metal te placed symmetrically in or, which is not original 473 sq.ft.
MATERIALS (Frame) Clapboards brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Two story wooden structure with roof and central chimney. Six pairs on the first and second s has a small metal roof hood. EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mo	shingles stucco asphalt stone concret gabled roof and single dorme over six double hung sash ar tories. A wooden paneled do derate drastic LOT AREA SIGNIFICANCE (con't on rev This wooden single resident	t asbestos alum/vinyl te iron/steel/alum. or, with corrugated metal te placed symmetrically in or, which is not original 473 sq.ft.
MATERIALS (Frame) Clapboards brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Two story wooden structure with roof and central chimney. Six pairs on the first and second s has a small metal roof hood. EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mo	shingles stucco asphalt stone concret gabled roof and single dorme over six double hung sash ar tories. A wooden paneled do derate drastic LOT AREA SIGNIFICANCE (con't on rev This wooden single resident situated side by side on th Street, across from Copps i	t asbestos alum/vinyl te iron/steel/alum. or, with corrugated metal e placed symmetrically in or, which is not original 473 sq.ft. verse) tial unit is one of two he downward slope of Charter Hill Cemetery. They
MATERIALS (Frame) Clapboards brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Two story wooden structure with roof and central chimney. Six pairs on the first and second s has a small metal roof hood. EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mo	shingles stucco asphalt stone concret gabled roof and single dorme over six double hung sash ar tories. A wooden paneled do derate drastic LOT AREA SIGNIFICANCE (con't on rev This wooden single resident situated side by side on th Street, across from Copps R could date as early as 1798	t asbestos alum/vinyl te iron/steel/alum. or, with corrugated metal e placed symmetrically in or, which is not original 473 sq.ft. verse) tial unit is one of two he downward slope of Charter Hill Cemetery. They 8 (1) and managed to
MATERIALS (Frame) Clapboards brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Two story wooden structure with roof and central chimney. Six pairs on the first and second s has a small metal roof hood. EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mo	shingles stucco asphalt stone concret gabled roof and single dorme over six double hung sash ar tories. A wooden paneled do derate drastic LOT AREA SIGNIFICANCE (con't on rev This wooden single resident situated side by side on th Street, across from Copps R could date as early as 1798 survive a series of larger were torn down on Charter S	t asbestos alum/vinyl te iron/steel/alum. or, with corrugated metal e placed symmetrically in or, which is not original 473 sq.ft. verse) tial unit is one of two he downward slope of Charter Hill Cemetery. They 8 (1) and managed to wood framed structures that St. at the turn of the century.
MATERIALS (Frame) Clapboards brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Two story wooden structure with roof and central chimney. Six pairs on the first and second s has a small metal roof hood. EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mo	shingles stucco asphalt stone concret gabled roof and single dorme over six double hung sash ar tories. A wooden paneled doctories. A wooden paneled doctories drastic LOT AREA SIGNIFICANCE (con't on rev This wooden single resident situated side by side on the Street, across from Copps is could date as early as 1796 survive a series of larger were torn down on Charter Stathbough the structure has	t asbestos alum/vinyl te iron/steel/alum. or, with corrugated metal e placed symmetrically in or, which is not original 473 sq.ft. verse) tial unit is one of two he downward slope of Charter Hill Cemetery. They 8 (1) and managed to wood framed structures that st. at the turn of the century. been altered moderately,
MATERIALS (Frame) Clapboards brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Two story wooden structure with roof and central chimney. Six pairs on the first and second s has a small metal roof hood. EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mo	shingles stucco asphalt stone concret gabled roof and single dorme over six double hung sash ar tories. A wooden paneled doctories. A wooden paneled doctories drastic LOT AREA SIGNIFICANCE (con't on rev This wooden single resident situated side by side on the Street, across from Copps is could date as early as 1796 survive a series of larger were torn down on Charter S Although the structure has its historic significance in	t asbestos alum/vinyl te iron/steel/alum. Tr, with corrugated metal e placed symmetrically in or, which is not original 473 sq.ft. Terse) tial unit is one of two he downward slope of Charter Hill Cemetery. They 8 (1) and managed to wood framed structures that St. at the turn of the century. been altered moderately, is of some importance as it tenty wooden frame house that

Moved; date if kno	nwn	
Themes (check as n	many as applicable)	
Aboriginal	Conservation	Recreation
Agricultural	Education	Religion
Architectural X	Exploration/	Science/
The Arts	settlement	invention
Commerce	Industry	Social/
Communication	Military	humanitarian
Community/	Political	Transporation
Development		
Significance (incl	lude expanation of themes chec	ked above)
		to determine exactly when this building ing was built at least by 1868 because
was constructed i	rom a deed search. The bulld	59 Fol 207) drawn in that year. A deed
	plan (Sulfolk Registry Lib. 90 e following chain of ownershir	
June 21, 1893:	A.E. McHabb bought from Elle	
July 1, 1890:	Gorham bought from Michael F	
January 9, 1873:		i from Mary Gorham who bought it from
bandary 9, 10/3:	Michael A. Kerrigan	TIOM PALY GOLIAM WID DOUGHT IT IIOM
December 6 1870.		From Levi Prescot, price: \$1,800.
	Prescott bought from James W	
June 21, 1869:	-	tht from Levi Prescott, price: \$1,640.
		Jones, price: \$20,500 (Prescott bought
7, 21111		that extended down to the corner of
		s are mentioned in the description).
1824		ction from the executrix of the last
	will and testiment of John	
February 7. 1816:		ne; buildings are mentioned in this
	description.	
The deeds prior t	o 1816 give a very general des	scription of the property, which at this
		were buildings in the area because
distill houses an	d a still are mentioned. In I	1936, owner Annie McNaff shingled the front
	ideration (accessibility, re-u	
	d enjoyment, protection, utili	
Significance (con		
		Ella McNaff repaired a retaining
		afe and in dangerous condition. In
1963, owner Lilia	n Martin added an aluminium ro	oof for \$600. (2)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's

- records, early maps, etc.)
 (1) City of Boston Directories, Bostonian Society
 (2) City of Boston Directories, Bostonian Society

- (2) City of Boston, Building Department Records
 (3) City of Boston, Assessor's Office Records.
 (4) Charter Street 1894 photo file at the Boston Athenaeum(taken from collection of Miss A.H. Thwing.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information Form	Form No. Area North End
	ADDRESS 5-7 Endicott Ct.	COR.
	NAME	
	present	original
	MAP NO. 27N-13E	SUB AREA N/W
	DATE 1843-1844	(6)
1000年		source
	ARCHITECT	
		source
联联制 加入1人	BUILDERRobert Bunten	(6)
		source
	OWNER Robert Bunten	Rocco Iacoviello, et al.
	original	present
	PHOTOGRAPHS	
		2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	19/330150/4692100 Ward	
TYPE (residential) single dominon-residential)	uble row 2-fam. 3-dec	k ten apt
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)	three plus_	
ROOF_qable cu	poladorme	rs
MATERIALS (Frame) Clapboards	shingles stucco asphal	t (asbestos) alum/vinyl
(other) brick	stoneconcre	te iron/steel/alum.
BRIEF DESCRIPTION (foundation)		
Two small structures are attache	ed to each other; each one	three stories tall and three
bays wide. Wooden window surrou	unds; 2/2 double hung sash;	windows decrease in
size in upper floors. Door surr very simple attempt at an entabl	ound demonstrates Greek Rev. ature: a light over the doc	vival influence; a
		covered with compostion shingles.
CONDITION good fair poor_	LOT AREA 40	00 sq.ff. each sq.ft.
NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS	Building situated in a very	narrow dead end allev.
I PETER IN	facing two similar wooden s	
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
	SIGNIFICANCE (con't on rev	verse)
N N N	Two of the few wooden stru End; they serve as example	ectures left in the North
	that was found in this are	a (before the mass immigration
	wave made it necessary (a	and profitable) to build The development of Endicott
Is I I	Court resulted from the fi	lling in of the Mill Pond
	at the beginning of the ni	neteenth century. A deed search
	revealed the following inf ownership of #5:	ormation concerning the

Moved; date if known			
Themes (check as many	y as applicable)		
Aboriginal Agricultural	Conservation	Recreation	
Architectural x The Arts	Exploration/ settlement	Science/ invention	
Commerce	Industry	Social/	
Communication Community/ Development	Military Political	humanitarian Transporation	
Significance (include	e expanation of themes chec	ked above)	
October 17, 1863: I S Jan. 10, 1844: J.	old to Patrick McFeely - 18 L. and Geroge W. Pope sold	of goods and estate of John M. Cum	mings)
July 25, 1882: Da Nov. 12, 1868: Mi May 23, 1861: Pa August 3, 1854: Al October 16, 1845: Jo Sept. 9, 1843: Ro	of #7 was as follows: niel McQuenney sold to Peter chael Clancey sold to Danie trick Clark sold to Michael exander K. Bryer sold to Pahn Thomas sold to A.K. Bryer bert Bunten (housewright) s, ownership of these two 1888	el McQueeney, price \$1575. l Clancey atrick Clark er, price \$1550. sold to John Thomas (painter). buildings was as follows:	
#5 P.M. Farren #7 D. Queeney In 1914, #7 was own walls of the buildi	Charles Farren M.K. P. Smith P. S ed by Giovanni Costanza and ng was unsafe at that time	Low et al. Smith i it house three families. One of a. In 1930 #5 was owned by Antonio nesto Iacoviello. Both buildings	the
	ration (accessibility, re-uniowment, protection, utili	use possibilities, capacity	

were out of plumb by over a foot. To remedy the situation the buildings were jacked up and new foundations were inserted. At the time this was done each house was used as a dwelling for one family.

 $\frac{\hbox{Bibliography and/or references}}{\hbox{records, early maps, etc.}} \ (\hbox{such as local histories, deeds, assessor's}$

- (1) City of Boston Building Department Documents
- (2) City of Boston Assessor's Records.
- (3) Atlas of Suffolk County, Mass. (Philadelphia, G. M. Hopkins, 1874).
- (4) Atlas of the City of Boston (Philadelphia, G.W. Bromley, 1888).
- (5) Atlas of the City of Boston (Philadelphia, G.W. Bromley, 1908)
- (6) Suffolk County Courthouse Registry of Deeds.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information Form No. Area North End
	ADDRESS 6 Endicott Ct. COR.
	NAME
	present original 26N-13E and
	MAP NO. 27N-13E SUB AREA N/W
	DATE 1843 (4) source
	Source
	ARCHITECT
	source
	BUILDER Robert Bunten (4)
	source
	OWNER Robert Bunten Rocco Iacoviello original present
	Original
	PHOTOGRAPHS
	19/330150/4692100 Ward 3. Parcel 1488
TYPE (residential) single do (non-residential)	uble row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)	three plus
ROOF gable cu	poladormers
MATERIALS (Frame) Clapboards (other) brick (foundation)	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum vinyl stoneconcrete iron/steel/alum.
BRIEF DESCRIPTION	
and window surrounds; 2/2 doubl	wide, aluminium siding over clapboards. Wooden door e hung sash; simple attempt at an entablature over
door; shows Greek Revival influ	ence. Scale similar to that across the street at
#5-7. Window over doorway to post to building. Brick fire wall of	rovide light for steps which lead to actual entrance
EXTERIOR ALTERATION CINOT MO	derate drastic
CONDITION good fair poor_	LOT AREA 798 Sq. Ft each sq.ft.
NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS_	Situated in a narrow dead end alley. A pair of
	similar buildings are located across the street.
	SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) One of the few wooden structures left in the North
A PART N	End; it serves as an example of the type of housing
	that was found in this area before the mass immigration
	wave made it necessary (and profitable) to build
	larger brick tenements. The development of Endicott Court took place after the Mill Pond was filled in
0 0 0	the 19th century. On Feb. 4, 1843, Robert Bunten,
	a housewright, bought a large piece of property
	for \$6,500. Robert Bunten built the house between Feb. 4 and Sept. 8 when he sold it to Elbert Goodale
	for \$2000.

Moved; date if	known		
Themes (check a	as many as applicable)		
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural The Arts Commerce Communication Community/	Conservation Education X Exploration, settlement Industry Military Political	Religion Science/	

The chain of ownership proceeded as follows:

December 15, 1853: Elbert Goodale sold to Neil McDavit, price: \$2,075

November 10, 1884: Neil McDavit sold to James McCann

March 31, 1884: Louis W. Darling (administrator of the estate of James McCann) sold to J. and C. Doherty.

In 1888 this building was owned by J. and C. Doherty and twenty years later the owner was D. McLauglin heirs. A defective chimney was repaired in 1920, the owner at that time was Frank Ula. The building was owned by the present owners in 1962. At that time a fire escape was erected on the front of the building which connected it to #175 Endicott St.; this corrected an egress violation. Three families were living in the house at that time. In 1974, some of the wiring in the building was replaced.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

- (1) City of Boston Building Department Documents
- (2) City of Boston Assessor's Records
- (3) Atlases of the City of Boston (Philadelphia, G.W. Bromley, 1888 and 1908)
- (4) Suffolk County Courthouse, Registry of Deeds.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information Form Form No. Area North End
	ADDRESS 8 Endicott Ct. COR.
	NAME
	present original original
	MAP NO. 27N-13E SUB AREA N/W
	DATE 1843 (4)
	source
	ARCHITECT
	source
	BUILDER Robert Bunter (4)
	source
	Carlo Pietreforte
	OWNER Robert Bunter Joseph Pietreforte original present
	original present
	PHOTOGRAPHS
	10/220150/4602100
	19/330150/4692100 Ward 3, Parcel 1487
	ouble row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)	
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)	two plus dormer
ROOF gable cu	poladormersxx
MATERIALS (Frame) Clapboards brick	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum.
MATERIALS (Frame) Clapboards brick (foundation)	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum.
MATERIALS (Frame) Clapboards brick (foundation)	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards brick (foundation) BRIEF DESCRIPTION Two stories tall plus a double of siding over clapboards. Wooden	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum. gable roofed dormer. Three bays wide; aluminium a door and window surrounds; 2/2 double hung sash;
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards brick (foundation) BRIEF DESCRIPTION Two stories tall plus a double siding over clapboards. Wooder Simple attempt at an entablature	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum. gable roofed dormer. Three bays wide; aluminium door and window surrounds; 2/2 double hung sash; e over door, Greek Revivial influence. Style
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards brick (foundation) BRIEF DESCRIPTION Two stories tall plus a double siding over clapboards. Wooder Simple attempt at an entablature and scale similar to that across	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum. gable roofed dormer. Three bays wide; aluminium a door and window surrounds; 2/2 double hung sash; e over door, Greek Revivial influence. Style s the street at #5-7. Pair of windows over door
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick (foundation) BRIEF DESCRIPTION Two stories tall plus a double siding over clapboards. Woodel Simple attempt at an entablature and scale similar to that across to provide light for stairs, who	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alumyvinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum. gable roofed dormer. Three bays wide; aluminium of door and window surrounds; 2/2 double hung sash; se over door, Greek Revivial influence. Style so the street at #5-7. Pair of windows over door ich lead to actual entrance to building. Slight over-
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick (foundation) BRIEF DESCRIPTION Two stories tall plus a double of siding over clapboards. Wooder Simple attempt at an entablature and scale similar to that across to provide light for stairs, who exterior alternation minor more	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum. gable roofed dormer. Three bays wide; aluminium of door and window surrounds; 2/2 double hung sash; so over door, Greek Revivial influence. Style so the street at #5-7. Pair of windows over door ich lead to actual entrance to building. Slight over-derate drastic hanging projection over doorway.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick (foundation) BRIEF DESCRIPTION Two stories tall plus a double of siding over clapboards. Wooder Simple attempt at an entablature and scale similar to that across to provide light for stairs, who exterior alternation minor more	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alumyvinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum. gable roofed dormer. Three bays wide; aluminium of door and window surrounds; 2/2 double hung sash; se over door, Greek Revivial influence. Style so the street at #5-7. Pair of windows over door ich lead to actual entrance to building. Slight over-
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MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards brick (foundation) BRIEF DESCRIPTION Two stories tall plus a double of siding over clapboards. Wooder simple attempt at an entablature and scale similar to that across to provide light for stairs, where externor alternation minor more condition good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum. gable roofed dormer. Three bays wide; aluminium of door and window surrounds; 2/2 double hung sash; so over door, Greek Revivial influence. Style is the street at #5-7. Pair of windows over door ich lead to actual entrance to building. Slight over-ich lead to actual entran
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MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards brick (foundation) BRIEF DESCRIPTION Two stories tall plus a double of siding over clapboards. Wooder simple attempt at an entablature and scale similar to that across to provide light for stairs, where externor alternation minor more condition good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum. gable roofed dormer. Three bays wide; aluminium of door and window surrounds; 2/2 double hung sash; so over door, Greek Revivial influence. Style is the street at #5-7. Pair of windows over door ich lead to actual entrance to building. Slight overderate drastic hanging projection over doorway. LOT AREA 798 sq.ft. SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) One of the few wooden structures left in the North End; it serves as an example of the type of housing that was found in this area before the mass immigration wave made it necessary (and profitable) to build larger brick tenements. The development of Endicott Court took place after the Mill Pond was filled in early 19th century. Feb. 4,1843 Robert Bunten, a
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards brick (foundation) BRIEF DESCRIPTION Two stories tall plus a double of siding over clapboards. Wooder simple attempt at an entablature and scale similar to that across to provide light for stairs, where externor alternation minor more condition good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum. gable roofed dormer. Three bays wide; aluminium of door and window surrounds; 2/2 double hung sash; so over door, Greek Revivial influence. Style is the street at #5-7. Pair of windows over door ich lead to actual entrance to building. Slight over-ich lead to actual entrance to building projection over doorway. LOT AREA 798 sq.ft. SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) One of the few wooden structures left in the North lend; it serves as an example of the type of housing that was found in this area before the mass immigration wave made it necessary (and profitable) to build larger brick tenements. The development of Endicott Court took place after the Mill Pond was filled in

Moved; date if	known			
Themes (check	as many as	applicable)		
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural The Arts Commerce Communication Communication	<u>x</u>	Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation	

a trader. The chain of ownership proceeded as follows:

Oct. 21, 1844: Calvin Sallow sold to Elisha Parker

Feb., t, 1865: David Dow (inherited property from Parker) sold to John S. Abbott.

Sept. 8, 1866: John S. Abbott sold to Peter J. and James P. Keegan Feb. 13, 1883: Peter J. and James P. Keegan sold to John A. Hankard

Sept. 19, 1884: John A. Hankard sold to J. and B. Houghton

In both 1888 and 1908 this building was owned by H. and B. Houghton.

In 1917 the foundation was in weak and dangerous condition, it was rebult at a cost of \$200. The owner at that time was F.E. Yullo. Ernesto Iacoviello owned the house in 1932; there were two families living in it at that time. The present owner, Carlo Pietroforte, owned the building in 1946; it was reroofed with approved shingles at that time. In 1962, there was a violation concerning a second means of egress.

<u>Preservation Consideration</u> (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

- (1) City of Boston Building Department Documents
- (2) City of Boston Assessor's Records
- (3) Atlases of the City of Boston (Philadelphia, G.W. Bromley, 1888 and 1908)
- (4) Suffolk County Courthouse, Registry of Deeds.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information Form No. Area North End
· ed	ADDRESS 210 Endicott St. COR.
	NAME
	present original
	MAP NO. 27N-13E SUB AREA N/W
以是那里在	DATE 1842-1844 (5)
	source
	ARCHITECT
	source
	BUILDER
	source
	CWNER Henry Chapman Michael Dello Russo et.al.
	original present
	PHOTOGRAPHS
3	19/330170/4692100 Ward 3, Parcel 1476
TYPE (residential) single do	uble row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)	
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)_	two plus
ROOF gable cup	poladormersXXX
	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone) foundation concrete iron/steel/alum.
BRIEF DESCRIPTION	
	tories plus gable-roofed dormer. Three bays wide,
over door, Greek Revival.	ings on sides topped by a flat cornice; large window
EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor (mod	derate drastic aluminum siding, new sash
CONDITION good fair poor_	LOT AREA 700 sq.ft.
NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS	next to a gas station
	>
a state of the sta	SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) This house is one of the few single family homes
	left in the North End. It is also one of a small number of wooden structures left in this area. A
	major rebuilding in the 1860's replaced most of the
A STATE OF THE STA	wooden buildings with larger brick tenements. A deed search seems to indicate that this house was
	built between 1842 and 1844. Josiah Brown sold the
	property to Henry Chapman in December, 1842 for \$823.50. The land was subdivided from a larger lot. Henry Chapman was a ware large land owner, he had holdings

Moved; date if known		
Themes (check as many a	s applicable)	
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural X The Arts Commerce Communication Community/ Development	Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation

throughout the City of Boston. Chapman sold the property to Jabob Boos on May 4, 1844. Boos in turn sold it to Frederick and Elizabeth Eberle on July 22, 1847. Eberle sold the house to Daniel McConologue on Septmeber 30, 1854. D. McGonagle bought the house from McConologue on May 6, 1859, and is listed as the owner on both the Atlases from 1874 and 1888.

In 1938, the building was vacant and open to the public, at that time it was owned by Rose Tolano. The present owner was living in the house as early as 1943. At that time repair work was done; roll brick wall was put on the front of the building and plumbing, painting and plaster patching were done at the same time. The aluminum siding was added to the house in 1958. A carport was built in 1969.

This house provides a good example of the housing stock in the North End before the mid-nineteenth century when the influx of immigrants created the need for the brick tenements we find there today.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

- (1) City of Boston Bulding Department Records
- (2) City of Boston Assessor's Records
- (3) Atlas of Suffolk Co., Mass. (Philadelphia, G.M. Hopkins, 1874).
- (4) Atlas of the City of Boston (G.W. Bromley, 1888).
- (5) Suffolk County Registry of Deeds.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information Form	Form No. Area North End
	ADDRESS ₂₁₁ Endicott St.	COR.
	NAME	
	present	original
	MAP NO. 27N-13E	SUB AREA N/W
	DATE 1844-1855	(6)
		source
	ARCHITECT	
		source
	BUILDER Dana Heath	(6)
	OWNER Dana Heath	Gerald Moretti, et.al
	original	present
	PHOTOGRAPHS	
	19/330170/4692100 Ward 3, Pa	rgal 1426
TYPE (residential) single dou (non-residential)	ble row 2-fam. 3-deck	ten (apt)
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)	three plus_	
ROOF flat cup	oladormers_	
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick	shingles <pre> stone concrete</pre>	iron/steel/alum permastone
BRIEF DESCRIPTION	b	(first floor)
Small frame structure. Three stor on first floor. Three steps lead	ies tall and three bays wide.	New tripartite window
Italianate influence.	co recessed doorway. Simple (wooden window surrounds.
		-
EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mode	erate drastic permastone and	l aluminum siding.
CONDITION Good fair poor	LOT AREA 640	
	LOT AREA 040	sq.ft.
1 = 1		
	IGNIFICANCE (con't on revers	se)
No.	ne of the few smaller wooden sorth End. A deed search seems	tructures left in the
No.	ne of the few smaller wooden sorth End. A deed search seems	tructures left in the to indicate that this d 1855. Dana Heath.
No ho	ne of the few smaller wooden sorth End. A deed search seems ouse was built between 1844 and carpenter builder, who owned treet, bought a parcel of land	tructures left in the to indicate that this d 1855. Dana Heath, other property on the from Thomas A. Rust in
No ho	ne of the few smaller wooden sorth End. A deed search seems ouse was built between 1844 and carpenter builder, who owned treet, bought a parcel of land pril 1844. A few months later	tructures left in the to indicate that this d 1855. Dana Heath, other property on the from Thomas A. Rust in Heath sold the property
No ho	me of the few smaller wooden sorth End. A deed search seems ouse was built between 1844 and carpenter builder, who owned treet, bought a parcel of land pril 1844. A few months later of Edward W. Barnicoat, a carpe	tructures left in the to indicate that this d 1855. Dana Heath, other property on the from Thomas A. Rust in Heath sold the property nter in the U.S. Navy
No ho	ne of the few smaller wooden sorth End. A deed search seems ouse was built between 1844 and carpenter builder, who owned treet, bought a parcel of land pril 1844. A few months later	tructures left in the to indicate that this d 1855. Dana Heath, other property on the from Thomas A. Rust in Heath sold the property nter in the U.S. Navy urn sold the property to May 18, 1855 which records

Moved; date if	known			
Themes (check	as many as ar	oplicable)		
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural The Arts Commerce Communication Community/ Development		Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation	

description. Harris sold the property to William D. Smith on September 14, 1866. Smith sold the property to G.W. Gerrish, who in turn sold it to William W. Forbes in November of 1866. Later in that same month the property was sold to George McLaughlin. And finally the house was purchased by William Carroll on February 21, 1870.

In the Atlases for 1874 and 1888 the owner of this structure is listed as William Carroll. The building was owned by someone in the Carroll family in 1908. A chimney fire took place in the building in 1919, the owner at that time was E.A. Tansey. The use was simply listed as dwelling. In 1923, the building was owned by Dominic Carpenta. Nine years later the owner was John Moretti and repair work was done on the fire escape in 1939 and some of the clapboarding was repaired in 1941. Two families were living in the house. In 1961 Jerry Moretti had permastone and aluminum siding installed on the front of the building; there were three families living in the structure. The building was owned by the Moretti family in 1976.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)
(1) City of Boston Building Department Documents.

- (2) City of Boston, Assessor's Records
- (3) Atlas of Suffolk County, Mass. (Philadelphia, G.M.Hopkins, 1874)
- (4) Atlas of the City of Boston (Philadelphia, G.W. Bromley, 1888.)
- (5) Atlas of the City of Boston (Philadelphia, G.W. Bromley, 1908.)
- (6) Suffolk County Registry of Deeds.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information Form Form No. Area North End
	ADDRESS215-217 Endicott St. COR.
	NAME present original
The state of the s	
	MAP NO. 27 N-13E SUB AREA N/W
	DATEc.1844 (5)
	source
	ARCHITECT
	source
	BUILDER Dana Heath (5)
	source
	Stella Puopolo (1) OWNER Dana Heath Guissippa Tarrantio
海岛 日 日 瀬町	original present
	PHOTOGRAPHS
CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	
	19/330170/4692100 Ward 3. Parcel 1428
	uble row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt
non-residential store on	first floor
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)_	three plus
ROOF flat cu	pola dormers
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick	
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Three stories tall, four bays wid	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone permastone concrete iron/steel/alum.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Three stories tall, four bays wid upper floors stucco. New sash, w	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone permastone concrete iron/steel/alum.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Three stories tall, four bays wid	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone permastone concrete iron/steel/alum.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Three stories tall, four bays wid upper floors stucco. New sash, w brackets. Italianate style.	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone permastone concrete iron/steel/alum. de. First floor storefront with permastone treatment, wooden window surrounds. Simple wooden cornice with simple
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Three stories tall, four bays wid upper floors stucco. New sash, w brackets. Italianate style. EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mo	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone permastone concrete iron/steel/alum. de. First floor storefront with permastone treatment, wooden window surrounds. Simple wooden cornice with simple derate drastic tucco and permastone over wood.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Three stories tall, four bays wid upper floors stucco. New sash, w brackets. Italianate style. EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mo	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone permastone concrete iron/steel/alum. de. First floor storefront with permastone treatment, wooden window surrounds. Simple wooden cornice with simple
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MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Three stories tall, four bays wid upper floors stucco. New sash, w brackets. Italianate style. EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor more condition good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone permastone concrete iron/steel/alum. de. First floor storefront with permastone treatment, wooden window surrounds. Simple wooden cornice with simple derate drastic tucco and permastone over wood.
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MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Three stories tall, four bays wid upper floors stucco. New sash, w brackets. Italianate style. EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor more condition good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone permastone concrete iron/steel/alum. de. First floor storefront with permastone treatment, wooden window surrounds. Simple wooden cornice with simple derate drastic stucco and permastone over wood. LOT AREA 1574 sq.ft. SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) One of a small number of wooden buildings still remaining
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Three stories tall, four bays wid upper floors stucco. New sash, w brackets. Italianate style. EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor more condition good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone permastone concrete iron/steel/alum. de. First floor storefront with permastone treatment, wooden window surrounds. Simple wooden cornice with simple derate drastic stucco and permastone over wood. LOT AREA 1574 sq.ft. SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) One of a small number of wooden buildings still remaining in the North End. A deed search of the property seems to indicate that Dana Heath, a carpenter, built two
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Three stories tall, four bays wid upper floors stucco. New sash, w brackets. Italianate style. EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor more condition good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone permastone concrete iron/steel/alum. de. First floor storefront with permastone treatment, mooden window surrounds. Simple wooden cornice with simple derate crastic stucco and permastone over wood. LOT AREA 1574 sq.ft. SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) One of a small number of wooden buildings still remaining in the North End. A deed search of the property seems to indicate that Dana Heath, a carpenter, built two houses on land he purchased from Thomas A. Rust on April
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MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Three stories tall, four bays wid upper floors stucco. New sash, w brackets. Italianate style. EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor more condition good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone permastone concrete iron/steel/alum. de. First floor storefront with permastone treatment, rooden window surrounds. Simple wooden cornice with simple derate crastic stucco and permastone over wood. LOT AREA 1574 sq.ft. SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) One of a small number of wooden buildings still remaining in the North End. A deed search of the property seems to indicate that Dana Heath, a carpenter, built two houses on land he purchased from Thomas A. Rust on April 22, 1844 for \$2400.00. Heath sold the property in the same year to Eliz Geyer. The deed actually mentions a dwelling "recently created by me." Next the property passed to
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Three stories tall, four bays wid upper floors stucco. New sash, w brackets. Italianate style. EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor more condition good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone permastone concrete iron/steel/alum. de. First floor storefront with permastone treatment, mooden window surrounds. Simple wooden cornice with simple derate trastic stucco and permastone over wood. LOT AREA 1574 sq.ft. SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) One of a small number of wooden buildings still remaining in the North End. A deed search of the property seems to indicate that Dana Heath, a carpenter, built two houses on land he purchased from Thomas A. Rust on April 22, 1844 for \$2400.00. Heath sold the property in the same year to Eliz Geyer. The deed actually mentions a dwelling

Moved; date 11	known			
Themes (check	as many as	s applicable)		
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural The Arts Commerce Communication Community/		Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation	

In 1874 and 1888 #215 was owned by Mary Russell. #217 was owned by John McBride in 1874, (2) and Edward P. Clarke from 1888 (3), until at least 1916. In 1943, the owner was listed as Dan Puopolo and in 1956, M. Forentino. In 1916, the building had a store on the first level and the upper level was built on the outside rear wall. A brick extension was added to the rear. One side of the building was covered with asbestos shingles, and the location of the stairwell was changed, at a total cost of \$3,000. In 1943, a new fire escape was added to #215 and walls and ceilings were plastered. In 1956, the occupancy was listed as a store and two families, stucco was removed from the first floor front and permastone was added. In 1977, fire escapes were repaired and occupancy was listed for three families.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

- (1) City of Boston, Assessor's Office
- (2) Hopkins, G.M. Atlas of the County of Suffolk, Mass Vol.1 (Philadelphia: G.M. Hopkins, 1874)
- (3) Bromley, G.W. Atlas of the City of Boston, Vol. 1. 1888.
- (4) City of Boston, Building Department Records

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information Form Form No. Area North End
1	ADDRESS 447 Hanover St. COR. Salutation St.
	NAME
	present original
	MAP NO. 27N-13E SUB AREA N/W
	DATE c. 1869 (3)
	source
	ARCHITECT
	source
	BUILDER
	source
	OWNER Patrick Canny Peter Anastasi
	original present
	PHOTOGRAPHS 19/330155/4692155 Ward 3, Parcel 3091
一个一个一个	
TYPE (residential) single dou	able row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
non-residential stores on	the first floor
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)_	five plus
ROOF mansard cup	pola dormers
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum.
BRIEF DESCRIPTION	
	sbestos shingle siding covers wood framed structure. ve bays on Hanover Street, four grouped together. Two
bays turn corner around Salutatio	n Street side. Fire escape on Battery Street. Small
•	unsard roof. 2/2 double hung sash with wooded surrounds corefronts on first floor. Northern storefront has large
EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mod	
CONDITION good (fair) poor	TOT APEN 1200
	sq.it.
ATTENT	
	SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse)
	Between 1863 and 1869 Patrick Canny, a grocer, put
	together three parcels of land which made up a block on Hanover Street which was bordered by Battery and
	Salutation Streets. Canny purchased the three parcels
	from Michah Dyer, Jr., Joseph M. Wightman and Patrick Fallon. He paid \$21,200 for the property. At the
	time of Canny's death the property was evaluated at

Architectural x Exploration/ Science/ The Arts settlement invention Commerce Industry Social/ Communication Military humanitar Community/ Political Transporation Development	arian
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Description (cont'd)

round arched windows with wooden surrounds. Round part of arch now filled in. Southern storefront round arches now plastered over. Salutation Street facade contains four bays. Street floor has been drastically altered

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

- (1) City of Boston Building Department Documents
- (2) City of Boston Assessor's Records.
- (3) Suffolk County Registry of Deeds

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information Form Form No. Area North End
	ADDRESS 44 Hull Street COR.
	NAME
	present original
	MAP NO. 27N-13E SUB AREA N/W
	DATE c1804 (1)
	ARCHITECT
	source
	BUILDER
	source
	OWNER Joseph Eustis Donna Janville, et.al (20
	original present
4. 图	PHOTOGRAPHS
	19/330150/4692120 Ward 3, Parcel 2209
TYPE (residential) (single) dominon-residential)	uble row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)	three and one/half plus
ROOF gabled cu	poladormers
	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum.
levels with similar window in d sills, it appears to have been r	ord structure single bay of six over six sash on three commer. Painted dark brown with red trim around the ehabbed in appropriate Colonial Style. A narrow to a small garden in the rear of the structure.
	derate drastic
CONDITION GOOD fair poor_	LOT AREA 452 sq.ft.
The state of the s	
I WILLIAM.	SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse)
	This building is reported to be the narrowest house in Boston. It's over 175 years old and has been the victim
	of several street widenings. (3) It is an architectural gem; faces the Hill Street entrance to Copps Hill Burial
	Ground and is one of approximately twenty wooden houses
	that survived the massive rebuilding of the North End in Brick beginning in the 1870's. A deed search
AND SHE	indicate that in 1804, Joseph Eustis, a housewright bough

Moved; date if	known		
Themes (check	as many as	applicable)	
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural The Arts Commerce Communication Community/ Development	<u>x</u>	Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation

then known as the Copps Hill or Snow Hill Flats. He apparently lived in the structure which was then twice as large as the present wooden building till 1857. At that time Sally Longley, wife of James Longley inherited the site from her Father, Joseph Eustis. In 1857, William H. Barnes a hardware dealer bought the house from the Longley's. In 1869, Thomas Caswell, bought the building from Thomas Neely, a watchmaker who held the mortgage for William H. Barnes. Boston Atlases indicate that in 1874, the structure was owned by Thomas Caswell (4) and in 1888 by Mr. S. Chiaffino. (5). Miss Gonmes, its owner from 1946 to 1976 stated that the house has no particular historical significance other than being about 150 years old. (6) Building Department Records indicate that in 1925, owner Joseph Leverone replaced an existing roof with metal galvanized shingles. In 1946, owner Clara D. Gonmes substituted an 8" brick wall with wood in the rear ell of the building. The size of the building was listed as 9 feet, 6 inches wide in the front and rear and 27 feet deep. The ell attachment is two stories in height with a basement, flat roof and stone foundation. In November of 1947, a new oil furnance was installed and in September of 1977, water pipes were replaced after a freeze up by owners Donna Janville and John Gillisbie.

<u>Preservation Consideration</u> (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Boston Landmarks Commission Nomination

National Register Nomination.

- (1) City of Boston, Street Directories (Bostonian Society)
- (2) City of Boston, Assessor's Office.
- (3) Boston 200 Corporation, Boston: The Official Bicentennial-Guidebook (Clinton, Mass. Colonial Press, 1976) p. 140.
- (4) Hopkins, G.M. Atlas of the County of Suffolk Mass. (Philadelphia, G.M. Hopkins Company, 1874).
- (5) Bromley, G.W. Atlas of the City of Boston, 1888
- (6) Southwork, Michael and Susan. Boston 200, Discovery Network, North End Survey (Boston, 1976) p.

BOSTON LANDMARKS	COMMISSION	Building Information Form Form No. AreaNorth End
A	14/1////	9 5 Tathan at
		ADDRESS 5 Lothrop Place COR.
		NAME
-		present original
		MAP NO. 26N-13E SUB AREA N/W
4	William of	DATE 1835-1836 (5)
	NO V	source
		ARCHITECT
		source
		John Perkins BUILDER Jonathan P. Robinson (5)
	200	source
THE PARTY OF THE P		John Perkins
CILL		OWNER Jonathan P. Robinson Gustina Sinopoli
		original present
13		PHOTOGRAPHS
上上的工作。这类等		19/330165/4692125 Ward 3, Parcel 3284
TYPE (residentia (non-reside	l) single do	puble row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
NO. OF STORIES (1	st to cornice)	three plus
ROOF flat		upoladormers
MATERIALS (Frame)	Clapboards	Shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
		stone concrete iron/steel/alum.
BRIEF DESCRIPTION		
Three stories, th	ree bavs wide.	Composition shingles probably covering clapboards.
		2/2 double hung sash. Slightly recessed entrance
shared w #6; read	ched by three b	rick steps. Wooden cornice with very simple brackets,
Italianate: influe	ince.	
EXTERIOR ALTERATION	ON minor mo	oderate drastic
CONDITION GOOD	fair poor	LOT AREA 818 sq.ft.
		Located in a small, narrow dead end alley.
NOTEWORTHY SITE C	HARACTERISTICS	Deated in a small, narrow dead end alley.
	The state of the s	
JANKS,		
14/1		SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse)
	THE THE PARTY OF T	One in a row of three wooden buildings which present
W V	THE THE PARTY OF T	one continuous facade. One of the few wooden buildings
XX // /X		left in the North End. It serves as an example
		of the type of housing in the area before the mass immigration wave made it necessary (and profitable)
	NO. NO.	to build larger brick tenements. A deed search seems
// // XX		to indicate that all the buildings in this alley
Y (24)	Y TOO IN	were constructed in about 1835 or 1836 by John
	MILE	Perkins and Jonathan Robinson house wrights. Perkins

Moved; date if known			
Themes (check as many as	applicable)		
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural X The Arts Commerce Communication Community/	Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation	

1835 for \$4,245. #5 was sold to Edward Maxwell on December 31, 1835. Maxwell then sold the property to Joseph S. Albert, a rigger, for \$2500 on April 22, 1836. This deed mentions a "house recently built" and "three other houses in the same block." Next the house passed from Joseph Albert to Charlotte K. Albert on July 18, 1854. Charlotte K. Field sold the property to Martin J. Field on November 30, 1872. And Field sold it to John Ferarini for \$4,000 on October 3, 1873. Ferarini sold it to Geoseppi Bona and Bona sold it on the same day, May 7, 1875, to John Gatti. Gatti sold the property Patrick Melley and Sarah Donnelly for \$2,700 on November 1, 1885. Melley and Donnally sold it to M. and S. Donnely for \$1 on August 26, 1887.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

- (1) City of Boston Building Department Documents
- (2) City of Boston Assessor's Records
- (3) Atlases of the City of Boston (Philadelphia, G.W. Bromley 1888 and 1908).
- (4) Atlas of Suffolk County, Mass (Philadelphia, G.M Hopkins, 1874).
- (5) Registry of Deeds, Suffolk County Courthouse.

	Building Information Form Form No. Area North End
	ADDRESS 6 Lothrop Place COR.
14///	NAME
	present original
	MAP NO. 26N-13E SUB AREA N/W
	DATE 1836 (1)
	source
	ARCHITECT
	source John Perkins
	BUILDER Jonathan P. Robinson
3	source
杂文法	John Perkins OWNER Jonathan P. Robinson Bito Sinopoli
	original present
	PHOTOGRAPHS
	19/330165/4692125 Ward 3. Parcel 3283
TYPE (residential) single do	able row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)	The state of the s
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) t	hree plus
ROOF flat cup	ooladormers
MATERIALS (Frame) Elapboards (other) brick foundation	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum.
BRIEF DESCRIPTION	
Three stories three have wide	Were remailed white-land countries and the same a
Three stories, three bays wide. window surrounds; 3/3 double hund	New wooden shingles probably over clapboards. Wooden g sash. Slightly recessed entrance shared with #5;
Three stories, three bays wide. window surrounds; 3/3 double hund	New wooden shingles probably over clapboards. Wooden g sash. Slightly recessed entrance shared with #5; ike a continuation of the buildings on either side.
Three stories, three bays wide. window surrounds; 3/3 double hund	g sash. Slightly recessed entrance shared with #5;
Three stories, three bays wide. window surrounds; 3/3 double hund	g sash. Slightly recessed entrance shared with #5; ike a continuation of the buildings on either side.
Three stories, three bays wide. window surrounds; 3/3 double hunce reached by three brick steps. L	g sash. Slightly recessed entrance shared with #5; ike a continuation of the buildings on either side.
Three stories, three bays wide. window surrounds; 3/3 double hundred by three brick steps. L EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mod CONDITION Good fair poor	g sash. Slightly recessed entrance shared with #5; ike a continuation of the buildings on either side. Herate drastic
Three stories, three bays wide. window surrounds; 3/3 double hundred by three brick steps. L EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mod CONDITION Good fair poor	g sash. Slightly recessed entrance shared with #5; ike a continuation of the buildings on either side. lerate drastic
Three stories, three bays wide. window surrounds; 3/3 double hundred by three brick steps. L EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mod CONDITION Good fair poor	g sash. Slightly recessed entrance shared with #5; ike a continuation of the buildings on either side. lerate drastic LOT AREA 789 sq.ft. Located in a small narrow deadendalley
Three stories, three bays wide. window surrounds; 3/3 double hundred by three brick steps. L EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mod CONDITION Good fair poor	g sash. Slightly recessed entrance shared with #5; ike a continuation of the buildings on either side. lerate drastic LOT AREA 789 sq.ft. Located in a small narrow deadendalley
Three stories, three bays wide. window surrounds; 3/3 double hundred by three brick steps. L EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mod CONDITION Good fair poor	g sash. Slightly recessed entrance shared with #5; ike a continuation of the buildings on either side. LOT AREA 789 sq.ft. Located in a small narrow deadendalley SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) One in a row of three wooden buildings which present one continuous facade. One of the few wooden
Three stories, three bays wide. window surrounds; 3/3 double hundred by three brick steps. L EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mod CONDITION Good fair poor	g sash. Slightly recessed entrance shared with #5; ike a continuation of the buildings on either side. LOT AREA 789 sq.ft. Located in a small narrow deadendalley SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) One in a row of three wooden buildings which present one continuous facade. One of the few wooden buildings left in the North End. It serves as an
Three stories, three bays wide. window surrounds; 3/3 double hundred by three brick steps. L EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mod CONDITION Good fair poor	g sash. Slightly recessed entrance shared with #5; ike a continuation of the buildings on either side. LOT AREA 789 sq.ft. LOCATED SQ.ft. LOCATED 189 sq.ft. LOCATED 199 sq.ft. LOCATED 189 sq.ft. LOCATED 199 sq.ft. LOCAT
Three stories, three bays wide. window surrounds; 3/3 double hundred by three brick steps. L EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mod CONDITION Good fair poor	g sash. Slightly recessed entrance shared with #5; ike a continuation of the buildings on either side. LOT AREA 789 sq.ft. LOCATED 189 sq.ft. LOCATED 189 sq.ft. LOCATED 189 sq.ft. LOCATED 189 sq.ft. SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) One in a row of three wooden buildings which present one continuous facade. One of the few wooden buildings left in the North End. It serves as an example of the type of housing in the area before the mass immigration wave made it necessary (and profitable) to build larger brick tenements. A deed search seems to indicate that all the buildings in this alley
Three stories, three bays wide. window surrounds; 3/3 double hundred by three brick steps. L EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mod CONDITION Good fair poor	g sash. Slightly recessed entrance shared with #5; ike a continuation of the buildings on either side. LOT AREA 789 sq.ft. LOCATED 189 sq.ft. L

Moved; date if known		
Themes (check as many as	applicable)	
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural X The Arts Commerce Communication Community/ Development	Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation

for \$4,245. Perkins and Robinson sold #6 to William Elm on April 4, 1836. Elm sold the house to E.C. Davis for \$2,200 on January 4, 1838. Davis got behind in his taxes and the property was sold at auction to Cephas C. Chamberlain on September 11, 1847. Chamberlain sold the property back to Davis on December 28 of that same year.

In 1874, the building was owned by the heirs of E. Davis, in 1888 it was owned by E.C. Davis, and twenty years later it was owned by J. Zannie.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

- (1) Registry of Deeds, Suffolk County Courthouse.
- (2) City of Boston Building Department Documents

- (3) City of Boston Assessor's Records.
 (4) Atlas of Suffolk County, Mass. (Philadelphia, G.M. Hopkins, 1874).
 (5) Atlases of the City of Boston (Phildelphia, G.W. Bromley, 1888 and 1908).

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information Form F	orm No. Area North End
	ADDRESS 7 & 8 Lothrop Place	COR.
	MAKE	
	NAME present	original
STATE OF THE PARTY	MAP NO. 26N-13E	SUB AREA N/W
THE RESERVE TO THE PARTY OF THE	DATE C. 1836	5
		source
12 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	ARCHITECT	
	ARCHITECT	source
	John Perkins	
	BUILDER Jonathan D. Robinson	
	John Perkins	source
	OWNER Jonathan D. Robinson	
	original	present
	PHOTOGRAPHS	
I Mare Land	19/330165/4692125 Ward 3	Parcel 3281/3282
TYPE (residential) single dou	able row 2-fam. 3-deck	ten apt.
(non-residential)		
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)	a plus	
ROOF flat cup		
	dormers_	
MATERIALS (Frame) Clapboards (other) brick foundation	shingles stucco asphalt stone concrete	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum.
BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Three stories	No.	
end of the alleyway. New door ar	d steps; an extra step left o	ver from an earlier entrance
remains. Smaller windows openings	than those at #5 and #5; 3/3	double hung sash. Some
windows are set in between floors on top: Brick wall separates #6	perhaps indicating a stair w	well. Appears to be a deck
EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mod	erate drastic Two buildings	combined into one.
CONDITION GOOD fair poor_	LOT AREA 1508	sq.ft.
NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS	Located in a small narrow de	ead end alley way
Y/////////////////////////////////////		
	SIGNIFICANCE (con't on rever	se)
	One in a row of three wooden one continuous facade. One o	buildings which present
N N	wooden buildings left in the	North End. It serves as
	an example of the type of hou	sing in the area before
CARLY AND MISS	the mass immigration wave mad profitable) to build larger b	e it necessary (and
) The same of the	search seems to indicate that	
STRET	this alley were constructed i	n about 1835 or 1836 by
7 11811 11 11 11 11	John Perkins and Jonathan Rob	inson, housewrights.

Moved; date if known		
Themes (check as many as	applicable)	
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural X	Conservation Education Exploration/	Recreation Religion Science/
The Arts	settlement	invention
Communication Community/ Development	Military Political	humanitarian Transporation
	panation of themes check	ked above) Loring in 1835 for \$4,245. The ear.
ownership record of #7 v	as as follows:	
April 2, 1844 - Samuel S April 6, 1867 - Joseph B	mith sold to Eben P. Bah	pel Smith price: \$2,200. bb. ast will and testament of Eben P.)
November 15, 1867 - Will February 15, 1870 - Will July 14, 1870 - Samuel M	iam A. Simmons sold to iam W. Gray & ux sold to conside sold to Charles F	Samuel McBride.

The early ownership record of #8 was as follows:

September 9, 1837 - Perkins and Robinson sold to Andrew Chamberlain. May 4, 1839 - Chamberlain sold to James G. Hunt.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)
(1) City of Boston Building Department Documents.

- (2) City of Boston Assessor's Records.
- (3) Atlases of the City of Boston (Philadelphia, G.W. Bromley, 1888 & 1908).
- (4) Atlas of Suffolk County, Mass. (Philadephia, G.M. Hopkins, 1874).
- (5) Registry of Deeds, Suffolk County Courthouse.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information Form Form No.	Area North End
	ADDRESS 7 North Hanover Ct. COR.	
A Company of the Comp	NAME	
	present	original
	MAP NO. 26N-13E SUB ARE	A N/W
	DATE 1856-1865 (5)	
	source	
	ARCHITECTSOURCE	
	BUILDER source	
The same of the sa	Michael J. Dris OWNER James Clark Mary P. O'Brien	
	original	present
	PHOTOGRAPHS 19/330/170/4692100 Ward	3, Parcel 2390
	## G	
	ouble row 2-fam. 3-deck ten	apt
(non-residential)		
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)	four plus	
ROOF flat co	ipola dormers	
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards		
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION	shingles stucco asphalt asbesto	teel/alum.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Four stories, two bays wide of	shingles stucco asphalt asbesto stone concrete iron/st	teel/alum. ew shutters. New
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Four stories, two bays wide of sash and new front door. Large structure on each side seems to	shingles stucco asphalt asbesto stone concrete iron/st	ew shutters. New
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards	shingles stucco asphalt asbesto stone concrete iron/stone wood covered with aluminum siding and numulti-paned window on first floor, sma be attached. Fire escape on each side east corner.	ew shutters. New
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Four stories, two bays wide of sash and new front door. Large structure on each side seems to roof with a projection on south	shingles stucco asphalt asbesto stone concrete iron/stone concrete	ew shutters. New ll one story brick of building. Flat
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Four stories, two bays wide of sash and new front door. Large structure on each side seems to roof with a projection on souther exterior ALTERATION minor metals and seems and seems to condition good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt asbesto stone concrete iron/stone concrete	ew shutters. New
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Four stories, two bays wide of sash and new front door. Large structure on each side seems to roof with a projection on souther exterior ALTERATION minor metals and seems and seems to condition good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt asbesto stone concrete iron/stone concrete	ew shutters. New ll one story brick of building. Flat
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Four stories, two bays wide of sash and new front door. Large structure on each side seems to roof with a projection on south exterior alteration minor me condition good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt asbesto stone concrete iron/stone concrete	ew shutters. New ll one story brick of building. Flat
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Four stories, two bays wide of sash and new front door. Large structure on each side seems to roof with a projection on souther exterior ALTERATION minor meaning the condition good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt asbesto stone concrete iron/stone concrete	ew shutters. New ll one story brick of building. Flat sq.ft.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Four stories, two bays wide of sash and new front door. Large structure on each side seems to roof with a projection on south exterior alteration minor me condition good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt asbesto stone concrete iron/stone concrete	ew shutters. New ll one story brick of building. Flat sq.ft. ximately twenty End's dense brick
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Four stories, two bays wide of sash and new front door. Large structure on each side seems to roof with a projection on souther exterior ALTERATION minor meaning the condition good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt asbests stone concrete iron/st wood covered with aluminum siding and not multi-paned window on first floor, smale be attached. Fire escape on each side east corner. Description of the conference of the	ew shutters. New ll one story brick of building. Flat sq.ft. ximately twenty End's dense brick Court was surveyed to appear at that
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Four stories, two bays wide of sash and new front door. Large structure on each side seems to roof with a projection on souther exterior ALTERATION minor meaning the condition good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt asbests stone concrete iron/st wood covered with aluminum siding and not multi-paned window on first floor, smale be attached. Fire escape on each side east corner. Description of the control of the contro	ew shutters. New ll one story brick of building. Flat sq.ft. ximately twenty End's dense brick Court was surveyed to appear at that at that time. He
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Four stories, two bays wide of sash and new front door. Large structure on each side seems to roof with a projection on souther exterior ALTERATION minor meaning the condition good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt asbests stone concrete iron/st wood covered with aluminum siding and not multi-paned window on first floor, smale be attached. Fire escape on each side east corner. Description of the conference of the	ew shutters. New ll one story brick of building. Flat sq.ft. ximately twenty End's dense brick Court was surveyed to appear at that at that time. He for \$5.00 in 1852. James Clark for

Moved; date if	known			
Themes (check	as many as a	pplicable)		
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural The Arts Commerce Communication Community/ Development		Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation	

James Vickery through Clark's will. The present building is probably one of the "others" mentioned in the 1865 deed. An 1874 Atlas indicates that it was 550 sq.ft. rather than 470 sq.ft. currently listed for this structure. The 1874 (2) owner was listed as James Vickery, in 1888 (3), the owner was M. Walsh, in 1908, Nicola Grabarino, in 1946, Theresa M. O'Harare and in 1973, Robert R. Venuti. Building Department records indicate that in 1915, the abutting wooden building was dilapidated and considered unsafe, in 1916, a fire escape was installed and in 1946, window casings and sash were repaired, in 1973, the building was still listed as having a wood exterior. At that time, major renovation occurred on the interior, including installation of gypsum board over existing wood studs and the removal and replacement of four bathrooms and four kitchens, to convert the structure into a one family residence.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

- (1) City of Boston, Assessor's Office
- (2) Hopkins, G.M., Atlas of the County of Suffolk, Mass., Vol. 1 (Philadelphia: G.M. Hopkins Company, 1874).
- (3) Bromley, G.W., Atlas of the City of Boston, Vol. 1, 1888.
- (4) City of Boston, Building Department Records
- (5) Suffolk County Registry of Deeds.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information Form Form No. Area North End
	ADDRESS 293-297 North Street COR.
	NAME
	-
	MAP NOSUB AREA N/W
	DATE
	source
AND THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TWO I	ARCHITECT
	7
THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	BUILDER
aum sign sign	
	CWNER Kilby Page Joaquin Figueira et.al. Original present
	PHOTOGRAPHS
	\
	19/330195/4692185 Ward 3, Parcel 3532
TYPE (residential) single do (non-residential) stor	uble row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)_	four plus
ROOF flat cu	poladormers
MATERIALS (Frame) Clapboards	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl concrete iron/steel/alum.
MATERIALS (Frame) Clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Two adjacent buildings; four storests (#293). Composition shingle accommodate Fleet Street Fruit (bricked up. 2/2 double hung sast have simple wooden cornices with	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl concrete iron/steel/alum. ories tall; 3 bays on North St. and 6 bays face Fleet es probably cover clapboards. First floor altered to Company; new windows installed; part of openings a windows with simple surrounds. Both buildings
MATERIALS (Frame) Clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Two adjacent buildings; four statement of the	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl concrete iron/steel/alum. Dries tall; 3 bays on North St. and 6 bays face Fleet es probably cover clapboards. First floor altered to Company; new windows installed; part of openings in windows with simple surrounds. Both buildings in brackets. derate drastic store front installed
MATERIALS (Frame) Clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Two adjacent buildings; four storests (#293). Composition shingle accommodate Fleet Street Fruit (bricked up. 2/2 double hung sast have simple wooden cornices with	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl concrete iron/steel/alum. pries tall; 3 bays on North St. and 6 bays face Fleet es probably cover clapboards. First floor altered to Company; new windows installed; part of openings a windows with simple surrounds. Both buildings a brackets. derate drastic store front installed
MATERIALS (Frame) Clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Two adjacent buildings; four storest (#293). Composition shingle accommodate Fleet Street Fruit obricked up. 2/2 double hung sast have simple wooden cornices with EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor model of the condition of	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl concrete iron/steel/alum. Dries tall; 3 bays on North St. and 6 bays face Fleet es probably cover clapboards. First floor altered to Company, new windows installed; part of openings in windows with simple surrounds. Both buildings in brackets. derate drastic store front installed LOT AREA .q.ft.
MATERIALS (Frame) Clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Two adjacent buildings; four statements of the statement of the	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl concrete iron/steel/alum. Dries tall; 3 bays on North St. and 6 bays face Fleet es probably cover clapboards. First floor altered to Company; new windows installed; part of openings in windows with simple surrounds. Both buildings in brackets. derate drastic store front installed LOT AREA sq.ft. SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) One of about twenty wooden buildings were torm down and replaced with brick in the mid-19th century
MATERIALS (Frame) Clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Two adjacent buildings; four storest (#293). Composition shingle accommodate Fleet Street Fruit obricked up. 2/2 double hung sast have simple wooden cornices with EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor model of the condition of	Shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl concrete iron/steel/alum. Dries tall; 3 bays on North St. and 6 bays face Fleet as probably cover clapboards. First floor altered to Company; new windows installed; part of openings a brackets. Details drastic store front installed LOT AREA sq.ft. SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) One of about twenty wooden buildings were torn down and replaced with brick in the mid-19th century as the influx of immigrants and fear of fire made it practical. The chain of ownership is rather confusing
MATERIALS (Frame) Clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Two adjacent buildings; four statements of the statement of the	Shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl concrete iron/steel/alum. Dries tall; 3 bays on North St. and 6 bays face Fleet es probably cover clapboards. First floor altered to Company, new windows installed; part of openings in windows with simple surrounds. Both buildings in brackets. derate drastic store front installed LOT AREA .q.ft. SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) One of about twenty wooden buildings were torm down and replaced with brick in the mid-19th century as the influx of immigrants and fear of fire made it

Moved; date if known		
Themes (check as many as	applicable)	
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural X The Arts Commerce Communication Community/ Development	Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation

buildings" to "buildings".

The Building Department records indicate that in 1915 the building was owned by Mase E. and Charles E. Wyzanski; it was used as a dwelling for nine families and three stores. In 1915, a back sill was replaced, clapboards were fixed and a new metal ceiling in the store was installed. The building had to be shored up in order to be resilled in 1921; the owner was Joseph Milano. A lighting inspection in 1930 revealed that electric fixtures were used on the second floor and kerosene was used on the third and fourth floors; five families lived in the building. In 1953 Jack Figuera owned the building and the work done on the building was described as follows: "Shingle entire sidewall area over present clapboards with Birds reversible insulated siding. Replace rotted woodwork and renail clapboards where required by building inspector." In 1975, the electrical service was changed from 60 to 100 amps.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

- (1) City of Boston Building Department Documents
- (2) City of Boston Assessor's Records
- (3) Suffolk County Courthouse Registry of Deeds.

EOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information Form Form No. AreaNorth End		
The second secon	ADDRESS 11 Parmenter St. COR.		
	NAME North End Fabrics		
	present original		
	MAP NO. 26N-13E SUB AREA N/W (1)		
	DATE 1810-1830 (6)		
	source		
	ARCHITECT		
	BUILDER		
	source		
The same of the same of the same of	OWNER Aiello, Massimo, et.al (2)		
NORTH-END NORTH-END - FARRICS -	original present		
PARKICA	PHOTOGRAPHS		
- 「「」			
THE RESERVE TO SERVE	19/330150/4692110 Ward 3, Parcel 2364		
TYPE (residential) (single) dou non-residential) with st	able row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.		
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)			
ROOF tin gabled roof cup			
	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum.		
BRIEF DESCRIPTION			
sills surround 2/2 double hung so building. A small parking lot ac	eral which is now covered with aluminium siding, ed to accommodate a storefront, simple wooden window ash. There are no windows on the west side of this djacent to this building services the North End Branch ad metal roof flattens out in the rear, which perhaps drastic		
CONDITION good fair poor_	LOT AREA 200 sq.ft.		
	SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) This building is one of approximately 20 wooden frame		
	structures which are extant within the North End.		
	After the Great Fire of 1872 in Boston, all of the North End was rebuilt in brick and few of these struc-		
tures remain amidst the 3,000 plus buildings currently standing. In 1946, Building Department records			
	indicate that the walls were covered with roll brick		
	and the structure house two families. In 1961, the building was cited as being unsafe and dangerous by		
	the Building Department and in 1962, records indicate		

Moved; date if	known			
Themes (check	as many as ap	plicable)		
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural The Arts Commerce Communication Community/	<u>x</u>	Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation	

aluminium siding was added to the exterior walls at that time (3). An atlas indicates this structure was owned by William Parmenter in 1874 of whom the street derives its' name. It was formerly known as Richmond Street. In 1908, William Parmenter was still listed as owner of this wooden framed structure. (5) It is difficult to determine from a deed search exactly when this structure was built. In 1785, Thomas Parker inherited the land in this area from Mary Whitwell. From 1819 to 1832, William Parmenter gradually acquired the property from the various heirs of Thomas Parker. Parmenter paid between \$400 and \$775 for the various interests. The estate contained considerably more property than just that occupied by #11. Therefore, it seems likely that this building was constructed after 1832.

Description (con't)

indicates that an additional one half story was after it was built. A brick chimney is evident in the rear.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

- (1) 1814, T. G. Hales Map of Boston
- (2) City of Boston, Assessor's Office
- (3) City of Boston, Building Department
- (4) G.M. Hopkins Atlas of the County of Suffolk, Mass., 1874
- (5) G.W. Bromley Atlases of Boston, Mass., 1888 and 1908.
- (6) Suffolk County Courthouse Registry of Deeds.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Inform	nation Form	Form No	Area North End	
	ADDRESS 18 Parm	enter St.	COR.		
	NAME Rosario's	Produce			
	present			original	
1	MAP NO. 26N-1	3E	SUB AREA N	/W	
	DATE 1842-1843	(5)		
			source		
	ARCHITECT				
			source		
	BUILDER				
			source		
192	OWNER Micah Dy		Rosario Mog		
	original			present	
ATT TO THE PARTY OF THE PARTY O	PHOTOGRAPHS				
	19/330160/4692	120 Wa	rd 3, Parcel	2418	
TYPE (residential) single do	uble row 2=4	fam. 3-deck	ten (ant)		
non-residential store on					
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)_	four	plus			
ROOF flat cu	pola	dormers			
MATERIALS (Frame) Clapboards (other) brick	shingles stud	cco asphalt concrete	sbestos iron/steel,	alum/vinyl/alum.	
BRIEF DESCRIPTION Four story wooden structure, wit					
over clapboard, bracketed doorwa awning. Mixture of 2/2 and 4/4 s Pressed metal on interior, first	ash, four brack	ets at rooflin	e. metal den	til cornice.	
	derate drastic				
CONDITION good fair poor	1	LOT AREA	591	sq.ft.	
	<i></i>				
	(SIGNIFICANCE	(con't on rever	rse)		
	This is one of		•		
	structures which date to the early 19th century. It provide a good example of the type of architecture				
that was found in the North End before it was almost totally rebuilt in brick. A deed search seems to					
	indicate that	this structure	was built b	etween 1842	
	and 1843. On the Micah Dyer a la				
	property in que				

Moved; date if known		
Themes (check as many as	applicable)	
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural X The Arts Commerce Communication Community/ Development	Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation

of land with all the erections thereon" to Jabez Pratt, the Deputy Sheriff, for \$1000. At that time a Meeting House had been erected on the northwest side of the property. Paine Higgins, who was administrator of the goods and estate of Laura Pratt (widow of Jabez) sold the property at auction for \$1950 to Louis Bonnie on July 28, 1864 on that same day Bonnie sold the property of Joseph Brignoli who in turn sold it back to Bonnie on August 8, 1871.

In 1874, L. Bonnie was listed as the owner of this wooden building (3), and in 1916, Celia Ruby was it's owner. (4) In 1916, the building was listed as unsafe by the Building Department and a side wall was taken down and repaired. In 1933, Owner Jennie Savino was asked to repair a fire escape in bad condition and in 1941, owner Salvatore Savino repaired three front steps. In 1965, owner Rosario Mongavero resided the front of the building with tristone siding, and he currently operates a produce market on the first level of the building.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

- (1) G.T. Hales, Map of Boston, 1814.
- (2) City of Boston, Assessors Records.
- (3) Hopkins, G.M. Atlas of the County of Suffolk, Mass. (Philadelphia: G.M. Hopkins and Company), 1874.
- (4) City of Boston, Building Department Records.
- (5) Suffolk County Registry of Deeds.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information Form	Form No. Area North End		
	71 Prince Street			
	ADDRESS 149 Salem Street	COR. Prince and Salem		
	NAME			
100 Maria 100 Ma	present	original		
	MAP NO. 26N-13E	SUB AREA N/W		
	100	SUB AREA N/W		
	DATE 1795-1806	(5)		
		source		
	ARCHITECT			
31-1-20 一部1		source		
	BUILDER			
		source		
小小	OWNER Joseph Martine	Demands give as to the		
	original	Fernando Giangregorio et al present		
	PHOTOGRAPHS			
	19/330150/4692120 Ward 3, Pa	rcel 2323		
TYPE (residential) single dou	ible row 2-fam. 3-deck	to. (3)		
non-residential and Phase	rmacy	ten apt		
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)	four plus			
NOOF_FIAT CUP	dormersdormers			
MATERIALS (Frame) Clapboards				
(other) brick	stoneconcrete	iron/steel/alum.		
BRIEF DESCRIPTION				
Four stories in height; four bays	s face on Salem St. and three	bays on Prince St.		
Probably clapboards under the cor	mposition siding. Extensive	alteration on first		
floor to accommodate pharmacy; ne hung sash windows; decreasing in	ew display windows with brick	below. 2/2 double		
from the upper stories wooden con	cnice with paired brackets un	der the roofline.		
EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mod	drastic			
CONDITION good fair poor_	LOT AREA 1866	sq.ft.		
NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS S	Situated on the Northeast cor	ner of Salem and Dringe		
	treets. Makes its location of			
	eighborhood.			
	CICUITATON (I I I			
	SIGNIFICANCE (con't on rever This wood framed structure i			
	twenty such buildings that h	ave managed to survive		
	the rebuilding of the North	End in brick from the		
75	1860's to date. It is difficult to determine exactly			
when this building was constructed. The earliest				
	mention of a building on the	ructed. The earliest		
	mention of a building on the	site is in a deed from		
No service of the ser	mention of a building was const mention of a building on the Henry Newman to Joseph Marti: But before this the property Alexander, Jr., whose father	site is in a deed from n dated October 17, 1795. was owned by Giles		

Moved; date if	known		
Themes (check a	as many as applicable)		
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural The Arts Commerce Communication Community/ Development	Conservation Education X Exploration, settlement Industry Military Political	Religion / Science/	

inherited the land from his father, William in 1739. The land was first acquired by the Adams family through a marriage of Elizabeth Adams of Dorchester. Now going back to the actual building, Joseph Martin sold the property to Robert Fennelly on November 6, 1806. Finnelly was an apothecary, it is interesting to note that this building is used as a drug store today. Elizabeth Fennelly was willed the property by her husband in 1829, then she sold it to Joseph Ballister on April 13, 1830. Ballister sold the property to Elizabeth F. Gurney on April 6, 1850. Gurney in turn left the property to the Newton Theological Institute which is listed as the owner in the atlas from 1874. In 1888, (3) J.M. Fleisher owned this building. In 1908, Thomas J. Nickerson, Trust was listed as the owner. In 1923, Augustino Distefano owned the property. In 1929, Faffaele Enaco was listed and in 1963, the owner was Mrs. A. Amedeo. In 1923, the building occupancy was listed as a store, office and tenements. \$700 was spent to resash the front facade of the store. In 1963-64 five families live in this wooden structure. Old windows were replaced on the second and third floor. All new plumbing fixtures were installed in the bathrooms and kitchens, old plaster was replaced, and the floors were leveled at a total cost of \$2700. In 1968, owner Joseph Giangregorio installed a brick veneer on the front first level of the building and the fire escape was repaired as it was listed as unsafe and dangerous. (4)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

- (1) City of Boston Assessor's Office
- (2) Hopkins, G.M. Atlas of the County of Suffolk, Ma Vol. 1 (Philadelphia: G.M. Hopkins, Company, 1874)
- (3) Bromley G. W. Atlas of the City of Boston, Vol. 1 1888.
- (4) City of Boston, Building Department Records
- (5) Suffolk County Registry of Deeds

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information Form Form No. Area North End
	ADDRESS 53 Snow Hill St. COR.
	NAME
-	present original
विकास विकास	MAP NO. 27N-13E SUB AREA N/W
	DATE 1843 (1)
	source
	ARCHITECT John McKay (1)
	source
	BUILDER John McKay (1)
	source
	OWNER John Hyde Mary Lou Trojano
	original present
	PHOTOGRAPHS 19/330145/4692125 Ward 3, Parcel 1957
H T T	
TYPE (residential) single do (non-residential)	ouble row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)	two plus
ROOF pitched cu	poladormers
	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum.
BRIEF DESCRIPTION	3 -
doorway has new window over it to	dormers. North wall brick with no windows. Paneled o light small steep set of steps that lead into the house. ranged on each of the two floors. Small doorway and ade.
EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor (mo	derate drastic
ENTERIOR ADIENTION MINOT (MC	
CONDITION good (fair) poor_	LOT AREA 625 sq.ft.
NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS	Faces Copp's Hill Burial Grounds
	SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse)
R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R	Henry J. Oliver, a merchant, was involved in the development of land along what is now Snow Hill St. By 1836
	Oliver had divided a parcel of his land (basically an
	area bordered by Snow Hill, Hull and Hudson Streets, and
	another portion bordered by Charter, Snow Hill, Hudson and Commercial Streets) into 22 lots. This house stands
	on what was lot #10, which was purchased by Jacob Hall
A Crown	along with a number of other lots. Oliver stipulated in the deeds that the dwellings built had to fill the full
	width of the lot, and that brick party walls must

Moved; date if known		
Themes (check as many	y as applicable)	
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural X The Arts Commerce Communication Community/ Development	Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian x Transporation

separate the structures. Oliver also forbade the construction of any blacksmith shops or machine shops where bituminous coal was used for a period of five years. Lot #10 was sold again on March 19, 1941 to Edward Bell. The lot was subdivided and sold to John McKay, who built dwellings on the property. In 1843, John Hyde, a grocer, purchased this house from McKay for \$1,900. The chain of ownership is summarized on the next page.

The best known occupant of this house was Robert Savage Chase, a noted artist. Chase had originally had his studio on Beacon Hill, but rents became prohibitive as that area of Boston became a fashionable place to live. Chase purchased the house from Ellen McLaughlin; she and her brother Edward had lived in the house for over 50 years. Chase had to install plumbing, heating and electricity and make extensive repairs. Chase also purchased the house at #54 Snow Hill St., which was in very poor condition. It was torn down and replaced by a brick structure, which served as the artist's studio (see form for #54 Snowhill St.). Some of Robert Savage Chase's work includes the ceilings in the Federal Reserve Bank and the Harvard Club, the decorative map over the library mantel in the Chamber of Commerce and the commemorative bronze plaques in the Paul Revere Mall.

<u>Preservation Consideration</u> (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

This house is the last remaining wooden structure on Snow Hill St.

- (1) Portion of a report prepared by Historic Neighborhoods Foundation.
- (2) City of Boston Building Department Documents
- (3) City of Boston Assessor's Records
- (4) Todisco, Paula J., <u>Boston's First Neighborhood: The North End</u> (Boston Public Library Publication, 1976).
- (5) "Dedication Ceremonies of Historic and Patriotic Significance" (Advance Announcement taken from the minutes of the George Robert White Fund, 9122140, Boston, MA).
- (6) Interview with the current owner, Mary Lou Trojano, May 21, 1980.

53 Snowhill Street Boston, Mass.

Grantee	Date	Purchase Price
John Hyde	Oct. 4, 1843	\$ 1900.00
Reubin Wade Samuelly Reed	Aug. 2, 1845	1975.00
John Hyde	Sept.18,1854	2000.00
Fairfield Gilbert	Jan. 29,1866	1.00
Hannah Hyde	Jan. 29,1866	1.00
William Burleson	Mar. 13,1869	800.00
Margaret Powers	Apr. 15,1869	2500.00
Mary McLaughlin	Jul. 25,1872	3475.00
Ellen McLauglin	Oct. 29,1912	1.00
Robert S. Chase R. & Jessie Chase Warren Jaycox R. & Jessie Chase	Sep. 30,1926 Jan. 6, 1928 Feb. 19,1942 Feb. 20,1942	#53 & 54 Snowhill
Barbara J. Willet	Apr. 4, 1950	4500.00 53 & 54 Snowhill
Andrew Ruvido	Jun. 6, 1955	9000.00 53 & 54 Snowhill
Mary & Catherine DeFazio	Jun. 5, 1974	58000.00 53 & 54 Snowhill
R.F. Blood	Oct. 8, 1974	45000.00 53 Snowhill
Marylou Trojana	Jul. 13,1978	57000.00 53 Snowhill



BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information Form Form No. Area North End			
	ADDRESS 54 Snow Hill St. COR. Hudson Street			
ما المال م	NAME present original			
	MAP NO. 27N-13E SUB AREA N/W			
M. Constant of the	DATE 1926 (1)			
	source			
	ARCHITECT Hugh E. Shankey (1)			
	BUILDER Hugh E. Shankey (1) source			
	OWNER Robert Savage Chase Mary DeFazio			
	original present			
	PHOTOGRAPHS			
200				
TYPE (residential) (ingle do (non-residential)	uble row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.			
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)	one plus			
ROOF pitched cu	poladormersxxx			
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone slate roof concrete iron/steel/alum.			
(other) brick	stone slate roof concrete iron/steel/alum. foundation			
BRIEF DESCRIPTION				
Small one story brick structure on Snow Hill Street side; small	set on a triangular lot large windows cut into roof dormer set into other side.			
EXTERIOR ALTERATION MINOR MO	derate drastic			
CONDITION GOOD fair poor_				
NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS	et on a triangularly shaped lot, has a small yard,			
	near the front door. Faces Copp's Hill Burial Ground.			
TO THE STATE OF TH				
SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) This building was built by Robert Savage Chase, an artist to serve as his studio. (See #53 Snow Hill St.				
The state of the s	the two buildings. Today #53 and #54 are used as two separate dwellings.			

Moved; date if k	nown	
Themes (check as	many as applicable)	
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural The Arts Commerce Communication Community/ Development	Conservation Education X Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

- (1) City of Boston Building Department Documents
- (2) City of Boston Assessor's Records
- (3) Interview with owner of #53 Snowhill St. Mary Lou Trojano, 5/21/80.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information Form	Form No Area North End
7	ADDRESS 5 Tileston Place	COR.
	NAME	
NA .	present	original
1	MAP NO. 26N-13E	SUB AREA N/W
	DATE 1828-1858	(6)
		source
	ARCHITECT	source
新 表示	DUTTER	304106
	BUILDER	source
	OWNER Mair Family	Madaline Ferrara
The second second second second	original	present
1000000000000000000000000000000000000	PHOTOGRAPHS 19/330155/46921	45 Ward 3, Parcel 2082
The street was the street		
TYPE (residential) single do (non-residential)	uble row 2-fam. 3-deck	ten apt.
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)	two plus	
ROOF gambrel cu	poladormers	two-gable-roofed
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick	shingles stucco asphalt concrete	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum.
BRIEF DESCRIPTION Small wooden frame structure is to with brackets is found at the roof gambrel roof. The building was a tall and two bays wide. The roof a gambrel roof cut in half. EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor To	ofline and two gable-roofed do: dded on to the north side; the of the addition is unusual be	rmers are set unto the a addition is three stories ecause it takes the form of
CONDITION good fair poor_	LOT AREA 925	sq.ft.
NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS	This building is sited down a beside the Paul Revere Mall.	a narrow alleyway; it is
	SIGNIFICANCE (con't on rever The appearance, size and loca	ation of this structure
	earth 19th century. One of t gambrel roof left in the Nort and the need for housing for meant that most of the single in the North End were torn do	the few buildings with a the End. The danger of fire the influx of immigrants a family wooden structures
	narrowly escaped that fate wh	men the Paul Pevere Mall
WY XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	was built. In 1828, the prop	sen che radi Nevele Mail

Moved; date if kr	nown	
Themes (check as	many as applicable)	
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural The Arts Commerce Communication Community/ Development	Conservation Education X Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation

lot was divided into three parcels. Tileston Place was built to give access to the two inside lots; one lot fronted on Tileston Street. In 1858 William Diff bought all parcels of land; buildings were mentioned in this deed. Cecila A. Duff sold the property to Frederick Balch in 1871 for \$3750. Balch sold the property to McLaughlin in 1873, who in turn sold it to Edward Waters ten years later for \$2450. Orazio Pasquantonio bought the building in 1942; Mabel Ferrara bought the property from Pasquantonio in 1954. The present owner is Madaline Ferrara. The 1874 and 1888 Atlases indicate that Fred Balch was the owner of this property. In 1908, L. Provino was listed as its occupant.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

- (1) City of Boston Assessor's records.
- (2) City of Boston Building Department records
- (3) City Directories
- (4) G.W. and W.S. Bromley Atlas of Boston, 1888 and 1908
- (5) G.M. Hopkins Atlas of the County of Suffolk, Mass., 1874.
- (6) Suffolk County Registry of Deeds.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information Form	Form No. Area North End
	ADDRESS 24 Unity Street	
	NAME	
	NAME present	original
111	MAP NO. 27N-13E	SUB AREA N/W
1	DATE_ 1809-1833	(5)
		source
	ARCHITECT	
		source
	BUILDER	
		source
	OWNER Noah Lincoln, Heirs	Carmen Sirignano
	original	present
	DUOTOCDADUG	
	PHOTOGRAPHS	
	19/330155/4692125 Ward 3,	Parcel 2096
TYPE (residential) single do	uble row 2-fam. 3-deck	ten (ant)
(non-residential)		
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)	three plus_	
ROOF flat cup	poladormers	
MATERIALS (Frame) Clapboards brick	shingles stucco asphalt stone concrete	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Three stories with asbestos shin first level is recessed. One bay and third levels of two over two. Sloping roof reaches pinnacle on and rear roof fire door are evided EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor model.	gles covering clapboards. Don on first level of 2/2 and the Narrow bathroom window added Unity Street side. Simple woon nt. High brick foundation with	iron/steel/alum. uble wooden doorway on ree bays of second to second level.
Other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Three stories with asbestos shint first level is recessed. One bay and third levels of two over two. Sloping roof reaches pinnacle on and rear roof fire door are evided EXTERIOR ALTERATION pinor model.	gles covering clapboards. Don on first level of 2/2 and the Narrow bathroom window added Unity Street side. Simple woont. High brick foundation will derate drastic	iron/steel/alum. uble wooden doorway on ree bays of second it to second level. oden cornice with flashing th two small windows at basement level.
Other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Three stories with asbestos shint first level is recessed. One bay and third levels of two over two. Sloping roof reaches pinnacle on and rear roof fire door are evided EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor model.	gles covering clapboards. Don on first level of 2/2 and the Narrow bathroom window added Unity Street side. Simple woon nt. High brick foundation with	iron/steel/alum. uble wooden doorway on ree bays of second it to second level. oden cornice with flashing th two small windows at basement level.
Other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Three stories with asbestos shint first level is recessed. One bay and third levels of two over two. Sloping roof reaches pinnacle on and rear roof fire door are evided EXTERIOR ALTERATION pinor model.	gles covering clapboards. Don on first level of 2/2 and the Narrow bathroom window added Unity Street side. Simple woont. High brick foundation will derate drastic	iron/steel/alum. uble wooden doorway on ree bays of second it to second level. oden cornice with flashing th two small windows at basement level.
Other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Three stories with asbestos shint first level is recessed. One bay and third levels of two over two. Sloping roof reaches pinnacle on and rear roof fire door are evided EXTERIOR ALTERATION pinor model.	gles covering clapboards. Don on first level of 2/2 and the Narrow bathroom window added Unity Street side. Simple woont. High brick foundation will derate drastic	iron/steel/alum. uble wooden doorway on ree bays of second it to second level. oden cornice with flashing th two small windows at basement level.
Other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Three stories with asbestos shint first level is recessed. One bay and third levels of two over two. Sloping roof reaches pinnacle on and rear roof fire door are evided EXTERIOR ALTERATION pinor model.	gles covering clapboards. Don on first level of 2/2 and the Narrow bathroom window added Unity Street side. Simple woont. High brick foundation will derate drastic LOT AREA 775	iron/steel/alum. Table wooden doorway on ree bays of second it to second level. The poden cornice with flashing the two small windows at basement level. The poden cornice with flashing the small windows at basement level.
Other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Three stories with asbestos shint first level is recessed. One bay and third levels of two over two. Sloping roof reaches pinnacle on and rear roof fire door are evided EXTERIOR ALTERATION pinor model.	gles covering clapboards. Dono on first level of 2/2 and the Narrow bathroom window added Unity Street side. Simple woont. High brick foundation with derate drastic LOT AREA 775	iron/steel/alum. Table wooden doorway on ree bays of second it to second level. Toden cornice with flashing the two small windows at basement level. The sq.ft.
Other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Three stories with asbestos shint first level is recessed. One bay and third levels of two over two. Sloping roof reaches pinnacle on and rear roof fire door are evided EXTERIOR ALTERATION pinor model.	gles covering clapboards. Don on first level of 2/2 and the Narrow bathroom window added Unity Street side. Simple woont. High brick foundation with derate drastic LOT AREA 775 SIGNIFICANCE (con't on rever this wooden structure survive concrete concrete control of the contr	iron/steel/alum. Table wooden doorway on ree bays of second it to second level. Toden cornice with flashing th two small windows at basement level. The sq.ft.
Other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Three stories with asbestos shint first level is recessed. One bay and third levels of two over two. Sloping roof reaches pinnacle on and rear roof fire door are evided EXTERIOR ALTERATION pinor model.	gles covering clapboards. Don on first level of 2/2 and the Narrow bathroom window added Unity Street side. Simple woont. High brick foundation with derate drastic LOT AREA 775 SIGNIFICANCE (con't on rever this wooden structure survive similiar wooden buildings the 1930's to build the Paul Rev	iron/steel/alum. Table wooden doorway on ree bays of second it to second level. Toden cornice with flashing th two small windows at basement level. The sq.ft. The sq.ft. The seel of the demolition of the cocured in the early were Mall. It is situated
Other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Three stories with asbestos shint first level is recessed. One bay and third levels of two over two. Sloping roof reaches pinnacle on and rear roof fire door are evided EXTERIOR ALTERATION pinor model.	gles covering clapboards. Don on first level of 2/2 and the Narrow bathroom window added Unity Street side. Simple woont. High brick foundation with derate drastic LOT AREA 775 SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reversimiliar wooden structure survive similiar wooden buildings the 1930's to build the Paul Reversidance adjacent to the Prado and present the street of the prado and present to the	iron/steel/alum. Table wooden doorway on ree bays of second it to second level. Toden cornice with flashing the two small windows at basement level. The sq.ft. The sq.ft. The selection of the demolition of the cocured in the early were Mall. It is situated tobably was the corner
Other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Three stories with asbestos shint first level is recessed. One bay and third levels of two over two. Sloping roof reaches pinnacle on and rear roof fire door are evided EXTERIOR ALTERATION pinor model.	gles covering clapboards. Don on first level of 2/2 and the Narrow bathroom window added Unity Street side. Simple woont. High brick foundation with derate drastic LOT AREA 775 SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reversimiliar wooden structure survive similiar wooden buildings the 1930's to build the Paul Reversimilation of Webster Avenue as building of Webster Avenue as	iron/steel/alum. Table wooden doorway on ree bays of second it to second level. Toden cornice with flashing the two small windows at basement level. The sq.ft. The sq.ft. The sq.ft. The selection of the demolition of the second in the early rere Mall. It is situated tobably was the corner and Unity Street. It is
Other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Three stories with asbestos shint first level is recessed. One bay and third levels of two over two. Sloping roof reaches pinnacle on and rear roof fire door are evided EXTERIOR ALTERATION pinor model.	gles covering clapboards. Don on first level of 2/2 and the Narrow bathroom window added Unity Street side. Simple woont. High brick foundation with derate drastic LOT AREA 775 SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reversimiliar wooden structure survive similiar wooden buildings the 1930's to build the Paul Reversimilation and probability of Webster Avenue and difficult to determine from exactly when the house was here.	iron/steel/alum. The bays of second is to second level. The bays are second level. The basement level. The basement level. The sq.ft. The demolition of the learly rere Mall. It is situated to bably was the corner and Unity Street. It is the deeds to this property wilt. At the beginning
Other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Three stories with asbestos shint first level is recessed. One bay and third levels of two over two. Sloping roof reaches pinnacle on and rear roof fire door are evided EXTERIOR ALTERATION pinor model.	gles covering clapboards. Don on first level of 2/2 and the Narrow bathroom window added Unity Street side. Simple woont. High brick foundation with derate drastic LOT AREA 775 SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reversimiliar wooden structure survive similiar wooden buildings the 1930's to build the Paul Reversimilation and probability of Webster Avenue and difficult to determine from	iron/steel/alum. The bays of second is to second level. The den cornice with flashing the two small windows at basement level. The sq.ft. The demolition of the early were Mall. It is situated to bably was the corner and Unity Street. It is the deeds to this property wilt. At the beginning ancoln, one of Boston's

Moved; date if	known			
Themes (check	as many as ap	plicable)		
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural The Arts Commerce Communication Community/ Development	<u>x</u>	Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation	

Woodbrury and Josiah Lovett II, both merchants from Beverly by a large group of people who appear to be Noah Lincoln heirs; the purchase prices was \$854. and this transaction took place on December 10, 1833. But on that same day Woodbrury and Lovett sold the property to Robert C. Ruthven, also a merchant. A dwelling is mention in this transaction, so it seems reasonable to assume that this house was standing at that time. Ruthven sold the property to Daniel Bartlett on May 18, 1846 for \$3,100. Twenty years later Bartlett sold the property to Humphrey Chadbourne. This building seems to be evident on the 1814 T.G. Hales Map of Boston. The 1888 G.W. Bromley Atlases indicates that this wood framed structure was owned by M.E. Snow in 1888 and in 1908 by H. Chadbourne, heirs. (3) In 1931, the owner was listed as Anna McGrath, in 1933, Frank Manoli, in 1934 Ettore Palladino, et. al., 1935, Mrs. Verni Elliot, and in 1947, Vincenzo Modica. In 1933, wood shingles covered clapboards. In 1935, new front steps, windows and toilets were installed. In 1947, a fire escape was repaired in the rear of the building and brick was applied to the exterior foundation. (4)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

- (1) T.G. Hales Map of Boston, 1814.
- (2) City of Boston, Assessor's Department
- (3) G.W. Bromley Atlases of Boston, 1888 and 1900.
- (4) City of Boston, Building Department Records.
- (5) Suffolk County Registry of Deeds.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information Form Form No.	Area North End
	ADDRESS 1-2 Webster Place COR. NAME present	original
使用于小师 圆 页		
	MAP NO. 26N-13E SUB ARE	A N/W
	DATE 1828-1842 (5)	
4/4/2//	source	
1.17	ARCHITECT	
	source	
TO THE STATE OF TH	BUILDER	
	source	
	OWNER David N. Badger Fra	nk J. Frietas
	original	present
	PHOTOGRAPHS	
	19/330160/4692150 Ward 3, Parcel 31	79/3180
(non-residential)	uble row 2-fam. 3-deck ten (apt
NO OF STORIES (1st to corrige)	two plus	
". or provided (Tac to coffice)"	two pius	
ROOF flat cu	poladormers	
	shingles stucco asphalt asbest stone concrete iron/s	
MATERIALS (Frame) (lapboards) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION This is a two story wooden structure.	shingles stucco asphalt asbest concrete iron/s	os alum/vinyl teel/alum.
MATERIALS (Frame) Clapboards brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION	shingles stucco asphalt asbest concrete iron/s	os alum/vinyl teel/alum.
MATERIALS (Frame) (lapboards) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION This is a two story wooden structure.	shingles stucco asphalt asbest concrete iron/s	os alum/vinyl teel/alum.
MATERIALS (Frame) (lapboards) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION This is a two story wooden structure asbestos shingles cover clapboards	shingles stucco asphalt asbest concrete iron/s cture 20x20x32 deep. It has a stone cds.	os alum/vinyl teel/alum.
MATERIALS (Frame) (lapboards) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION This is a two story wooden structure asbestos shingles cover clapboards EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mo	shingles stucco asphalt asbest concrete iron/s cture 20x20x32 deep. It has a stone cds.	os alum/vinyl teel/alum. foundation and
MATERIALS (Frame) (lapboards) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION This is a two story wooden structure asbestos shingles cover clapboards EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor more condition good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt asbest concrete iron/s cture 20x20x32 deep. It has a stone cds.	os alum/vinyl teel/alum. foundation and
MATERIALS (Frame) (lapboards) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION This is a two story wooden structure asbestos shingles cover clapboards EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mo	shingles stucco asphalt asbest concrete iron/s cture 20x20x32 deep. It has a stone cds.	os alum/vinyl teel/alum. foundation and
MATERIALS (Frame) (lapboards) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION This is a two story wooden structure asbestos shingles cover clapboards EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor more condition good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt asbest concrete iron/s cture 20x20x32 deep. It has a stone cds.	os alum/vinyl teel/alum. foundation and
MATERIALS (Frame) (lapboards) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION This is a two story wooden structure asbestos shingles cover clapboards EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor more condition good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt asbest concrete iron/s cture 20x20x32 deep. It has a stone cds. LOT AREA 800	os alum/vinyl teel/alum. foundation and
MATERIALS (Frame) (lapboards) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION This is a two story wooden structure asbestos shingles cover clapboards EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor more condition good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt asbest concrete iron/s cture 20x20x32 deep. It has a stone cds. LOT AREA 800 SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) This two story wooden structure is contracting the structure is contracted to the structure is contrac	alum/vinyl teel/alum. foundation and sq.ft.
MATERIALS (Frame) (lapboards) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION This is a two story wooden structure asbestos shingles cover clapboards EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor more condition good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt asbest concrete iron/s cture 20x20x32 deep. It has a stone cds. LOT AREA 800 SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) This two story wooden structure is eighteen that remain standing within	alum/vinyl teel/alum. foundation and sq.ft. one of approximately the North End
MATERIALS (Frame) (lapboards) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION This is a two story wooden structure asbestos shingles cover clapboards EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor more condition good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt asbest concrete iron/s cture 20x20x32 deep. It has a stone cds. LOT AREA 800 LOT AREA 800 SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) This two story wooden structure is a cighteen that remain standing within and survived the tremendous rebuild occurred during the 1870's and 1880	sq.ft. sq.ft. sq.ft. one of approximately the North Ending in brick that in this area
MATERIALS (Frame) (lapboards) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION This is a two story wooden structure asbestos shingles cover clapboards EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor more condition good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt asbest concrete iron/s cture 20x20x32 deep. It has a stone cds. LOT AREA 800 LOT AREA 800 SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) This two story wooden structure is eighteen that remain standing within and survived the tremendous rebuild occurred during the 1870's and 1880 of Boston. It is in extremely poor	sq.ft. sq.ft. sq.ft. one of approximately the North Ending in brick that in this area condition but
MATERIALS (Frame) (lapboards) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION This is a two story wooden structure asbestos shingles cover clapboards EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor more condition good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt asbest concrete iron/s cture 20x20x32 deep. It has a stone eds. LOT AREA 800 LOT AREA 800 SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) This two story wooden structure is eighteen that remain standing within and survived the tremendous rebuild occurred during the 1870's and 1880 of Boston. It is in extremely poor is potentially reversable. It is displayed the tructure is concerned to the structure of the structure of the structure is potentially reversable. It is displayed the structure of the stru	sq.ft. sq.ft. sq.ft. one of approximately the North Ending in brick that is in this area condition but ifficult to re was built.
MATERIALS (Frame) (lapboards) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION This is a two story wooden structure asbestos shingles cover clapboards EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor more condition good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt asbest concrete iron/s cture 20x20x32 deep. It has a stone eds. LOT AREA 800 LOT AREA 800 SSIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) This two story wooden structure is eighteen that remain standing within and survived the tremendous rebuild occurred during the 1870's and 1880 of Boston. It is in extremely poor is potentially reversable. It is di	sq.ft. sq.ft. sq.ft. one of approximately nothe North Ending in brick that is in this area condition but ifficult to re was built

Moved; date if	known			
Themes (check	as many as	applicable)		
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural The Arts Commerce Communication Community/	<u>x</u>	Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation	

are mentioned in the description, but passageways are not described; 1-2 Webster are inaccessible without the passageway from Fleet Street. In 1842 David N. Badger sold #1 to Robert L. Badger for \$1 and in 1845 he sold #2 to Robert L. Badger for \$2500. John Cutter and et al. inherited the property from Robert L. Badger, and passed it on to N. Badger on July 30, 1853. A plan was drawn of the property in 1853 by Alexander Wadsworth, Surveyor. In 1888, these structures were owned by N. Badger and in 1908 they were owned by Leonardo Mozzarella. (4) In 1915, these two buildings were owned by Leonardo Mozzarella of 28 Fleet Street. #1 Webster Place housed 3 families and at #2 Webster Place, five families resided. Alterations that occurred in 1915, indicate that a toilet was placed in the kitchen of each unit and a window was placed in the external wall on each floor. The windows were protected by wire glass set in metal frames and sash. New plastering and lathing occurred at that time for a cost of \$200. In 1927, new stairs leading from the kitchen were added at #1 by owner P. Cotelond to the second floor and in 1946, owner Albert Freitus reshingled the building with asbestor shingles. (1).

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

- (1) City of Boston, Building Department Records.
- (2) City of Boston, Assessor's Office.
- (3) T.G. Hales Map of Boston, 1814
- (4) Suffolk County Courthouse Registry of Deeds.

Historic Dwellings of Famous Personages

John Ciardi's Birthplace 25 Sheafe Street

Clough-Brown-Pierce House 21 Unity Street

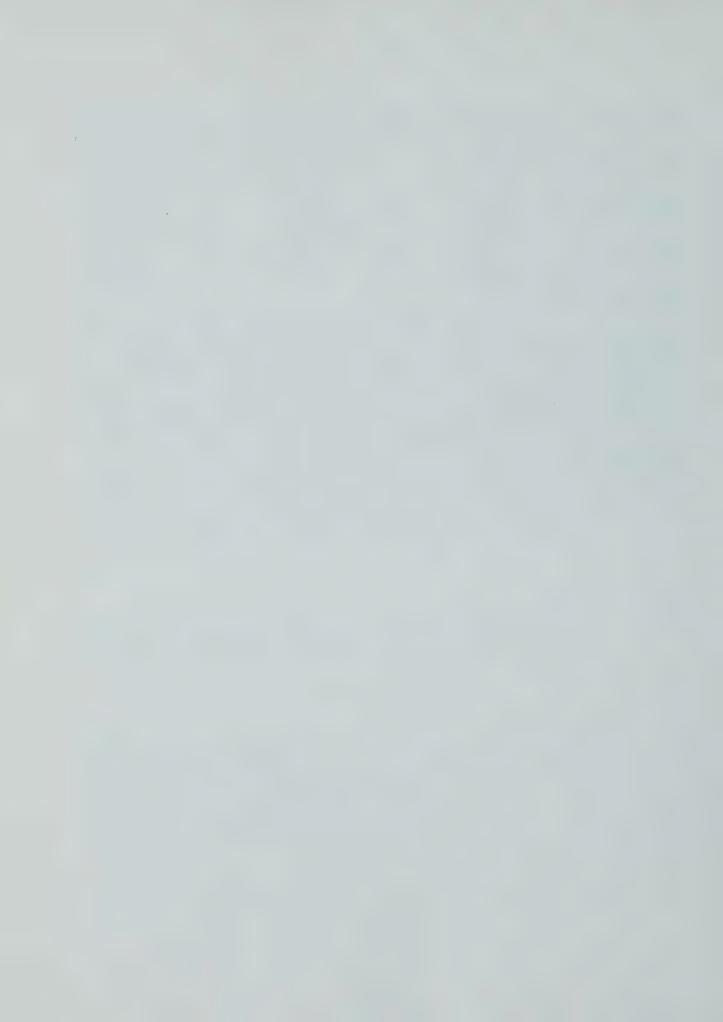
Dodd House 190 Salem Street

Rose Kennedy's Birthplace 4 Garden Court Street

Major Pitcairn House 130 Prince Street

F. W. Smith Residence 10 Garden Court Street

Sexton's House - Old North Church 195 Salem Street



BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information Form	Form No AreaNorth End
	ADDRESS 25 Sheafe Street	COR.
	NAME John Ciardi's birthplac present	e original
	MAP NO. 27N-13E	
		SUB AREA N/N
	DATE 1851-1854	source
	ARCHITECT	
		source
111111111111111111111111111111111111111	BUILDER	source
	OWNER Robert McIntyrne original	Juliet E. Chimccariello present
	PHOTOGRAPHS	
	19/330145/4692125 War	d 3 Parcel 2193
TYPE (residential) single do	uble row 2-fam. 3-deck	
(non-residential)		- Capery
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)_	four plus_	
ROOF flat cu	poladormers	
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick	shingles stucco asphalt concrete	
BRIEF DESCRIPTION		
This four story brick structure Sheafe Street. The 1888, G. W.	Bromley Atlas of Boston indic	ates that #25 Sheafe Street
was part of a row of seven bowfr two remain at numbers 21 and 23		to #31 Sheafe. Today only
EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor (no	derat drastic	
CONDITION good fair poor_	LOT AREA 1207	sq.ft.
CONDITION good Fair poor_	LOT AREA 1207	sq.ft.
CONDITION good Fair poor	LOT AREA 1207	sq.ft.
CONDITION good Fair poor		
CONDITION good fair poor	SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reve	rse)
CONDITION good fair poor	SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reve	rse) t, lecturer, critic, former y Review and member of the
CONDITION good fair poor	SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reve John Ciardi, Contemporary poe poetry editor of the Saturda American Academy of Arts and Boston on June 24, 1916 and	rse) t, lecturer, critic, former y Review and member of the Sciences, was born in lived with his family at
CONDITION good fair poor	SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reve John Ciardi, Contemporary poe poetry editor of the Saturda American Academy of Arts and Boston on June 24, 1916 and #25 Sheafe Street during his Ciardi's poetic strength li	rse) t, lecturer, critic, former y Review and member of the Sciences, was born in lived with his family at formative years. John

Moved; date if known		
Themes (check as many as	applicable)	
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural The Arts Commerce Communication Community/	Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian X Transporation

personality; that he is always ready to attempt something new. Critics have frequently pointed to the strongly personal note in his work; some of them indeed have criticized it for being too personal. It is certainly difficult to envisage the poems apart from the writer of them; they are the exuberant expression of Ciardi's delight in the world, the interest which his own life affords him. It is his good fortune to have an extremely direct and unselfconscious access to his own psyche. These virtues are to some extent balanced by corresponding weaknesses. Ciardi is eclectic, and at moments seems not to have entirely absorbed his influences. In particular, one catches the echoes, in his earlier work, of British poets such as W.H. Auden and Dylan Thomas. Individual poems often seem to go on a bit too long; the author's exuberance and delight in words outrun the reader's patience. As a result, one seldom remembers individual poems, but rather a personality and a tone of voice which can be found throughout Ciardi's poetry. The command of tone is important, however, because it gives us a clue as to the reasons for Ciardi's vast popularity as a reader of his own work. As a poet, he seems to communicate very directly to his audience. For him, more than for most poets, poetry is speech, a means of linking one man to another. Ciardi's numerous books of verse provide us with a singularly complete and endearing self-portrait.

John Ciardi comments that "poetry for me, finds voices, but the aim should not be an idiosyncratic single voice immediately recognizable as the voice of a given man. (style as signature). Something of that sort is bound to happen as a man learns to write into Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

- 1. City of Boston, Building Department.
- 2. City of Boston, Assessor's Office.
- 3. Lucie-Smith, Edward, Contemporary Poets (London and New York, 1975), p. 245-247.
- 4. Hopkins, GM. Atlas of The County of Suffolk, Massachusetts. (Philadelphia, Penn. G.M. Hopkins & Company, 1874).
- 5. Suffolk County Courthouse, Registry of Deeds

Significance (cont'd)

John Ciardi's Birthplace

himself; there will be some of the lub-dub of his own heart if the writing lives at all. It takes that personalization to be essential and inevitable but secondary. The ideal accomplishment of a poem may be put as homo fecit. A man did it, and any man may say it of himself as one of the voices of his humanity, or his humanity quickened to itself."

Biographical Information

Ciardi, John (Anthony)

- --Born Boston, Mass., 24 June, 1916
- --Bates College 1934-1936
- -- Tufts College, MA 1938
- -- University of Michigan, 1939 (Hopwood Award)
- -- Married Myra Judiah Hosfetter, 1946
- --3 children
- -- Instructor, University of Kansas City, Missouri, 1940-1942
- --Briggs Copeland instructor in English, 1946-48, and assistant professor, 1948-53. Harvard
- --Lecturer, 1953-1954, associate professor, 1954-56 and profess or English, 1956-61, Rutgers University
- --Lecturer, 1947-73, and director, 1956-72, Bread Loaf Writers Conference, Vermont
- -- Editor, Twazne Publications, New York, 1949
- --Poetry Editor, Saturday Review 1956-73
- -- World Magazine, Contributing Editor

Many awards and honorary degrees. Tufts, Ohio Wesleyan University, Wayne University, Ursinus College, Kalamazoo College, Bates College

Verse:

Homeward to America, New York, Holt & Rhinehart 1940
Other Skies, Boston: Little Brown, 1947
Live Another Day: Poems New York: Twazne, 1949
From Time to Time, New York: Twazne, 1949
As If, Poems New and Selected, New Brunswick, Rutgers University Press, 1955.
In the Stoneworks, New Brunswick, Rutgers University Press, 1961.
How Does A Poem Mean Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, 1975.

Children's Verse

You Know Who, New York: J.B. Lippincott Publishing Company, 1964.
You Read to Me; I'll Read to You, New York: J.B. Lippincott Publishing Company, 1965.

I Met a Man, Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1961.
Someone Could Win a Polar Bear New York: J.B. Lippincott Publishing Company, 1964.
The Man Who Sang The Sillies, New York: J.B. Lippincott Publishing Company, 1966.

- -- Many other books of verse for children.
- --Translator of Dante's The Inferno, The Purgatorio, The Paradiso



BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information Form	Form No. Area North End
	ADDRESS 21 Unity Street	COR.
Marie	NAME Clough-Brown-Pierce	House same
CHARLES A FEMALES.	present	original
Survey to the second	MAP NO. 27N-13E	SUB AREA N/W
	DATE 1711-1715 1	
		source
	ARCHITECT Ebenezer Clough	1
		source
	BUILDER Ebenezer Clough	1
	Bollber Ebenezel Cloudi	source
	OWNER Ebenezer Clough original	Christ Church in Boston present
		present
	PHOTOGRAPHS	
	19/330155/4692125 War	d 3, Parcel 2151
TYPE (residential) single do		
(non-residential)	ible row 2-fam. 3-deck	ten apt.
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)		
ROOF gambrel cup	dormersdormers	
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards	shingles stucco aenhalt	acheetoe alum/minul
(other) crick	stone concrete	iron/steel/alum.
BRIEF DESCRIPTION		
The early date of this structure	is illustrated in the symmet	rical five hav facade the
rough textured brickwork laid in	flemish bond, and the gambre	l roof. Panels shaped by
the bricks themselves and protruct	ing below the second-story w	indows are unique for
this century and show the very st of detailed treatment in brick ma	sonry from the motherland.	e precendent for this form
EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mod	drastic the building	s were restored in the early
CONDITION GOOD fair poor_	LOT APPA 1772	960's. sq.ft.
NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS N	ext to Christ Church and make	es up part of the view one
	ets from the St. Stephen's en	nd of the Paul Revere Mall.
	SIGNIFICANCE (con't on rever	
	The Ebenezer Clough House was dwellings erected immediately	one or several brick after "Bennet's pasture."
3 15 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	which lay between Hanover ar	nd Salem Streets in the
THE PORTE	North End of Boston, was subd developed by enterprising rea	divided and begun to be
		AL COLULE DULLUEIS. IN
	November, 1710, Ebenezer Clou	igh, an outstanding brick-
TO THE	November, 1710, Ebenezer Clou layer and mason of the town, Townsend, a blacksmith, and N	ugh, an outstanding brick- and his associates, Solomon

Moved; date if	known			
Themes (check a	as many as app	plicable)		
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural The Arts Commerce Communication Community/		Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation	

Tileston Street, from the widow Susannah and by the next year were either conveying lots for new buildings by others or taking part in new construction themselves. Clough and his associates laid out a new way running north from Love's Lane to Charter Street and on the west side of it, some 40 feet north of Love's Lane, Clough built the basic part of the house that remains as an extraordinary specimen of brickwork of that day. The new way came to be known as Clough Street, a name that lingered on past the middle of the eighteenth century but was eventually replaced for good by the current name of Unity Street.

It is of particular interest to relate Clough's name to the surviving house and street, for which his partner, James Varney, this notable builder in brick later set the stone foundation and laid the 513,654 bricks in the walls of the neighboring Christ Church, built in 1723. Before this, Clough had engaged in important work as mason and bricklayer for the Old Brick Meeting House, erected at the same time as the Old State House or Second Boston Town House following the great fire that swept through the center of the town in October, 1711. The house at the present 21 Unity Street may have been started before the fire. In any case, it was completed not long after Clough had finished his work on the Old Brick Meeting House, for by July 1, 1715, the house and the lot on which it was.

As Boston grew during the last century and a flood of newcomers from the countries of both Northern and Southern Europe had to find shelter under living conditions increasingly Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Individual National Register Nomination

- Final Report of the Boston National Historic Sites Commission of the Congress of the U.S. with Particular Emphasis on Major Problems of Historic Preservation in the Municipality of Boston, June 16, 1960.
- 2. City of Boston Assessor's Records.
- 3. City of Boston Building Department.
- Brady, Fred "Clough House North End's Pride", <u>The Boston Sunday Herald</u>, July 10, 1960, p. 76.

Description

Clough House

exemplified in the bricks cut to design for the broad lintel over the front door and the brick lintels shaped for the front windows.

Significance

congested and squalid, many of the old homes in the North End that were not completely displaced by new and drab piles of flat-roofed tenements were made just as depressing by taking off their often picturesque and oddly-pitched roofs and adding one or more stories. In this age of rapidly upward-rising tenements, the attic in the ancient house built by Ebenezer Clough was converted into a full third story and its original gambrel roof disappeared as the exterior walls were carried up another floor.

The remaining house at 21 Unity Street, which is of the most concern for the purpose of this inventory, has in error received emphasis in connection with the family of Langdon instead of Clough since attempts were first made to recapture its identity some three decades ago. Actually, the only member of the numerous Langdon family in eighteenth-century Boston to have any relationship to the house was the merchant Edward Langdon, who bought it from Jonathan Brown, a brazier, in September, 1756, and sold it the next December to Joseph Pierce, a mariner, for a gain of some 66 pounds. A speculative venture of barely three months duration on the part of the merchant Langdon hardly justifies the permanent and principal application of his family name to the house. After Pierce acquired the property, it remained in his family for at least two generations until his daughters' heirs conveyed it to William Dillaway in 1835.

The ties of the Clough family with the house at No. 21 existed from the date of its construction, 1711-1715, until 1741-1742, when John Clough, the third son of Ebenezer, Boston's pre-eminent builder in brick, and his sister Susanna; "Singlewoman," sold their halves of the house from their father's estate to Johnathan Brown, the brazier. Neither the son nor daughter are reported as living in the house at the time it was left to them, a situation not unusual for a family that had owned and developed a number of Boston properties. Residing in the whole house when title was passed to Jonathan Brown was "Mrs. Elizabeth White, widow."

The brickwork in the Ebenezer Clough House is an especially important feature, the bricks being of a rough texture and laid in Flemish bond, which made its initial appearance in the Colonies not long before this dwelling was built. Panels shaped by the bricks themselves and protruding below the second-story windows are unique for this century and show the very strong influence exerted by the precedent for this form of detailed treatment in brick masonry from the motherland. This influence is further exemplified in the bricks cut to design for the broad lintel over the front door and the brick lintels shaped for the front windows.

Inside, the house retains much of its original finish, including a notable stairway up three flights in heavy English oak, with acorn pendants distinctly reminiscent of the Jacobean style of the seventeenth century. The rooms on the first floor have been stripped of some of their original paneling. The heavy cornices and mouldings throughout the house are typical of the very earliest Georgian architecture introduced into the Colonies. The original colors they and the rest of the interior woodwork received are found under later applications of paint.



Significance Clough House

Besides the luck of being overlooked by ambitious tenement builders of five or more decades ago, the Ebenezer Clough House owes its survival today to the durable materials and excellent workmanship that went into its construction nearly two and a half centuries ago. Beyond the first floor, the original house has suffered less from alterations than additions. The brick ell across the rear of the house was added toward the close of the last century. The full third story built up to a flat roof replaced the original gambrel roof and attic probably at an earlier date, but was no less a part of the prevailing movement for tenement expansion that marked the day and age. The outline of the original gambrel roof has stood revealed on the north exterior wall ever since the melancholy successor to the half house that once belonged to Benjamin Franklin next door was torn down in 1939 by the White fund as a belated part of the project creating the Paul Revere Mall.



BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information Form F	orm No Area North End
	ADDRESS 190 Salem St.	COR.
The state of the s	NAME Dodd House	same
	present	original
	MAP NO. 26N-13E	SUB AREA N/W
社会学院	DATE 1804	
		source
	ARCHITECT Jonathan Merry	(6)
国		source
	BUILDER	
		source
		,
AND COLUMN TO	OWNER Dodd Family	
	original	present
	PHOTOGRAPHS	
	19/330150/4692140 Ward 3,	Parcel 2172
TIPE (maidantial) minutes		
TYPE (residential) single do non-residential gift si	able row 2-fam. 3-deck mop on first level	ten (apt)
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)	Three & one half plus	
ROOF gable cu	ooladormers_	
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick flemish bond	shingles stucco asphalt stone concrete	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum.
BRIEF DESCRIPTION		
A gift shop occupies the front po	rtion of the first floor of th	nis building. Two bays
face on Salem St. and five bays f	ace the small courtyard on the	south side of the struc-
ture. The upper stories of the b courtyard side of the building.	uilding are reached by round-a Simple brick corbelling is fou	arched doorway on the und at the roofline. The
EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mod	drastic store added on	first floor in 1920.
CONDITION good fair poor_	LOT AREA 215	sq.ft.
NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS	There is an open space on the	south side of this
Comment of the second	building.	
	SIGNIFICANCE (con't on revers	se)
	This structure served as the r	esidence of the Dodd
	family until 1920. The house of Sir William Phips' estate.	is built on what was part
ALL STATES	or sir william Phips' estate. vincial governor of the Massac	
WHAT IS SELECTED AND A SELECTED AS A SELECTE	Tradition has it that until ju	st a few years before the
	Dodd family left the house, al	1 the cooking was done
	over an open fire by the use of from a crane (3). The house h	I Kettles and pots hung
A NI E	family since the Dodds left th	
· A KVINA A V	house was left vacant and was	

Moved; date if known		
Themes (check as many as	s applicable)	
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural x The Arts Commerce Communication Community/ Development	Conservation x Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation

Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts secured some of the woodwork before it was lost. Today, one of the fireplaces can be found in the Shirley Eustis House in Roxbury, and a room in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts is furnished with woodwork from the house.

Description (cont'd)

size of some-of the window openings have been changed and new sash has been installed (1979).

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

National Register Nomination

- (1) Southworth, Michael and Susan, Boston 200 Discovery Network: North End Survey, Boston, Mass., Boston 200 Bicentennial Commission Publication, 1975.
- (2) Boston: The Official Bicentennial Guidebook (E.P. Dutton & Company, 1975).
- (3) Bulletin of SPNEA, Vol. X, October 1919, p. 17.
- (4) City of Boston Assessor's Records.
- (5) City of Boston Building Department Documents.
- (6) Phone conversation with Robert Severy, descendent of the Dodd Family, May 21, 1980.

BUSION LANDMAPRS COMMISSION	Building Information Form	Form No. Area North End
	ADDRESS 4 Garden Court Stree	t COR.
	NAME present	Birthplace of Rose Kennedy original
	MAP NO. 26N-13E	SUB AREA N/W
	DATE c 1853-1880	,
是一个人	C 1023-1990	source
	ARCHITECT	
NAME OF THE PARTY		source
7	BUILDER	
		source
	OWNER	Nicholas Marind
	original	present
TANK DE HOLD A STATE		present
	PHOTOGRAPHS	
	19/330170/4692155 W	lard 3, Parcel 3204
TYPE (residential) single do		ten apt
(non-residential)		
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)	5 plus_	
ROOF flat cu	poladormer	s
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) Srick	shingles stucco asphalt stone concret	
DRIFT DECORPORTOR		
BRIEF DESCRIPTION		
Double wooden paneled doors, wit second floors, stone window trim the structure. The second floor	h one large window, a metal becomes progressively less contains variegated stone l	ornate in the upper stories of intels which become simpler
in design on the third floor and EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mo	plainer yet, on the fourth	and fifth floors. An unpainted
CONDITION good fair poor_		2080 sq.ft.
Normal Carlo		
NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS		
	SIGNIFICANCE (con't on rev	erse) land which currently embodies
	4 Garden Court Street was	sold by David McLeron to
		00. There were buildings on the not specific about this informa-
STATE OF THE PARTY	tion. By 1880, #4 Garden	Court Street with a bowfront
A VIII		John Diver, Jr. Mr. Diver McLernon who owned the property
V. Call		romley Atlas of Boston arden Court Street were both
		t Street still remains as a

Moved; date if	known	
Themes (check	as many as applicable)	
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural The Arts Commerce Communication Community/	Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian X Transporation

At no. 4, opposite the site of Governor Hutchinson's mansion, lived of Boston's "Irish Governors, " John F. ("Honey Fitz") Fitzgerald, Ward Boss, Congressman and Mayor. His daughter, Rose Fitzgerald Kennedy, beloved Bostonian and mother of President Kennedy, was born here. Unlike most men who harbor a deep and instinctive, hope that their firstborn will be a son, John F. Fitzgerald was unabashedly euphoric when his wife, Josie, gave birth to a baby girl just two months before their first wedding anniversary. He was by nature a bubbling and extravagantly high spirited man but on that steaming summer night of July 22, 1890, when his daughter Rose Elizabeth was born in the kitchen of the Fitzgeralds' flat at 4 Garden Court Street in the North End of Boston, his exuberance knew no bounds. The birth of a healthy child was cause enough for celebration, especially in 1890, but for Johnny Fitz, who had grown up with nine brothers, the birth of a female Fitzgerald was not only a novelty but something akin to a miracle. In all his twenty seven years, he had never known anything but a household of males. The fourth of ten sons born to Thomas and Rosanna Fitzgerald, he had only the cloudiest memory of his two younger sisters: The first, Ellen Rosanna, had died at the age of eight months, when he was only seven years old; the other, Mary Ellen, the last of his parents' twelve children, lived only four days. When his mother died three months later the last vestige of female influence had abruptly disappeared from his family life. Of all of his own children three sons and three daughters -- none would ever matter more to Johnny Fitz than the tiny, dark-haired infant girl who was born on that summer night. And whose eyes, even at birth, were as piercingly aquamarine blue as his own. And none would be more like him. She Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

National Register Nomination

- 1. Suffolk County Courthouse Registry of Deeds,
- 2. Bromley, G.W. Atlas of Boston, Volume I, 1888
- 3. Rose Cameron, Gail. Rose; a Biography, Rose Fitzgerald Kennedy. New York: G.P. Putnam & Sons, 1971. p. 23-24.
- 4. Southworth, Michael and Susan. Boston 200 Discovery Network: The North End Survey1975.
- 5. Rose Cameron, Op. Cit. p. 27.

Description (cont'd)

Rose Kennedy's Birthplace

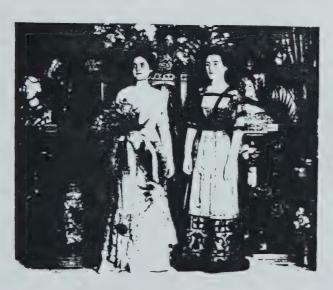
galvanized iron roof cornice is rusting and in need of repair. The cornice of egg and dart molding contains dentils and heavy brackets, at each end. A fire escape is evident on the front facade and the right entrance door to the upper floors of this building contain pressed metal on the upper walls and ceilings with wooden paneling below.

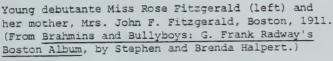
Significance (cont'd)

caught his infectious enthusiasm and kept it all her life: She had, from earliest childhood, his will for hard work, his ambition, self-discipline, and instinctive ability to dazzle a crowd with consummate Irish charm. Rose, from the very beginning was her father's daughter.

Rose's father, John F. Fitzgerald, was born on February 11, 1863, in a red brick tenement at 30 Ferry Street -- a four story, eight-family house near Old North Church.

Johnny Fitz married a distant cousin, Mary Josephine Hannon (called Josie) on September 18, 1889, and they took up residence at 4 Garden Court Street in an area that was solid with Irish Catholics. Johnny Fitz entered into the real estate and insurance business, for which he was well suited, with his large collection of friends and acquaintances. In 1890, when his daughter Rose was born, the Fitzgerald lace curtains were prim and proper and hanging in starched rigidity. They were symbolic of the new formal social status, which was foreordained to set its standards, side by side, with those of the proper Bostonians.









BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information Form	Form No. Area North End
	ADDRESS 130 Prince Street	COR.
	NAME	Major Pitcairn House
	present	original
	MAP NO. 26N-13E	SUB AREA N/W
	Deed Se	earch, Suffolk County Registry
	DATE C1700 of Deed	ds, Bostonian Society, Scrapboo source Collection.
	ARCHITECT	
	ARCHITECT	source
	BUILDER	
	BOILDER	source
	G	
17. 元素建筑等	original	Antonetta Meminolo (2) present
		•
	PHOTOGRAPHS	
	19/330150/4692120 Ward	3, Parcel 1405
TYPE (residential) single dom (non-residential)		ten apt
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)_	four plus	
ROOF flat cu		
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick	shingles stucco asphalt stone concrete	
BRIEF DESCRIPTION		·
Four stories of creamed colored by on southwest corner. High basemen		
and side door. Granite lintels w	ith scroll motif. First floor	contains one single bay
and a double bay of 2/2, with an a two sets of 2/2 double hung sash		
EXTERIOF. ALTERATION minor mod		icers and similiar window
CONDITION good fair poor	LOT AREA	sq.ft.
constituting good class poor_	avi arua	34.22.
NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS		
	3	
	/ SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reve	1
	The position of this house	
	it makes a sharp angle seems ture contains the core of the	s to indicate that this struc-
	the house in which Major Joh	nn Pitcairn, a British Officer,
	died. Pitcairn is credited fire on the provincials at t	
	Pitcairn was taken to Bostor	from the battlefield via
Tracer A Tracer	a ferry and carried to this was sent to Pitcairn by Gene	
	to save the soldier's life. were buried in the vault of	Major Pitcairn's remains

Moved; date if know	n	
Themes (check as man	ny as applicable)	
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural The Arts Commerce Communication Community/ Development	Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement X Industry Military Political	Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation

Prince Street, famous for its connection with the early days of Boston has a relic of olden times in a dwelling of which modestly tries to hide from observation between two high tenement buildings of modern date. The effort is in vain, however, not withstanding that there have been changes in the front of the structure, such as replacing the small-paned windows of the Revolutionary Era with the larger glass of today, theme is an unmistakable suggestion of age in the low studded first floor of 130 Prince Street, the narrow entrance at the left that leads to the upper floors, is sure evidence of a style of an earlier age. In the 1890's-1900's. the first floor of this structure was converted from residential to a grocery Store. Originally, the house was three stories and is located on Prince Street where the street makes a rather sharp angle, the property was described in a deed of transfer early in 1700, as a dwelling house with all the land where upon the same doth stand, and is thereunto adjoining in the North End of Boston, on the northwest side of Widow Copp's housing and land, near Charlestown Ferry place. The dwelling has been called the Stoddard House because it was supposed by some to have been the house of Thomas Stoddard, the boat builder who assisted Pitcairn's son in carrying the Major to his own House on Prince Street. Stoddard did not own this house, although he may have lived there at the time 1775-1776.(3) A deed search indicates a dwelling existed at 130 Prince Street as far back as 1797. At that time Samuel Treat sold his house to Thomas Hopkins. In 1826, the property was transfer from William L. Leland to Thomas W. Baldwin, in 1866, Mr. Baldwin sold the house for \$4,000. Again in 1879, William A Prescott sells 130 Prince Street for \$3000. to Gilbert C. Brown, in 1880, it is transferred for one dollar to George F. Swain, in 1881, the house changes hands again and is owned by Robert G.S. Collamore. Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

- records, early maps, etc.)
 (1) Bostonian Society Scrapbook Collection, N.34 (article on the Pitcairn House)
- (2) City of Boston Assessor's Records
- (3) Op. Cit. Bostonian Society, Scrapbook collection, N.34
- (4) Suffolk County Courthouse, Registry of Deeds.
- (5) City of Boston building Department Documents
- (6) Todisco, Paula J. Boston's First Neighborhood: The North End (Boston: Boston Public Library Publication, 1976) P. 19.
- (7) G.W. Bromley Atlases for 1888 and 1908.

Significance (con't)

Major Pitcairn House

year, Robert G. S. Collamore sells the property to Constance Lissner. In 1888, Eprain Lissner sells his home to Henry Kellogg for \$11,000. This transaction includes four parcels of land and buildings thereon. (4) Twenty years later the owner was M. and E.L. Cadigan, in 1916, a rear wooden portion of the building was taken down. The building was used as tenements for three families. It seemed that some rebuilding took place in that year. The height changed from a tenement for three families to one for four families. There was some dispute over the ownership of the land at the rear of the property at that time. The owner was Luigi Vardoro. In 1947, the building was owned by Nicola Memello, work was done on the fire escape in that year. (5)

Description (con't)

arrangements with plainer granite sills and lintels, galvanized iron cornice at roofline with brackets and egg and dart molding.



Major Pitcairn House (in center with arrow), 130 Prince Street (Boston Anthenaeum)



BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information Form Form No. Area North End
	ADDRESS_10 Garden Court Str. COR.
	NAME F.W. Smith Residence (1834-1849
	NAME F.W. Smith Residence (1834-1849 present original
	MAP NO. 26N-13E SUB AREA N/W
	DATE 1834 4
	source
	ARCHITECT
	source
	BUILDER
	source
机起源 二种种类型	
	OWNER C. Reppucci & Sons, Inc.
	original present
	PHOTOGRAPHS
And the second of the second o	19/330165/4692165 Ward 3, Parcel 3207
TYPE (residential) single do	suble row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt
Mon-residential vacant	storeiront on first level
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)	5 plus
ROOFcu	poladormers
	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum.
BRIEF DESCRIPTION	
This is a five-story brick apart	ment building measuring 40 X 40 X 60. The first floor
contains a storefront which appe	ars to be unaltered. Large display windows; recessed stone step are evident. The interior on the first floor
contain pressed metal walls and	wooden paneling. The door to the upper floors is on the
north side of the store front.	This doorway is also wooden paneled with a window above and
EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mo	derate drastic
CONDITION good fair poor_	LOT AREA sq.ft.
W. XX LANGE	
	SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse)
The state of the s	Half crackpot, half hero, irrepressible dreamer yet able
	businessman, Franklin Webster Smith was a fascinating
	and variegated figure. An exemplary Sunday School superintendent, he was a founder of the Y.M.C.A. in
	America and long a trustee of the Boston Y. (A bust of
	him used to stand in its lobby). He was a charter member
N E	of the Republican party. When a successful young merchant supplying marine hardware to the Boston Navy Yard during the
X D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D	Civil War, he quixotically attacked the corrupt practices of
IN Y MAN WINDS	the supply officers and in retaliation was tried, though a

Moved; date if known		
Themes (check as many as	applicable)	
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural The Arts Commerce	Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry	Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/
Communication Community/ Development	Military Political	humanitarian X Transporation

civilian, on trumped-up charges in a spectacular naval court martial. It took the intervention of Senator Sumner and the entire Massachusetts Congressional delegation to get him released from a dungeon on George's Island in Boston harbor and later the personal action of President Abraham Lincoln to clear him of the charges. During the depression of 1877 he organized a Board of Land Ownership to take unemployed Boston laborers and settle them on farms on the Cumberland plateau of East Tennessee. The land was bought and the community was started, but by that time the depression was over, and the vast tract was sold to Thomas Hughes, author of Tom Brown's School Days, who established there a utopia (named, of course, Rugby) for the indigent younger sons of British gentlemen.

But throughout his later life Smith's great hobby and real interest was the reproduction of old buildings. After graduating from miniatures, he first experimented by constructing "booths of the nations" for a Y.M.C.A. fundraising fair in the '70s. In 1882 he returned from a winter in Spain to build as his winter home in St. Augustine, Florida, the concrete Villa Zorayda, a replica of an ancient Moorish house. A few years later in the same city he designed and supervised the building of the extravagantly "Moorish" Hotel Casa-Monica for the Flagler interests. He claimed that his was the first large American building ever to have been built of concrete. Then at great cost he constructed the Pompeian House of Pansa in Saratoga Springs, NY. Filled with reproductions of Pompeian art and furnishings, it was highly successful children's museum but a financial flop. He was also, he said, responsible for the building of the copy of the Spanish monastery La Rabida at the Chicago

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)
Significance (cont'd.)

World's Fair of 1893.

His most colossal scheme was for a rebuilding of all central Washington, D.C., as an America: Acropolis. Gigantic buildings were to be erected in Egyptian, Assyrian, Greek, Roman, and every European style. Tourists would be drawn through them in little cable cars to view plaster casts of the world's best statues and copies of the world's best paintings. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

- 1. City of Boston, Building Department.
- 2. City of Boston, Assessor's Office.
- 3. Dahl, Curtis, "From Old North End to Water side of Beacon: Four Boston Houses of Franklin Webster Smith." In <u>Drumlin Newsletter</u>, (City Conservation League, Jan.--March 1977, Vol. 2, No. 1 & 2). p. 4 & 5.
- 4. Stark, James H. Stark's Antique Views of Ye Towne of Boston, (Boston, 1901)pp. 53 and 58-63.

Description (cont'd)

F.W. Smith Residence

contains one stone step, two over two double hung sash with stone sills and lintels exist. The lintels become less elaborate as you proceed upward. The second floor lintels are flared with five pieces of stone and the third floor are flared with three pieces of stone. The fourth and fifth floors are simple in design. An ornate metal cornice with modillions, and heavy brackets of egg and dart molding and leafy motifs are also evident on each side of the cornice.

Building Department records indicate that in 1911, this structure was originally three and one half stories. Its owner, Jacob Heller, petitioned the city to alter the premises at 10 Garden Court Street. At that time the appelant wished to increase the height of the main building and the ell to five stories. But it was denied as the design did not provide adequate window openings as required by law. In 1916, two additional stories were added to the main building and the ell, with window openings on the fourth and fifth floors. A fire escape was erected by the McLaughlin Elevator Company. In 1932, a wooden building was erected on the roof without a permit and in 1938, the wooden structure was removed by Owner Carmine Repucci. 1

Significance (cont'd)

This scheme actually got so far as to be printed up in an official 346-page United States Senate document, and as prelude to it Smith built his Egyptian-Assyrian-Roman Halls of the Ancient on New York Avenue. A look at Washington today reveals--fortunately or unfortunately--that the plan failed and that Smith had spent ten years of his life and most of his own and his wife's money on a foolish and impossible dream.

But this crackpot side of Franklin Webster Smith is only one side. To Bostonians today the other side--which not only involves buildings but Boston buildings--is perhaps even more interesting. Unlike Howells' fictional Silas Lapham, Smith did not himself come from the country, though his father was born in Rowley and his mother in Provincetown.5 Smith himself was born in Boston in 1825 or 1826, probably in rented quarters at 25 Prince Street in the North End. Then for several years his parents boarded--in the Howells novel Lapham commisterates with Bartley Hubbard, who is boarding until he can afford to rent or buy a house--at the Franklin Hotel on Merchant's Row. From 1830 to 1834 they lived at 5 Sheafe Street. But the house in which Franklin Smith grew to manhood -- his first real house -- was the modest but substantial house built in 1834 at 10 (then 8) Garden Court Street, only a few blocks from Prince and Sheafe Streets.

Though just down the street from North Square and the Paul Revere house, the neighborhood in 1834 was in one sense "new" and developing. The old detached houses were fast disappearing into built-up streets. The old Hutchinson mansion directly across Garden Court Street and the magnificent Clark-Frankland house on the corner had recently been demolished to permit Bell Alley to be widened into a continuation of Prince Street, and a new building-line had been established on Garden Court Street. Hence it was not surprising that Franklin's father, Benjamin, a rising wharfinger and coal and wood dealer, with his partner James Dexter bought a forty-foot lot from the large Greenwood holding (which itself had been in 1794 divided from the even larger Bronsdon lot) and built two houses separated by an arched passageway leading to a common well and cistern. One, evidently built for speculation, was immediately sold; the other became the Smiths' home.

Since no early photographs of Garden Court Street have been discovered and since both houses have been drastically altered by the addition of storefronts, extra stories, and new (probably late nineteenth-century or early twentieth-century) facades, it is impossible to know exactly how 10 Garden Court Street looked in the years (1834-1849) that the Smiths occupied it. If it had a handsome bow front like that still on No. 6 two doors away, it may have had considerable grace. It



Significance

F.W. Smith Residence

was probably, however, plainer. Though never an aristocratic house, it must have been characteristic of the substantial new homes in this respectable, solidly middle-class section of the North End. Here Franklin Smith lived for fifteen formative years.

Building Department records indicated that in 1911, this structure was three and one half stories and owner, Jacob Heller sought a permit to take down and rebuild the front and ell to five stories. In February of 1911 this application was denied as the proposed work would not provide adequate window openings as required by law. These plans must have been revised to facilitate the proposed building as the structure is now five stories in height. In 1916, a fire escape was erected by mechanic, George McLaughlin Elevator Company for owner O. Monico.



BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information Form Form No. Area North End
111	ADDRESS 193 Salem Street COR.
	NAME Sexton's House Old North Church
5 2 3/	present original
1111	MAP NO. 26N-13E SUB AREA N/W
	DATE 1849-1850 (3)
	source
	ARCHITECT
	source
	BUILDER George W. Pope (3)
	source
	•
	CWNER same Old North Church original present
The state of the s	
	PHOTOGRAPHS
	19330155/4692135 Ward 3, Parcel 2116
TYPE (residential) eingle dom (non-residential)	uble row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)	three and one half plus
ROOF pitched cup	poladormers
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone granite concrete iron/steel/alum.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION This federal style brick structur	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone granite concrete iron/steel/alum. The of three and a half stories has simple granite lintels
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION This federal style brick structur and sills with a recessed doorway	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone granite concrete iron/steel/alum. The of three and a half stories has simple granite lintels that is reach by three stone steps. A paneled wooded
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION This federal style brick structur and sills with a recessed doorway door with side and top lights pro	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone granite concrete iron/steel/alum. The of three and a half stories has simple granite lintels
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION This federal style brick structur and sills with a recessed doorway door with side and top lights prothird levels of three over three windows on the third floor are sm	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone granite concrete iron/steel/alum. The of three and a half stories has simple granite lintels that is reach by three stone steps. A paneled wooded wides the main entryway. Three bays on the second and double hung sash are evident in the front facade. The maller in size giving an increased feeling of height
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MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION This federal style brick structur and sills with a recessed doorway door with side and top lights prothird levels of three over three windows on the third floor are sm EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mox	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone granite concrete iron/steel/alum. The of three and a half stories has simple granite lintels that is reach by three stone steps. A paneled wooded wides the main entryway. Three bays on the second and double hung sash are evident in the front facade. The maller in size giving an increased feeling of height derate drastic LOT AREA 1068 sq.ft. LOT AREA 1068 sq.ft. SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) #193 Salem Street has served as the Sexton's house of Old North Church for a number of years and is an integral part of the Church properties. In 1802 and 1803, James and Charlotte Harrison sold the land on which this building stands to Christ Church for \$1000. On May 3, 1849, the vesting and wardens of Christ Church entered into a lease with George W. Pope, a mason.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION This federal style brick structur and sills with a recessed doorway door with side and top lights prothird levels of three over three windows on the third floor are sm EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mox	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone granite concrete iron/steel/alum. The of three and a half stories has simple granite lintels that is reach by three stone steps. A paneled wooded wides the main entryway. Three bays on the second and double hung sash are evident in the front facade. The maller in size giving an increased feeling of height derate drastic LOT AREA 1068 sq.ft. SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) #193 Salem Street has served as the Sexton's house of Old North Church for a number of years and is an integral part of the Church properties. In 1802 and 1803, James and Charlotte Harrison sold the land on which this building stands to Christ Church for \$1000. On May 3, 1849, the vesting and wardens of Christ Church

Moved; date if kr	nown	
Themes (check as	many as applicable)	
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural The Arts Commerce Communication Community/ Development	Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	Recreation Religion X Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation

according to the specifications hereto annexed..." within one year, 3) build another brick building within nine years, 4) keep the buildings insured the first for \$1800 and the second for \$700. Pope was to have use of the property for 12 years.

Alterations and modifications on this building have been moderate. Building Department records show that gutter stripping and a slate roof were repaired in 1923 and a portion of a rear ell was taken down in 1945 to expand the open space areas that surround Old North Church. (1)

Description (con't)

to the structure. Simple brick corbelling at the roofline with an end chimney and tie bars lending support to the brick walls are also evident.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

- (1) City of Boston, Building Department Records
- (2) City of Boston, Assessor's Office
- (3) Suffolk County Courthouse Registry of Deeds.

Hotels/Seaman's Homes

American House Hotel 212-228 Hanover Street

Boston Seaman's Friend Society 287-295 Hanover Street

Fayal Hotel 21-23 Fleet Street

Mariner's House 11 North Square

Piscopal Hotel 26-30 Fleet Street



BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information Form Form No. Area North End
	ADDDESS
	ADDRESS 212-228 Hanover Street COR. European Restaurant
	NAME Julio's Discount American House Hotel
	present original
	MAP NO. 26N-13E SUB AREA N/W
建筑 1000000000000000000000000000000000000	DATE 1835, rebuilt 1851 King's handbook ¹
	source
阿拉斯斯斯斯斯斯斯斯斯斯斯斯斯斯斯斯斯斯斯斯斯斯斯斯斯斯斯斯斯斯斯斯斯斯斯斯	ARCHITECT
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	CHNER Harman R. Rica & Con. Conna Realthy IRC ²
AND THE STREET	OWNER Henry B. Rice & Com. Capco Realty, LPS original present
	NIOTOCOPAPUS
The state of the s	PHOTOGRAPHS
9 9	19/330155/4692105 Ward 3, Parcel 2391
TYPE (residential) single do	puble row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt)
(non-residential) plus re	estaurants, stores on first level
NO OF STORIES (let to cornice)	r nlug
	5 plus
	5 plus
ROOF cu	
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) TICK	spoladormersshingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) FICK BRIEF DESCRIPTION Five stories of brick with stone	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl concrete iron/steel/alum. trim and some marble. Sixteen bays wide. Symmetrical
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) Fick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Five stories of brick with stone arrangement on the facade. Most	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl concrete iron/steel/alum. e trim and some marble. Sixteen bays wide. Symmetrical of the alterations have taken place on the first floor
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) FICK BRIEF DESCRIPTION Five stories of brick with stone arrangement on the facade. Most which now contains a restaurant	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl concrete iron/steel/alum. e trim and some marble. Sixteen bays wide. Symmetrical of the alterations have taken place on the first floor and three storefronts, as well as two entrances to
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MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) FICK BRIEF DESCRIPTION Five stories of brick with stone arrangement on the facade. Most which now contains a restaurant the upper stories. Each doorway by brick and dentiled cornice of EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mo	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl ctone concrete iron/steel/alum. etrim and some marble. Sixteen bays wide. Symmetrical of the alterations have taken place on the first floor and three storefronts, as well as two entrances to has marble panels on either side of it, is surrounded with a foliate ornament supported by a pair of derate drastic LOT AREA 11,979 sq.ft. SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) At No. 56 Hanover Street, Henry B. Rice & Com., proprietors, operated the leading business house hotel of the city kept under the American plan. It was first opened in 1835, and was entirely rebuilt in 1851, covering the sites of the old American House, Hanover

Moved; date if known		
Themes (check as many	as applicable)	
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural X The Arts Commerce X Communication Community/ Development	Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation

managed hotels in New England. It is finely furnished, has wide corridors, spacious public drawing rooms, and all modern improvements for the convenience of its guests. The first passenger elevator in Boston was constructed for this house. The original American House and the present one have been during forty consecutive years, under the management of the late Lewis Rice and his son Henry B. Rice. It was the headquarters of the shoe and leather trade, and a popular resort for western and southern merchants. $^{\mathrm{l}}$ In 1916 a single ran \$3.50-\$4.00 per night, a double \$5.00-6.00 and a suite \$8.00-10.00. All with baths. The American House is one of the finest architectural ornaments of the city, presenting a beautiful front of the Italian style. The main building is 112 feet front on Hanover Street, with two wings of six stories, 250 feet deep to Sudbury Street, having a passage between them of twenty feet in width, the area being disposed into five different courts, or openings--thus furnishing light and air abundantly, on all sides; the whole covering 27,000 feet of land, erected and finished at a cost of about \$300,000. It has 340 rooms, and will accommodate 500 persons. The ladies' and gentlemen's parlors occupy the whole front on the first floor, approached by wide halls, with ample receiving rooms. A balcony extends along the entire front, the entrance to which is from the oriole windows in the parlor. It contains suites of splendid rooms for private families and parties travelling together. The spacious entrance hall or gentleman's exchange on the street level, extends through the entry of the building, and measures 160 feet in length by thirty in width. Besides five main stairways leading to the upper floor, there

<u>Preservation Consideration</u> (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

- 1. King's Handbook of Boston, c. 1878.
- 2. City of Boston, Assessor's Office.
- 3. City of Boston, Building Department.
- 4. Metropolitan Boston: Facts, Figures and Information of Interest to Tourists, (Boston Chamber of Commerce, May, 1926) ((UF at Harvard GSD)).
- 5. Hanover Street file on American House Hotel at SPNEA.

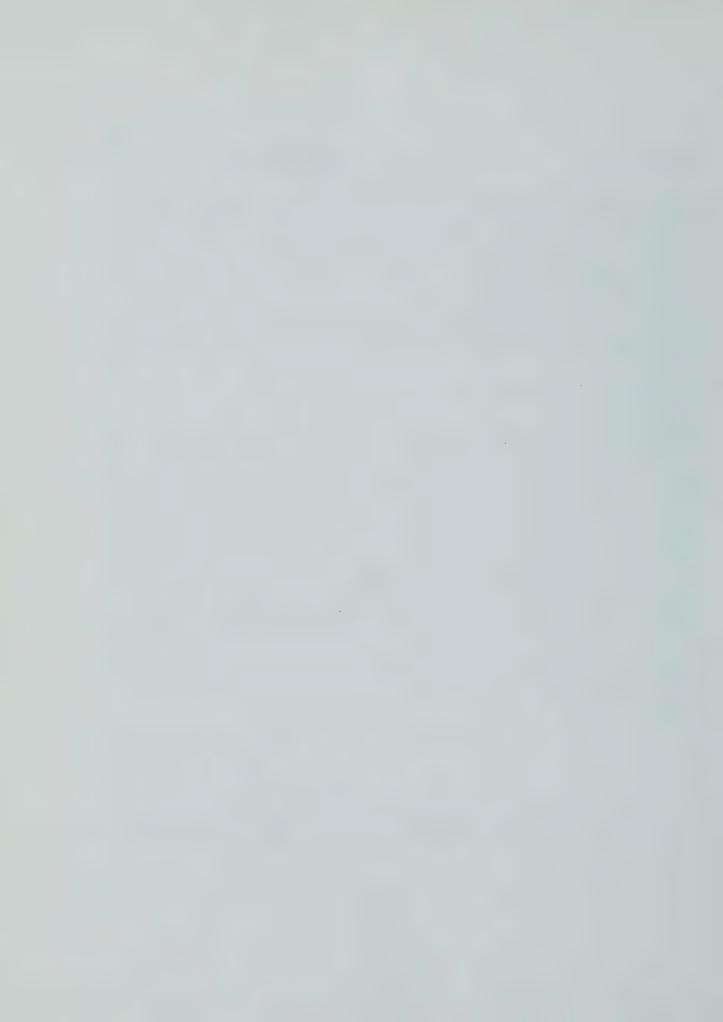
Description Cont.

American House Hotel

foliate brackets. Heads of a bear or wolf decorate each bracket. Wide metal cornice separates first floor from upper stories. Most of the 1/1 double hung sash have flared stone lintels and sills. Windows are arranged as follows: two bays, then four bays grouped together by a wide stone molding that runs through the second, third, fourth, and fifth floors and across the top of the windows. There is a shield-type ornament at the top of this molding. Some of the windows within this grouping have wide stone moldings with a keystone. A stone balcony supported by brackets projects from a pair of windows on the fourth floor. There are several marble panels surrounded by brick in this area. The windows continue with four more bays, the two pairs are separated by stone blocks which run up through the second through fifth floors, then there is another four bay arrangement like the other side and finally, two more bays. Simple stone molding at the roofline and quoins at the corners complete this building.

Significance Cont.

are several other flights in various parts of the American House, so that in case of fire, or for any other cause, ample means of egress are provided. The immense structure has been built upon a unique plan, combining the utmost convenience of arrangement with great elegance and thoroughness of finish, and the introduction of all the desired modern improvements, and it is probably the best calculated in all its appointments for a large business house, of any in the country. A number of our best artisans, mechanics and furnishers, have contributed their skill and taste to this noble pile, which of itself sufficiently speaks their praise, as seldom is there found in a single building so much of general perfection. With these few brief remarks relative to this favorite public house, let us recommend our distant friends when they visit Boston, to remember the American House. It is a matter of no slight importance when a traveler arrives in a strange city, for him to know where to tell the hackman, who takes his baggage, to drive him. His own mind is relieved, too, of a burthen, in being informed whither he can go and be sure of those comforts and elegant accommodations that cost him no more than he would be obliged to pay at a second-rate hotel. Besides which, one likes to hail from a good house when one visits a new city. To persons acquainted with Boston and our public houses, the American House will require no compliment from us; but to our distant readers, this advice may be of service; and such will perhaps profit by this reference to one of the very best hotels on the American continent.⁵ Numbers 216 to 228 Hanover Street now accomodate the European Restaurant; Julio's Discount Store and Trio's Ravioli's on the first level and forty -eight apartments on the upper levels.



BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information Form Form No. Area North End
	ADDRESS 287-295 Hanover St. COR.
4:1	MAME Booton Commands Emissia Coming
100	NAME Boston Seaman's Friend Society present original
THE STATE OF THE S	
A ARREST	MAP NO. 26N-13E SUB AREA N/W
A STREET WATER	DATE c. 1892 Minutes of the Boston Seaman's Friend
	source Society
	ARCHITECT
	source
	504233
使有效价值基金管理	BUILDER
	source
	OWNER Methodist Church (see attachments)
国際の間の意味の	original present
	PHOTOGRAPHS
小腿膜炎炎器的增加	PROTOGRAPHS
	19/330135/4691120 Ward 3, Parcel 3277
A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	23/330233/1032220 Wald 3/ Patock 32/7
	uble row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt
(non-residential	and commercial space on first level
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)	three plus tower
ROOF Mansard cu	poladormers
	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl concrete iron/steel/alum.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl concrete iron/steel/alum. sandstone
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION: This large s style. A tower on the south end	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone granite concrete iron/steel/alum. sandstone tructure is an example of the High Victorian Gothic of the huilding is the dominant feature. The
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION: This large s style. A tower on the south end upper floors are reached through	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl cton granite concrete iron/steel/alum. sandstone ctructure is an example of the High Victorian Gothic of the huilding is the dominant feature. The a doorway in the first floor of the tower. A stone
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION: This large s style. A tower on the south end upper floors are reached through post and beam arrangement extend	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl concrete iron/steel/alum. sandstone concrete iron/steel/alum.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION: This large s style. A tower on the south end upper floors are reached through post and beam arrangement extend in the first floor of the tower to	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl concrete iron/steel/alum. sandstone sandstone concrete iron/steel/alum. sandstone concrete iron/steel/alum. sandstone sandstone sandstone sandstone concrete iron/steel/alum. sandstone sandstone concrete iron/steel/alum. sandstone sandstone sandstone sandstone concrete iron/steel/alum. sandstone sandstone concrete iron/steel/alum.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION: This large s style. A tower on the south end upper floors are reached through post and beam arrangement extend in the first floor of the tower third floor tower window opens or	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl concrete iron/steel/alum. sandstone structure is an example of the High Victorian Gothic of the huilding is the dominant feature. The a doorway in the first floor of the tower. A stone is across the first floor delineating the bays. The beam is topped by a sandstone pediment. The into a tiny balcony which is enclosed with an (con't)
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MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION: This large s style. A tower on the south end upper floors are reached through post and beam arrangement extend in the first floor of the tower third floor tower window opens or EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mo	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone granite concrete iron/steel/alum. sandstone tructure is an example of the High Victorian Gothic of the huilding is the dominant feature. The a doorway in the first floor of the tower. A stone is across the first floor delineating the bays. The beam is topped by a sandstone pediment. The nto a tiny balcony which is enclosed with an (con't) derate drastic_new brick and sash on the first floor LOT AREA 2315 sq.ft.
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MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION: This large s style. A tower on the south end upper floors are reached through post and beam arrangement extend in the first floor of the tower third floor tower window opens or EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mo	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl concrete iron/steel/alum. sandstone tructure is an example of the High Victorian Gothic of the huilding is the dominant feature. The a doorway in the first floor of the tower. A stone is across the first floor delineating the bays. The heam is topped by a sandstone pediment. The ito a tiny balcony which is enclosed with an (con't) derate drastic_new brick and sash on the first floor LOT AREA 2315 sq.ft. SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) This building is on the site of the New Brick or "Cockerel" church, which was organized by a group of dissatisfied parishoners from New North Church(now St. Stephen's). The New Brick Church united the Old North (in North Square) in 1775, and
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Moved; date if	known			
Themes (check	as many as	applicable)		
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural The Arts Commerce Communication Community/ Development		Conservation X Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation	_ <u>x</u>

Episcopal Church took over the site and constructed a known stone building. This structure was damaged by a storm and street widening; the Methodist Church built the present structure. The Boston Seaman's Friend Society purchased the building in 1892, soon after it was completed. The purpose of this society was to bring the gospel of Christ to men of the sea, and to provide a place where Merchant Seamen, Naval and Coast Guard personnel of all nations, races and creeds, may lodge or congregate in this wholesome Christian environment. The Boston Seaman's Friend Society is a place where every effort is made to extend genuine American hospitality and to project the belief of the people of our country that through understanding and respect for one another; men of all nations can live in peace.

The first floor was occupied by four shops. The second floor contained the the Chapel and anterooms for the Society. The history of the Society recounts that John L. Sullivan fought in one of the halls and that a Jewish synagogue used space in the building at one time. 5

The Boston Seaman's Friend Society provided a variety of services to visiting mariners. Literary, musical and dramatic entertainment were provided as well as religious services and bible classes. One of the Society's pamphlets states:"The record shows that more than forty thousand seamen visit the rooms annually, getting home letters and writing in reply, receiving comfort bags and packages of good reading matter, leaving money for deposit in the savings bank, having food (con't) Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

- (1) City of Boston Assessor's Records.
- (2) City of Boston Building Department Documents.
- (3) "Boston Seaman's Friend Society" (pamphlet no. 22, in the collection of the Congregational Church library).
- (4) Minutes of the Board of Directors of the Boston Seaman's Friend Society (Congregational Church library).
- (5) A Home Away from Home (Boston:Boston Seaman's Friend Society, Inc.)
- (6) "A Ministry to Men of The Sea", by the Congregational Churches of New England, Pamphlet published in 1964.

Significance (con't from reverse side of page 1)

Boston Seaman's Friend Society

shelter and clothing if in distress, and helpful counsels and spiritual uplift at all times." 3

The Seaman's House interior included a reception room and Chapel, a dining room, a library with over 3,600 volumes including foreign language magazines and newspapers, and lodging for fifty-two men. In addition, a recreation room provided two pingpong tables, two pool tables and a television, storage space for seamen's gear and a safe depository was provided along with work rooms for assembling and distributing clothes, books and magazines, and office for executive and clerical staff.

In 1964, 42,000 men came to the Seaman's House. Four thousand six hundred attended the regular Sunday evening services and other special religious services. Nine thousand seven hundred thirty seven were registered for lodging and 8,800 meals were served, not including the several hundred at Thanksgiving and Christmas.

The Boston Seaman's Friend Society sold the Hanover Street property in 1970 and moved to Park Square. In 1972, a variance was sought by the owner to allow the building to be used as apartments rather than a boarding house. Presently a restaurant and a branch of the Shawmut Bank occupy the first floor, and there are condominiums in the upper stories.

Description (con't from front of page 1)

ornamental metal grille. The tower roof bells out slightly and is topped by ornamental cresting and an elaborate weather vane.

A fret-like brick detail separates the first and second floors. The lancet like windows have stone sills, and the pointed arch is filled with a trefoil design. New sash has been put into these openings. Brick corbelling separates the second and third floor. The tall narrow round-arched third floor windows are set into the roof. A wooden jirkin headed hood extends over the windows.



ADDRESS 21-23A Fleet St. COR. NAME 1940's Fayal Hotel present original	
NAME 1940's Fayal Hotel	
MAP NO. 26N-13E SUB AREA N/W	
DATE 1911 (1)	
source	
ARCHITECT Max M. Kalman (1)	
Source	
BUILDER Louis Poorum	
source	
CWNER Joseph Paul H & R Trust Corp. (2) original present	
PHOTOGRAPHS 19/330165/4692155 Ward 3, Parcel 3213	
The state of the s	
TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt. (non-residential)	
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) Four plus	
ROOF Flat cupola dormers	
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl (other) brick stone Foundation concrete iron/steel/alum.	
BRIEF DESCRIPTION	
Four stories brick building with stone foundation. Flat roof with metal cornice. Altered extensively on first level. Five symmetrical bays of 2/2 on 2nd, 3rd,	
and 4th levels. Central doorway with storefront converted to apartment of first level.	
EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic	-
CONDITION good (fair) poor LOT AREA 1700 sq.ft.	
NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS	
SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse)	
Originally a tenement apartment building housing four- teen families, this structure served for a number of	,
years during the late 1940's till the late 1950's as	
the Fayal Lodging House. For a number of years from 1915 until 1955 the Martini Family owned the building	
and had a bakery on the first level. From 1958 till around 1974, the building was owned by Carol A. Luiso	
who was the proprietor of the Fayal Hotel and ran a	
coffee shop in the first level. In 1974, H & R Trust Co. bought the building and rehabilitated the interior before converting the building to 14 condominium units	

Moved; date if	known			
Themes (check	as many as an	oplicable)		
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural The Arts Commerce Communication Community/ Development	X	Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation	

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

- (1) City of Boston, Building Department Records.
- (2) City of Boston, Assessor's Office.

BOSTON LANDINARCS COMMISSION	Building Information Form	Form No. Area North End
11 60 - 1	ADDRESS 11 North Square	COR.
	NAME same	Mariner's House
	present	original
	MAP NO. 26N-13E	SUB AREA N/W
The second second	Pl	aque Boston Port and
高温制制温度		aman's Aid Society
		source
44.1	ARCHITECT	
		source
国际共享的基础的		
	BUILDER Boston Port and Se	
		source
Sand the Contraction was	OWNER	
1. 11 11 12 11 12 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	original	present
大学	PHOTOGRAPHS	
	PHOTOGRAPHS	
	19/330170/4692100 Ward 3,	Parcel 3262
TYPE (residential) single dominon-residential other: Se	uble row 2-fam. 3-decleraman's Boarding House	k ten apt.
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)	4 plus_	
ROOF gabled cur	poladormer	rs
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards	shingles stucco asphalt	t asbestos alum/vinvl
. (other) orick a wood		te iron/steel/alum.
BRIEF DECERTATION -1		
BRIEF DESCRIPTION: This simple for a dormered gable roofline contain	ederal brick symmetrical str	ructure of four stories plus
floor. The first level contains	large wooden framed window	sills and lintels of small glass
panes above and wooden panels bel	.ow. A recessed double doorw	way with fanlight is surrounded
with granite stone. From the sec	cond to the fourth floors sy	mmetrical window placement
gradually decrease in size. Thes	se contain stone sills and 1	lintels. Four dormers are (con't
EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mod	merate drastic	
CONDITION GOOD fair poor	LOT AREA	6000sq.ft.
> DE CALMERTANA		
J Ballon J Trail		
THE THE PARTY OF T	SIGNIFICANCE (con't on rev	verse)
	The Boston Port Society was	
	members of the Methodist Ci	hurch who would no longer
N	tolerate the iniquitous con	nditions that had surrounded the
N N	tolerate the iniquitous conseamen in Boston, robbing	nditions that had surrounded the them and degrading them until
N	tolerate the iniquitous con seamen in Boston, robbing they were held in utmost co	nditions that had surrounded the them and degrading them until ontempt, hardly like human
N	tolerate the iniquitous conseamen in Boston, robbing they were held in utmost conbeings. They (the Port Society)	nditions that had surrounded the them and degrading them until

Moved; date if known		
Themes (check as many a	as applicable)	
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural X The Arts Commerce Communication	Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military	Recreation Religion X Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian
Community/	Political	Transporation

They started sewing rooms for women at 'just wages' and opened a school for needlework which forced the city of Boston to introduce it in the public schools. They started a Sabbath School for children and adults and opened a Nautical School to give seaman training in seamanship and they opened a bank to receive and save the earnings of the sailors. This bank remaining in existence to this date as the Suffolk Savings Bank is located at l Tremont Street. "But the present boarding house system must be swept away like an unclean thing before much real permanent improvement can be accomplished," said the Methodist women and they lent their aid to Father Taylor's ambitious project of establishing a hotel for seaman. The Mariner's House opening in May, 1837, was the result, and with this they combated the boarding house evils in the community. The bethel outlived its usefulness with the passing of Father Taylor in 1868, but the Mariner's House remains to minister in its special way to the new type of seaman. It is a haven and home to them with its reading room, smoking room, dining room, and bedrooms to accommodate about fifty people. When the Mariner's House was built in 1847 by the Boston Port Society as a home for seafaring men, North Square was still in the heart of the city's maritime quarter. In 1833, the society had erected a new sailor's bethel on the opposite side of the square, where for 38 years, the Reverend Edward J. Taylor, familiarly known to thousands of humble seamen as 'Father Taylor', dispensed solace and inspiration in every corner of the globe visited

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Boston Landmarks Commission Nomination Federal Register Nomination

- "North Square Seaman's Rendevous for One Hundred Years" by Bernard Peterson, Boston Evening Transcript, February 27, 1929.
- Final report of the Boston National Historic Sites Commission to the Congress of the United States, June 16, 1960. P. 239-40
- 3. City of Boston, Building Department.
- 4. City of Boston, Assessor's Office.
- 5. King's Handbook of Boston, 1878.
- 6. Boston, The Official Bicentennial Guidebook, (New York) EP Dutton and Company, 1975) p. 137-38.

Description (Cont'd)

Mariner's House

placed in a gabled roof. A magnificient cupola centers this well maintained building, and two chimneys flank its party walls. A flag pole and anchor project from the facade.

Significance (cont'd)

by ships and sailors. Walt Whitman, who saw the quaint ship-cabin looking church in 1859 and listened to Father Taylor, regarded him, as the one essentially perfect orator he had ever heard. The Mariner's House still ministers to comfort and needs of seamen, but 'Father Taylor's Bethel' disappeared long ago. Its site is now occupied by Sacred Heart Church.

Building Department records indicate that in 1972, Edward Sears Read and Associates, architects were hired to upgrade the facade of the building. Double hung wood sash were replaced and repaired on the fourth and fifth floors. Patching and repairing of plaster walls and ceilings on the fourth and fifth floors also occurred and electrical fixtures were repaired. In 1977, existing fire escape balconies and stairs at the rear of the building were rebolted, and rebuilt. In 1979, reroofing occurred with strip shingles on the front facade for a cost of \$2,800.



BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information Form Form No. Area North End
	ADDRESS 26-30 Fleet St. COR.
	NAME Piscopal Hotel
A Crant	present original
7	MAP NO. 26N-13E SUB AREA N/W
	DATE 1899 (1)
	source
	ARCHITECT
一种一种一种一种一种一种一种一种一种一种一种一种一种一种一种一种一种一种一种	source
TO THE STATE OF TH	BUILDER
"阿罗尼是福起	source
THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE	OWNER Benjamin Piscope Rose M. Capodilupo Trust
THE PROPERTY OF	original present
	PHOTOGRAPHS 19/30165/4692165 Ward 3, Parcel 3176
	137 30103/4092103 Ward 3, Parcel 31/6
TYPE (residential) single do (non-residential)	uble row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
NO OF STORIES (1st to somion)	
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)_	
ROOF flat cu	
	poladormers
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinvl
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick	
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone concrete iron steel/alum. copper (cornice) floor timbers
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Five story, Tudor influenced desthrough fourth floor. First flo	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone concrete iron steel/alum. copper (cornice) floor timbers ign on four levels, large iron balconies on second or altered dramatically. Rounded arch doorway of granite
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Five story, Tudor influenced desthrough fourth floor. First flowith simple ornamentation. East	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone concrete iron steel/alum. copper (cornice) floor timbers ign on four levels, large iron balconies on second or altered dramatically. Rounded arch doorway of granite side of first level now Fedele's Restaurant west side
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Five story, Tudor influenced desthrough fourth floor. First flowith simple ornamentation. East is men's club. Stone quoins span	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone concrete iron steel/alum. copper (cornice) floor timbers ign on four levels, large iron balconies on second or altered dramatically. Rounded arch doorway of granite side of first level now Fedele's Restaurant, west side in length of structure from second to fourth floors.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Five story, Tudor influenced desthrough fourth floor. First flowith simple ornamentation. East	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone concrete iron steel/alum. copper (cornice) floor timbers ign on four levels, large iron balconies on second or altered dramatically. Rounded arch doorway of granite side of first level now Fedele's Restaurant, west side in length of structure from second to fourth floors.
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MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Five story, Tudor influenced desthrough fourth floor. First flowith simple ornamentation. East is men's club. Stone quoins space EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor more	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl concrete iron steel/alum. copper (cornice) floor timbers ign on four levels, large iron balconies on second or altered dramatically. Rounded arch doorway of granite side of first level now Fedele's Restaurant, west side in length of structure from second to fourth floors. (cont'd)
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MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Five story, Tudor influenced desthrough fourth floor. First flowith simple ornamentation. East is men's club. Stone quoins space EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor more	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone concrete iron steel/alum. copper (cornice) floor timbers ign on four levels, large iron balconies on second or altered dramatically. Rounded arch doorway of granite side of first level now Fedele's Restaurant, west side in length of structure from second to fourth floors. derate drastic (cont'd) LOT AREA 7708 sq.ft.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Five story, Tudor influenced desthrough fourth floor. First flowith simple ornamentation. East is men's club. Stone quoins space EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor more	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone concrete iron steel/alum. copper (cornice) floor timbers ign on four levels, large iron balconies on second or altered dramatically. Rounded arch doorway of granite side of first level now Fedele's Restaurant, west side in length of structure from second to fourth floors. derate drastic (cont'd) LOT AREA 7708 sq.ft. SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) The original owner of this building gave it its name. The original use was listed as apartments and two
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Five story, Tudor influenced desthrough fourth floor. First flowith simple ornamentation. East is men's club. Stone quoins space EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor more	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl concrete iron steel/alum. copper (cornice) floor timbers ign on four levels, large iron balconies on second or altered dramatically. Rounded arch doorway of granite side of first level now Fedele's Restaurant, west side in length of structure from second to fourth floors. (cont'd) LOT AREA 7708 sq.ft. SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) The original owner of this building gave it its name. The original use was listed as apartments and two stores. The building was large enough to accommodate 40 families. The cost of construction was \$51.000.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Five story, Tudor influenced desthrough fourth floor. First flowith simple ornamentation. East is men's club. Stone quoins space EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor more condition good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl concrete iron steel/alum. copper (cornice) floor timbers ign on four levels, large iron balconies on second or altered dramatically. Rounded arch doorway of granite side of first level now Fedele's Restaurant, west side in length of structure from second to fourth floors. (cont'd) LOT AREA 7708 sq.ft. SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) The original owner of this building gave it its name. The original use was listed as apartments and two stores. The building was large enough to accommodate 40 families. The cost of construction was \$51,000. A gas accident occurred in 1919, a tenant was overcome by
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Five story, Tudor influenced desthrough fourth floor. First flowith simple ornamentation. East is men's club. Stone quoins space EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor more condition good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl concrete iron steel/alum. copper (cornice) floor timbers ign on four levels, large iron balconies on second or altered dramatically. Rounded arch doorway of granite side of first level now Fedele's Restaurant, west side in length of structure from second to fourth floors. (cont'd) LOT AREA 7708 sq.ft. SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) The original owner of this building gave it its name. The original use was listed as apartments and two stores. The building was large enough to accommodate 40 families. The cost of construction was \$51,000. A gas accident occurred in 1919, a tenant was overcome by gas leaking from a hot plate. The building changed ownership twice in 1924; first it was owned by Mary K.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION Five story, Tudor influenced desthrough fourth floor. First flowith simple ornamentation. East is men's club. Stone quoins space EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor more condition good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl concrete iron steel/alum. copper (cornice) floor timbers ign on four levels, large iron balconies on second or altered dramatically. Rounded arch doorway of granite side of first level now Fedele's Restaurant, west side in length of structure from second to fourth floors. (cont'd) LOT AREA 7708 sq.ft. SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) The original owner of this building gave it its name. The original use was listed as apartments and two stores. The building was large enough to accommodate 40 families. The cost of construction was \$51,000. A gas accident occurred in 1919, a tenant was overcome by gas leaking from a hot plate. The building changed

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Themes (check as ma	any as applicable)	
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural The Arts Commerce x Communication Community/	Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation

undergone a series of slight alterations and repairs. The fire escapes were repaired in 1949. There was another gas accident in 1957. Part of the brickwork was repointed in 1959. More work on the brick was done in 1971. One year later the use of the building was listed as 34 apartments and two stores. In 1974 the occupancy was officially recorded as 34 apartments, one store and one restaurant. A sign for the Casa Mia Restaurant was erected in 1975.

Description (cont'd)

Window openings surrounded with granite. Entablature separates first and second floors. Painted sign indicating Piscopal Hotel at roofline is fading. Battlements decorate the roofline.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

- (1) City of Boston Building Department Documents
- (2) City of Boston, Assessor's Office Records.

Maritime Related Buildings

Howe and Bainbridge 220-230 Commercial Street

Atlantic House 232 Commercial Street

McNear Residence 236-238 Commercial Street

Dom's Restaurant 240-246 Commercial Street

Waterfront Haircutters 252-254 Commercial Street



BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information Form Form No. Area North End
整	ADDRESS 220-230 Commercial StCOR.
	NAME Howe and Bainbridge present original
	MAP NO. 26N-13E SUB AREA N/W
	DATE 1841-1874, c.1860 (4)
	source
	ARCHITECT
The state of the s	BUILDER source
	CERTED Lavis When Company
	OWNER Lewis Wharf Corp. Howe and Bainbridge original present
	PHOTOGRAPHS
	19/33195/469585 Ward 3, Parcel 3512
TYPE (residential) single do non-residential commerce	uble row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt
	plus
ROOF mansard cu	poladormers
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards	
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl concrete iron/steel/alum.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION This large brick structure is for has been adapted for commercial	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl concrete iron/steel/alum. our stories in height and nine bays wide. The first floor use; at either end of the facade there is a large window
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION This large brick structure is for has been adapted for commercial opening with a doorway beside it In the middle portion of the fir	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl concrete iron/steel/alum. our stories in height and nine bays wide. The first floor use; at either end of the facade there is a large window there are canvas awnings to protect these openings. est floor there is a loading dock, a double door, and a
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION This large brick structure is for has been adapted for commercial opening with a doorway beside it In the middle portion of the fir slightly recessed single door.	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl concrete iron/steel/alum. our stories in height and nine bays wide. The first floor use; at either end of the facade there is a large window there are canvas awnings to protect these openings. Set floor there is a loading dock, a double door, and a All of the windows in the upper floors are two over two
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION This large brick structure is for has been adapted for commercial opening with a doorway beside it In the middle portion of the fir	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl concrete iron/steel/alum. our stories in height and nine bays wide. The first floor use; at either end of the facade there is a large window there are canvas awnings to protect these openings. Set floor there is a loading dock, a double door, and a All of the windows in the upper floors are two over two
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION This large brick structure is for has been adapted for commercial opening with a doorway beside it In the middle portion of the fir slightly recessed single door. EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mo	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl concrete iron/steel/alum. our stories in height and nine bays wide. The first floor use; at either end of the facade there is a large window there are canvas awnings to protect these openings. Set floor there is a loading dock, a double door, and a All of the windows in the upper floors are two over two
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION This large brick structure is for has been adapted for commercial opening with a doorway beside it In the middle portion of the fir slightly recessed single door. EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mo	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl concrete iron/steel/alum. our stories in height and nine bays wide. The first floor use; at either end of the facade there is a large window there are canvas awnings to protect these openings. Set floor there is a loading dock, a double door, and a All of the windows in the upper floors are two over two derate drastic
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION This large brick structure is for has been adapted for commercial opening with a doorway beside it. In the middle portion of the fir slightly recessed single door. EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mo	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl concrete iron/steel/alum. our stories in height and nine bays wide. The first floor use; at either end of the facade there is a large window there are canvas awnings to protect these openings. Set floor there is a loading dock, a double door, and a All of the windows in the upper floors are two over two derate drastic
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION This large brick structure is for has been adapted for commercial opening with a doorway beside it In the middle portion of the fir slightly recessed single door. EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mo CONDITION Good fair poor NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl concrete iron/steel/alum. Trim our stories in height and nine bays wide. The first floor use; at either end of the facade there is a large window there are canvas awnings to protect these openings. Set floor there is a loading dock, a double door, and a All of the windows in the upper floors are two over two derate drastic LOT AREA 4,620 sq.ft.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION This large brick structure is for has been adapted for commercial opening with a doorway beside it In the middle portion of the fir slightly recessed single door. EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mo CONDITION Good fair poor NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl concrete iron/steel/alum. FIRM Our stories in height and nine bays wide. The first floor use; at either end of the facade there is a large window to there are canvas awnings to protect these openings. Set floor there is a loading dock, a double door, and a all of the windows in the upper floors are two over two derate drastic LOT AREA 4,620 sq.ft. SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse)
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION This large brick structure is for has been adapted for commercial opening with a doorway beside it In the middle portion of the fir slightly recessed single door. EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mo CONDITION Good fair poor NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl concrete iron/steel/alum. TIM Our stories in height and nine bays wide. The first floor use; at either end of the facade there is a large window. There are canvas awnings to protect these openings. It floor there is a loading dock, a double door, and a all of the windows in the upper floors are two over two derate drastic LOT AREA 4.620 sq.ft. SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) Since 1841, this property has been owned by the Lewis Wharf Corporation, as was much of the other property in
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION This large brick structure is for has been adapted for commercial opening with a doorway beside it In the middle portion of the fir slightly recessed single door. EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mo CONDITION Good fair poor NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl concrete iron/steel/alum. FIRM Our stories in height and nine bays wide. The first floor use; at either end of the facade there is a large window to there are canvas awnings to protect these openings. It is a loading dock, a double door, and a all of the windows in the upper floors are two over two derate drastic LOT AREA 4,620 sq.ft. SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) Since 1841, this property has been owned by the Lewis Wharf Corporation, as was much of the other property in the area. It is difficult to determine when the
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MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION This large brick structure is for has been adapted for commercial opening with a doorway beside it In the middle portion of the fir slightly recessed single door. EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mo CONDITION Good fair poor NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl concrete iron/steel/alum. Full concrete iron/stee
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick BRIEF DESCRIPTION This large brick structure is for has been adapted for commercial opening with a doorway beside it In the middle portion of the fir slightly recessed single door. EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mo CONDITION Good fair poor NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl concrete iron/steel/alum. Our stories in height and nine bays wide. The first floor use; at either end of the facade there is a large window to there are canvas awmings to protect these openings. Stanta the windows in the upper floors are two over two derate drastic. LOT AREA 4,620 sq.ft. SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) Since 1841, this property has been owned by the Lewis Wharf Corporation, as was much of the other property in the area. It is difficult to determine when the building was constructed because it did not change hands. But the style indicates a date of approximately 1860. In 1919, there were plans to have the building used

Moved; date if known		
Themes (check as many as	s applicable)	
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural X The Arts Commerce Communication Community/	Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation

for storage of cotton goods. Later the same year a permit was granted which allowed the occupancy to be changed to a ship chandlery and storage; and the space to be considered one building instead of three. In 1960, the use was changed to offices and a retail store. A new front door was added in 1969, and the interior walls and ceilings were refinished by sandblasting in 1971.

Description (con't)

double hung sash. On the second and third floors the windows are topped with brick segmental arches and they have stone sills. There is brick corbelling under the roofline. The windows on the fourth floor are set into the mansard roof. Each window has a gabled roof head with lintels. A massive chimney is located in the fourth bay from the north side of the building; a window is set into the chimney. One of the most attractive features of the building is the large sign with a black background and raised gold letters which is set between the first and second floors.

<u>Preservation Consideration</u> (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

- (1) City of Boston Assessor's records
- (2) City of Boston Building Department Documents
- (3) Atlases of Boston 1888 and 1908, (G.W. Bromley)
- (4) Atlas of Suffolk County, Mass. 1874 (G.M. Hopkins),
- (5) Suffolk County Courthouse Registry of Deeds.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information Form	Form No. Area North End
New York		
	ADDRESS 232 Commercial St.	COR.
	NAME AND ADDRESS OF	
1	NAME Atlantic House present	original
	present	Original
	MAP NO. 26N-13E	SUB AREA N/W
	DATE C 1842	6 source
		300000
	ARCHITECT Gerald Cugini, (F	
and street the		source
	BUILDER	
这次通过和加州		source
	~~~	
	OWNER	William Cress et al.
	OI IGHNAI	present
	PHOTOGRAPHS	
	19/33195/469285 Ward 3. Parc	el 3511
TYPE (residential) single don	uble row 2-fam. 3-deck	ten (apt.)
(non-residential)		
NO OF STORIES (1st to comics)		
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)	prus_a +	riplex on the top
ROOFcuj	ooladormers_	
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards	ooladormers_ shingles stucco asphalt	asbestos alum/vinvl
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) prick	shingles stucco asphalt stone granite concrete	asbestos alum/vinvl
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) crick	shingles stucco asphalt concrete	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) crick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION: A stone post building. The whole first floor	shingles stucco asphalt  stone granite concrete  (trim & foundation)  and beam system extends acro is recessed; there are three	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum.  ss the first floor of the pairs of tall narrow
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) crick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION: A stone post building. The whole first floor windows and a wooden double from	shingles stucco asphalt concrete (trim & foundation) and beam system extends acro is recessed; there are three t door on this level. The se	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum.  ss the first floor of the pairs of tall narrow cond and third floors are
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) crick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION: A stone post building. The whole first floor windows and a wooden double from three bays wide. The stone sill	shingles stucco asphalt concrete (trim & foundation) and beam system extends acro is recessed; there are three t door on this level. The ses on the second floor and the	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum.  ss the first floor of the pairs of tall narrow cond and third floors are stone lintels on the third
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) crick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION: A stone post building. The whole first floor windows and a wooden double from three bays wide. The stone sill floor remain. The space between boarding. Wooden flower boxes in	shingles stucco asphalt concrete (trim & foundation) and beam system extends acro is recessed; there are three t door on this level. The se s on the second floor and the the second and third floors:	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum.  ss the first floor of the pairs of tall narrow cond and third floors are stone lintels on the third has been filled with clap-
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) crick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION: A stone post building. The whole first floor windows and a wooden double from three bays wide. The stone sill	shingles stucco asphalt concrete (trim & foundation) and beam system extends acro is recessed; there are three t door on this level. The se s on the second floor and the the second and third floors:	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum.  ss the first floor of the pairs of tall narrow cond and third floors are stone lintels on the third has been filled with clap-
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) crick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION: A stone post building. The whole first floor windows and a wooden double from three bays wide. The stone sill floor remain. The space between boarding. Wooden flower boxes p EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate the stone of the st	shingles stucco asphalt concrete (trim & foundation) and beam system extends acro is recessed; there are three t door on this level. The ses on the second floor and the the second and third floors roject from the second and the level drastic	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum.  ss the first floor of the pairs of tall narrow cond and third floors are stone lintels on the third has been filled with clapird story windows. (con't)
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) crick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION: A stone post building. The whole first floor windows and a wooden double from three bays wide. The stone sill floor remain. The space between boarding. Wooden flower boxes in	shingles stucco asphalt concrete (trim & foundation) and beam system extends acro is recessed; there are three t door on this level. The ses on the second floor and the the second and third floors roject from the second and the level drastic	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum.  ss the first floor of the pairs of tall narrow cond and third floors are stone lintels on the third has been filled with clapird story windows. (con't)
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) prick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION: A stone post building. The whole first floor windows and a wooden double from three bays wide. The stone sill floor remain. The space between boarding. Wooden flower boxes pexterior alteration minor moderates and the stone of the stone sill floor remain. The space between boarding. Wooden flower boxes pexterior alteration minor moderates and the stone of t	shingles stucco asphalt concrete (trim & foundation) and beam system extends acro is recessed; there are three t door on this level. The ses on the second floor and the the second and third floors roject from the second and the level drastic	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum.  ss the first floor of the pairs of tall narrow cond and third floors are stone lintels on the third has been filled with clapird story windows. (con't)  sq.ft.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) crick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION: A stone post building. The whole first floor windows and a wooden double from three bays wide. The stone sill floor remain. The space between boarding. Wooden flower boxes poexterior ALTERATION minor moot condition good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt concrete (trim & foundation) and beam system extends acro is recessed; there are three t door on this level. The ses on the second floor and the the second and third floors roject from the second and the level.  LOT AREA 16	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum.  ss the first floor of the pairs of tall narrow cond and third floors are stone lintels on the third has been filled with clapird story windows. (con't)  sq.ft.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) crick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION: A stone post building. The whole first floor windows and a wooden double from three bays wide. The stone sill floor remain. The space between boarding. Wooden flower boxes poexterior ALTERATION minor moot condition good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt concrete (trim & foundation) and beam system extends acro is recessed; there are three t door on this level. The ses on the second floor and the the second and third floors roject from the second and the level drastic	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum.  ss the first floor of the pairs of tall narrow cond and third floors are stone lintels on the third has been filled with clapird story windows. (con't)  sq.ft.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) crick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION: A stone post building. The whole first floor windows and a wooden double from three bays wide. The stone sill floor remain. The space between boarding. Wooden flower boxes poexterior ALTERATION minor moot condition good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt concrete (trim & foundation) and beam system extends acro is recessed; there are three t door on this level. The ses on the second floor and the the second and third floors roject from the second and the level.  LOT AREA 16	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum.  ss the first floor of the pairs of tall narrow cond and third floors are stone lintels on the third has been filled with clapird story windows. (con't)  sq.ft.  especially the top floor) is harbor.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION: A stone post building. The whole first floor windows and a wooden double from three bays wide. The stone sill floor remain. The space between boarding. Wooden flower boxes pexterior alteration minor mod	shingles stucco asphalt concrete (trim & foundation) and beam system extends acro is recessed; there are three t door on this level. The ses on the second floor and the the second and third floors roject from the second and the lerate drastic  LOT AREA 16.  The view from this building (across Atlantic Avenue to the SIGNIFICANCE (con't on rever	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum.  ss the first floor of the pairs of tall narrow cond and third floors are stone lintels on the third has been filled with clapird story windows. (con't)  sq.ft.  especially the top floor) is harbor.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION: A stone post building. The whole first floor windows and a wooden double from three bays wide. The stone sill floor remain. The space between boarding. Wooden flower boxes pexterior alteration minor moderates and the stone of the stone sill floor remain. The space between boarding. Wooden flower boxes pexterior alteration minor moderates and the stone of t	shingles stucco asphalt concrete (trim & foundation) and beam system extends acro is recessed; there are three t door on this level. The ses on the second floor and the the second and third floors roject from the second and the lerate drastic  LOT AREA 16  The view from this building (across Atlantic Avenue to the SIGNIFICANCE (con't on rever On July 1, 1841, the Lewis W	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum.  ss the first floor of the pairs of tall narrow cond and third floors are stone lintels on the third has been filled with clapird story windows. (con't)  sq.ft.  especially the top floor) is harbor.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION: A stone post building. The whole first floor windows and a wooden double from three bays wide. The stone sill floor remain. The space between boarding. Wooden flower boxes pexterior alteration minor moderates and the stone of the stone sill floor remain. The space between boarding. Wooden flower boxes pexterior alteration minor moderates and the stone of t	shingles stucco asphalt concrete (trim & foundation) and beam system extends acro is recessed; there are three t door on this level. The ses on the second floor and the the second and third floors roject from the second and the lerate drastic  LOT AREA 16:  The view from this building (across Atlantic Avenue to the SIGNIFICANCE (con't on rever On July 1, 1841, the Lewis Willot on which this building st \$6,890.18. Shaw probably but	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum.  ss the first floor of the pairs of tall narrow cond and third floors are stone lintels on the third has been filled with clapird story windows. (con't)  sq.ft.  sq.ft.  specially the top floor) is harbor.  se) harf Corporation sold the tands to Robert G. Shaw for ilt the brick warehouse soon
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION: A stone post building. The whole first floor windows and a wooden double from three bays wide. The stone sill floor remain. The space between boarding. Wooden flower boxes pexterior alteration minor moderates and the stone of the stone sill floor remain. The space between boarding. Wooden flower boxes pexterior alteration minor moderates and the stone of t	shingles stucco asphalt concrete (trim & foundation) and beam system extends acro is recessed; there are three t door on this level. The ses on the second floor and the the second and third floors roject from the second and thierate drastic  LOT AREA 16.  The view from this building (across Atlantic Avenue to the SIGNIFICANCE (con't on rever On July 1, 1841, the Lewis Willot on which this building st \$6,890.18. Shaw probably but after he purchased the lot.	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum.  ss the first floor of the pairs of tall narrow cond and third floors are stone lintels on the third has been filled with clapird story windows. (con't)  sq.ft.  sq.ft.  sspecially the top floor) is harbor.  se) harf Corporation sold the tands to Robert G. Shaw for ilt the brick warehouse soon Anna B. Green inherited the
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION: A stone post building. The whole first floor windows and a wooden double from three bays wide. The stone sill floor remain. The space between boarding. Wooden flower boxes pexterior alteration minor moderates and the stone of the stone sill floor remain. The space between boarding. Wooden flower boxes pexterior alteration minor moderates and the stone of t	shingles stucco asphalt  (trim & foundation) and beam system extends acro is recessed; there are three t door on this level. The se s on the second floor and the the second and third floors roject from the second and the lerate drastic  LOT AREA 16:  The view from this building ( across Atlantic Avenue to the SIGNIFICANCE (con't on rever On July 1, 1841, the Lewis W lot on which this building si \$6,890.18. Shaw probably bu after he purchased the lot. property from Shaw. This building	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum.  ss the first floor of the pairs of tall narrow cond and third floors are stone lintels on the third has been filled with clapird story windows. (con't)  sq.ft.  sq.ft.  specially the top floor) is harbor.  se) harf Corporation sold the tands to Robert G. Shaw for ilt the brick warehouse soon Anna B. Green inherited the ilding has had many uses over
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Moved; date if	known			
Themes (check	as many as	applicable)		
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural The Arts Commerce Communication Community/		Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	 Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation	

suffered a fire, but it continued to be used as a lodging house until 1927 when the use was changed to light manufacturing. Specifically the use was candy manufacturing by the San-Man Chocolates Co., the new owner.

The building was damaged by fire again in 1929. Then it went through a series of new owners: Morton Smith, 50 State St. (1938), Lewis Wharf, Inc. (1946), Edward A. Simone, Winchester (1961). In 1961 the building was declared unsafe due to a bulging front wall.

Gerard Cugini was the owner in 1967 and he made the changes which we see today. The first four floors are used for commercial or office space and the top floor is a triplex apartment.

Description (con't): The balcony for the triplex on the fourth floor projects well over the sidewalk; the same wooden clapboarding is used on the top floor.

<u>Preservation Consideration</u> (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

- (1) City of Boston Assessor's records.
- (2) City of Boston Building Department Documents.
- (3) "Architect Raises the Roof to Create Wharfside Complex," House and Garden: Remodeling Guide to Home Improvement, Spring, Summer 1970, p. 98.
- (4) Interiors, Vol. 129, May 1970, p. 120-121.
- (5) G.M. Hopkins Atlas of the County of Suffolk, Mass., 1874.
- (6) Suffolk County Courthouse Registry of Deeds.

BUSION LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information Form	Form No. Area North End
The state of the s	ADDRESS 236-238 Commercial	C+CUB
	236-236 Commercial	2540K.
	NAME	
	present	2-1-1-1
The state of the s	present	original
	MAP NO. 26N-13E	CIM ADDA
	MAP NO26N-13E	SUB AREA N/W
	DATE 1841-1848	
	1841-1848	4
		source
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	3 Alaninot	
- See Market B. The See See See See See See See See See S	1	source
	BUILDER	
一件。 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	BOLLDER	
<b>建筑 医</b>		source
THE REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS N	OWNER Matthew W. Green	
	original	John McNear
	Original	present
	PHOTOGRAPHS	
O Marie Control of the Control of th	PROTOGRAPHS	
- "	19/33195/469285 Ward 3.	Parcel 3510
TYPE (residential) single d	ouble was 2-for 2-forth	
(non-residential)	odbie row 2-ram. 3-deck	ten (apt)
unii Italiani		
NO OF CHOPIES (1-1-		
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)	plus_pe	enthouse (5th floor)
	plus pe dormer	
ROOF flat c	upoladormer	s
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards	upola dormer shingles stucco asphalt	asbestos alum/vinyl
ROOF flat c	upoladormer	asbestos alum/vinyl
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick	shingles stucco asphalt stone concret	asbestos alum/vinyl e iron/steel/alum.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Simple, for	shingles stucco asphalt stone concret	asbestos alum/vinyl e iron/steel/alum.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Simple, for and beam system; four bays with	shingles stucco asphalt stone concretur story brick structure. Fit three pairs of slightly rece	asbestos alum/vinyl e iron/steel/alum.  rst floor - granite post ssed, tall, parrow windows
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Simple, for and beam system; four bays with and a new door. Second through	shingles stucco asphalt stone concrete ur story brick structure. Fi three pairs of slightly rece fourth floors have same wind	asbestos alum/vinyl e iron/steel/alum.  rst floor - granite post ssed, tall, narrow windows ow treatment - three bays
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Simple, for and beam system; four bays with and a new door. Second through with new metal framed, casement	shingles stucco asphalt stone concrete ur story brick structure. Fi three pairs of slightly rece fourth floors have same wind windows; stone lintels and s	asbestos alum/vinyl e iron/steel/alum.  rst floor - granite post ssed, tall, narrow windows ow treatment - three bays ills. Simple brick corbelling
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Simple, for and beam system; four bays with and a new door. Second through	shingles stucco asphalt stone concrete ur story brick structure. Fi three pairs of slightly rece fourth floors have same wind windows; stone lintels and s	asbestos alum/vinyl e iron/steel/alum.  rst floor - granite post ssed, tall, narrow windows ow treatment - three bays ills. Simple brick corbelling
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Simple, for and beam system; four bays with and a new door. Second through with new metal framed, casement at the roofline. Set back pentled.	shingles stucco asphalt stone concrete  ur story brick structure. Fi three pairs of slightly rece fourth floors have same wind windows; stone lintels and shouse with gable roof, sliding	asbestos alum/vinyl e iron/steel/alum.  rst floor - granite post ssed, tall, narrow windows ow treatment - three bays ills. Simple brick corbelling g glass door and skylights.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Simple, for and beam system; four bays with and a new door. Second through with new metal framed, casement at the roofline. Set back pentled.	shingles stucco asphalt stone concrete concrete three pairs of slightly rece fourth floors have same wind windows; stone lintels and shouse with gable roof, sliding oderate drastic conversion	asbestos alum/vinyl e iron/steel/alum.  rst floor - granite post ssed, tall, narrow windows ow treatment - three bays ills. Simple brick corbelling g glass door and skylights.  from a warehouse to apartments
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Simple, for and beam system; four bays with and a new door. Second through with new metal framed, casement at the roofline. Set back pentle exterior alteration minor more	shingles stucco asphalt stone concrete  ur story brick structure. Fi three pairs of slightly rece fourth floors have same wind windows; stone lintels and shouse with gable roof, sliding oderate drastic conversion and restaur.	asbestos alum/vinyl e iron/steel/alum.  rst floor - granite post ssed, tall, narrow windows ow treatment - three bays ills. Simple brick corbelling g glass door and skylights.  from a warehouse to apartments ant.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Simple, for and beam system; four bays with and a new door. Second through with new metal framed, casement at the roofline. Set back pentled.	shingles stucco asphalt stone concrete  ur story brick structure. Fi three pairs of slightly rece fourth floors have same wind windows; stone lintels and shouse with gable roof, sliding oderate drastic conversion and restaur.	asbestos alum/vinyl e iron/steel/alum.  rst floor - granite post ssed, tall, narrow windows ow treatment - three bays ills. Simple brick corbelling g glass door and skylights.  from a warehouse to apartments
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MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Simple, for and beam system; four bays with and a new door. Second through with new metal framed, casement at the roofline. Set back pentle exterior alteration minor metal framed.	shingles stucco asphalt stone concrete  ur story brick structure. Fi three pairs of slightly rece fourth floors have same wind windows; stone lintels and shouse with gable roof, sliding oderate drastic conversion and restaur.	asbestos alum/vinyl e iron/steel/alum.  rst floor - granite post ssed, tall, narrow windows ow treatment - three bays ills. Simple brick corbelling g glass door and skylights.  from a warehouse to apartments ant.  1178 sq.ft.
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MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Simple, for and beam system; four bays with and a new door. Second through with new metal framed, casement at the roofline. Set back pentle exterior Alteration minor more condition good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt stone concret.  The story brick structure. Fith three pairs of slightly rece fourth floors have same wind windows; stone lintels and shouse with gable roof, sliding oderate drastic conversion and restaur.  LOT AREA  Faces the harbor across Atlanta SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reve on May 20, 1841, the Lewis To Mathew W. Green, a wharf:	asbestos alum/vinyl e iron/steel/alum.  rst floor - granite post ssed, tall, narrow windows ow treatment - three bays ills. Simple brick corbelling g glass door and skylights.  from a warehouse to apartments ant.  1178 sq.ft.  ntic.  erse) Wharf Corporation sold a lot inger, for \$4,537.50. Next
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Simple, for and beam system; four bays with and a new door. Second through with new metal framed, casement at the roofline. Set back pentle exterior Alteration minor more condition good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt stone concret.  The story brick structure. Fith three pairs of slightly rece fourth floors have same wind windows; stone lintels and shouse with gable roof, sliding oderate drastic conversion and restaur.  LOT AREA  Faces the harbor across Atlanta on May 20, 1841, the Lewis to Mathew W. Green, a wharften the property passed from Here	asbestos alum/vinyl e iron/steel/alum.  rst floor - granite post ssed, tall, narrow windows ow treatment - three bays ills. Simple brick corbelling g glass door and skylights.  from a warehouse to apartments ant.  1178 sq.ft.  ntic.  erse) Wharf Corporation sold a lot inger, for \$4,537.50. Next nry F. and Mathew W. Green
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MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Simple, for and beam system; four bays with and a new door. Second through with new metal framed, casement at the roofline. Set back pentle exterior Alteration minor more condition good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt stone concret.  The story brick structure. Fith three pairs of slightly rece fourth floors have same wind windows; stone lintels and shouse with gable roof, sliding oderate drastic conversion and restaur.  LOT AREA  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reve on May 20, 1841, the Lewis to Mathew W. Green, a wharf: the property passed from Her to Moses Clark on December 1 the description mentions "the	asbestos alum/vinyl e iron/steel/alum.  rst floor - granite post ssed, tall, narrow windows ow treatment - three bays ills. Simple brick corbelling g glass door and skylights.  from a warehouse to apartments ant.  1178 sq.ft.  ntic.  erse) Wharf Corporation sold a lot inger, for \$4,537.50. Next nry F. and Mathew W. Green 16, 1848. Clark paid \$10,000; the brick store thereon."
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Simple, for and beam system; four bays with and a new door. Second through with new metal framed, casement at the roofline. Set back pentle exterior Alteration minor more condition good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt stone concret.  The story brick structure. Fith three pairs of slightly rece fourth floors have same wind windows; stone lintels and shouse with gable roof, sliding oderate drastic conversion and restaur.  LOT AREA  Faces the harbor across Atlanta on May 20, 1841, the Lewis of the property passed from Here to Moses Clark on December 1	asbestos alum/vinyl e iron/steel/alum.  rst floor - granite post ssed, tall, narrow windows ow treatment - three bays ills. Simple brick corbelling g glass door and skylights.  from a warehouse to apartments ant.  1178 sq.ft.  ntic.  erse) Wharf Corporation sold a lot inger, for \$4,537.50. Next nry F. and Mathew W. Green 16, 1848. Clark paid \$10,000; the brick store thereon."

Moved; date if known_		
Themes (check as many	as applicable)	
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural X The Arts Commerce Communication Community/	Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation

This building has undergone a series of changes. In 191D a rather drastic remodeling was done by F.A. Norcross, a noted Boston builder. A building permit notes, "Change roof from pitch to flat, building up front and rear walls, raise third, fourth and fifth floors, remodel stairs." The owner at that time was G. Stabile and A. Marciello; the use was a store and lofts. In 1913 the building was known as Anchor House, and the first floor remained a store but the upper floors were used for lodging. An application to keep a lodging house was filed in 1918.

In 1945, the roof of the building was changed from slate to asphalt shingles. Three years later the building was owned by the Diamond Spring Brewing Co. and barrels and cases of beer were stored in the first floor and the upper floors were used as offices.

In 1967 the building was owned by Domenic A. Capossela. At that time the structure was rehabilitated to contain four apartments and a restaurant at a cost of \$10.000. In 1970 there was a plan to combine #236-238, #240-242, #244-246, and #248-250 into one building. The use of the building was to be as follows:

236-238: restaurant and 2 apartments
240-242 & 222-246: lst floor: restaurant, coffee shop and lounge
2nd and 3rd floors: vacant
4th and 5th floors: office space.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

- (1) City of Boston Building Department Documents.
- (2) City of Boston Assessor's Records
- (3) 1888 Atlas of Boston (G.W. Bromley)
- (4) Suffolk County Courthouse Registry of Deeds.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information Form Form No. Area North End
Compared to the control of	ADDRESS 240-246 Commercial Stcor.
	NAME Dom's Restaurant
<b>三</b>	present original
1.2000000000000000000000000000000000000	MAP NO. 26N-13E SUB AREA N/W
<b>全一等的现在分类的基本的</b>	DATE 1856-1874
	source
	ARCHITECT
	source
	BUILDER
	source
	CWNER Edart Leo Rabinovitz  Waterside Realty
	Original Waterside Realty present
一	PHOTOGRAPHS
The second second	19/33195/469285 Ward 3, Parcel 3507
(non-residential) Restauran	able row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt at, offices, apartments
	·
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)	5 plus
ROOF flat cup	oola dormers
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) price	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stoneconcrete iron/steel/alum.
recessed, natural i	tall, six bays wide. Really two buildings together. inished wood and glass. All new sash; tall and narrow,
Tower Section Opens; Scone lintel	S and Sills. Sills on fifth floor linked to the
form band around building. Brick	corbelling in cream-colored brick at roofline.
EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mod	erate drastic roofline changed from gable to flat:
	nous analy
CONDITION GOOD Fair poor_	LOT AREA 3056 sq.ft.
NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS	Across Atlantic Avenue from the waterfront Part of a
	row of five buildings of similar style and scale.
CASTIM CASTIM	SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse)
	On June 21, 1841, the Lewis Wharf Corpoaration sold the
MENTAL Y	of on which this building stands to Thomas C atking
THE STATE OF THE S	tkins bought two additional pieces of land; Atkins paid 10,582.95. In 1856 there was a dispute over the will
	of Thomas G. Atkins; a document concerning this dispute
- A PXY . C Y A 6	,
	describes the plots of land but there is no mention of buildings. The buildings appear on the 1874 atlas.

Moved; date if know	OWI)	
Themes (check as	many as applicable)	
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural The Arts Commerce Communication Community/ Development	Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement X Industry Military Political	Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation

In 1888 this building was owned by Timothy Atkins Heirs. In 1908 it was owned by George Stabile. Two years later some major alterations were done by F.A. Norcross, a well-known Boston builder; the roof was changed from pitch to flat by building up the front and rear walls; the third, fourth and fifth floors were raised and the stairs were remodelled. The use at this time was a store and lofts. In 1917 J. Stabile owned the building; the first floor was used as a grocery and part of the upper floors were used to make catgut. The San-Man Chocolates Co. was housed in this space in 1924. The Stabile Bank Co. owned the building in 1933 and it was still used as a candy factory. In 1940 the Cole Chocolate Co. was founded here. In 1969 a variance was granted which allowed a mixed use of the structure, which now serves as a restaurant, housing and office space.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

- (1) City of Boston Building Department Documents.
- (2) City of Boston Assessor's Records.
- (3) Atlases of the City of Boston (Philadelphia, G.W. Bromley, 1888 & 1908).
- (4) Atlas of Suffolk County, Massachusetts 1874 (G.M. Hopkins).
- (5) Suffolk County Courthouse Registry of Deeds.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. Area North End
Area North End
ADDRESS 252-254 Commercial St.COR. Fleet St.
NAME Waterfront Haircutters
original
MAP NO. 26N - 13E SUB AREA N/W
DATE 1841-1842 4
ARCHITECT
Source
BUILDER
Source
OWNER Amos Rinney Angelina Cardone original
present
PHOTOGRAPHS
19/33195/469285 Ward 3. Parcel 3506
(non-residential) commercial (1st floor)
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 5 plus
cupola dormers
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone (foundation) concrete iron/steel/alum.
BRIEF DESCRIPTION This is a second of the se
BRIEF DESCRIPTION: This simple brick building is five stories in height and three bays wide. The storefront on the first floor contains a new window and door.
EXTERIOR ALTERATION
EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic
CONDITION Good fair poor LOT AREA 1110 sq.ft.
NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS This building faces the waterfront.
CASTRAM SIGNIFICANCE (TO A)
(con't on reverse)
On May 10, 1841, the Lewis Wharf Corporation sold two parcels of land to Amos Binney for \$13,539.82.
N a physician on June 7 lotts property to John H. Dix.
action mentions a "now baid the deed for this trans-
heirs until December 31 local arrangement by Binney's
Trustees sold it to Patrick Bergen for \$8,700.

Moved; date if	known			
Themes (check as	s many as a	pplicable)		
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural The Arts Commerce Communication Community/	X	Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation	

An atlas from 1888 lists the owner of the building as Patrick Bergen. Twenty years later, it was owned by L. Bianco. In 1915 the building housed eight families, and there were also two stores. Two years later the first floor was occupied by a clothing store, a barber and a lunch room; the upper floors were occupied by seven families. In 1925 there was still a barber shop in the building.

Repair work was done on the brick work and fire escapes in the mid 20's and early 30's. In 1930, the building was still owned by the Bianco family.

In 1975 there were five apartments in the building.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

- (1) City of Boston Assessor's Records.
- (2) City of Boston Building Department Documents.
- (3) Atlases of Boston, 1888 & 1908 (G.W. Bromley).
- (4) Suffolk County Courthouse Registry of Deeds.

# Municipal Buildings/Non-Profit Institutions

Ausonia Knights of Columbus #1513 39-41 North Margin Street

Boston Edison Sub-Station 73-77 Prince Street

Boston Police Academy 128 North Street

Children's Haven, Inc. 9 Salutation Street

City of Boston
Engine #8, Ladder #1 Fire Station
133 Salem Street

City of Boston Ladder #1, Engine #8 Fire Station 392 Hanover Street

City of Boston Printing Department Plant 174 North Street

Hull Street Medical Mission 36 Hull Street

Catherine Moore House 11 Tileston Street

North Bennet Street Industrial School 39 North Bennet Street

North End Bath House 30-32 North Bennet Street

North End Branch Library 25 Parmenter Street

North End Community Health Center 332 Hanover Street

North End Union, Inc. 20 Parmenter Street



Building Information Form Form No. Area North End BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION ADDRESS 39-41N Margin Street COR. BTWN Cooper & Thacher Ausonia Knights of George Robert White NAME Columbus. #1513 Health Unit #2 present 26N-13E MAP NO. 27N-13E SUB AREA N/W DATE 1923 ARCHITECT Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch & Abbott (1) BUILDER J. Slotnik & Company, Chelsea, MA OWNER City of Boston Knights of Columbus original present PHOTOGRAPHS 19/330155/4692125 Ward 3 , Parcel 1304 double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt. TYPE (residential) single (non-residential) meeting hall NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus ROOF flat cupola dormers MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl (other) brick concrete iron/steel/alum. CHORR This is a Georgian Revival structure of red flemish bond and sandstone trim and quoins. The central bay over the portal contains a palladian type window arch which spans the second and third stories. A flat roof with balustrade of limestone on upper slope is evident. All windows are 6/6 double hung sashes with flush stone sills, height of windows decreases in each ascending story, the entrance has a round headed arched wooden EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic CONDITION fair poor LOT AREA 14,868 sq.ft. NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS The building of 4341 sq. ft. is centered on and fronts 14,868 sq. ft. A rear egress leads onto Baldwin Place. SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) The George R. White Health Unit No. 2 was built by the City of Boston as Trustees (2) of the George R. White Fund, a bequest to be used expressly for purposes of community improvement in Boston, the date of transfer to present private owners, the Ausonia Council of Knights of Columbus undetermined habit forming clinics, eye clinics, periodic health examinations for adults,

vaccinations, schick work, toxin-antitoxin, and anti-

Moved; date if known_		
Themes (check as many	as applicable)	
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural X The Arts Commerce Communication Community/	Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian X Transporation

typhoid inoculations. Other clinic services include bedside nursing services, local offices of the Boston Sanatorium for Consumptives, the Catholic Charitable Bureau and the Family Welfare Society (4). The modifications that have occurred to the Health Clinic include the following: 1924, door and sash treatment between the vestibule and cooridor to be made of wood instead of metal sash. Plain glass was substituted for wire glass. 1924, installation of elevator. 1926, new interior plaster partitions, two new toilets on roof, cement seats in yard and new yard pouring. 1927, erection of solarium on present roof. 1929, interior changes per plans, present temporary enclosed shelter on roof to be replaced by a terra cotta, steel framed and concrete roof enclose. 1966, rear of barrier wall has two openings made by acts of vandalism, leaving bricks in an unsound condition. 1969, ceilings lowered on second floor, mezzanine, repairs to walls were necessary. 1977 change in occupancy from Health Clinic to Fraternal Order and accessory miscellaneous hall, no work to be done. (5).

### Description (cont'd)

doorway. A string course with carved foliate ornament appears between the first and second levels, a brick chimney is capped with sandstone trim, the foundation is of stone and concrete.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

- City of Boston, Building Department records
   Boston Public Library, Fine Arts Department, Architecture File
   City of Boston, Assessor's Office
- 2. Landow, Sandra, Municipal Buildings in the North End, c. 1800-1979. p. 15
- 3. Building Department, Op. Cit.
- 4. NBSIS Collection in Manuscript Room, Schlesinger Library, Radcliffe College (Section on North End Social Agencies).
- 5. Building Department, Op. Cit.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information Form Form No. Area North End
A SELECTION OF THE PERSON OF T	73-77 Prince St.
<b>用以</b> 與是	ADDRESS 136-142 Salem St. COR.
A LANGE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	NAME_Boston Edison Sub-Station
<b>新</b> 罗克斯	present original
	or agained
	MAP NO. 26N-13E SUB AREA N/W
	DATE 1909 (1)
	source
	ADCTITUTO
<b>建筑</b>	ARCHITECT Winslow, Bigelow and Wadsworth (1) source
	Source
	BUILDER Whidden and Company (1)
Control of the Contro	Source Edison Electric
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	CWNERIlluminating Co. Boston Edison Co.
	original present
	•
1.11度 医温度	PHOTOGRAPHS
	10/330133 / 4692125 Ward 3, Parcel 2280
THE (manifestion)	
Con-residential electric	uble row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)_	four plus
ROOF_flatcup	poladormers
	poladormers
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinvl
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick	
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone)limestone concrete iron/steel/alum.  (trim) (formation)
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION 51 story brick building with roun	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone)limestone concrete iron/steel/alum.  (trim) (formation)  nded corner, eight decorative bands of brick, stretchers
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION 51 story brick building with roun placed on end. Heavy corbelling	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stonellimestone concrete iron/steel/alum.  (trim) (formation)  nded corner, eight decorative bands of brick, stretchers at roof line. Double wooden doorways at first level on
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION 51/2 story brick building with roun placed on end. Heavy corbelling both Prince and Salem Street side	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stonellimestone concrete iron/steel/alum.  (trim) (formation)  nded corner, eight decorative bands of brick, stretchers at roof line. Double wooden doorways at first level on e of building. Three small windows on second level and
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION 51 story brick building with roup placed on end. Heavy corbelling both Prince and Salem Street side one on third level of Prince Street	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone)limestone concrete iron/steel/alum.  (trim) (formation)  nded corner, eight decorative bands of brick, stretchers at roof line. Double wooden doorways at first level on e of building. Three small windows on second level and eet side, iron gatework covers window openings.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION 51 story brick building with roup placed on end. Heavy corbelling both Prince and Salem Street side one on third level of Prince Street	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stonellimestone concrete iron/steel/alum.  (trim) (formation)  nded corner, eight decorative bands of brick, stretchers at roof line. Double wooden doorways at first level on e of building. Three small windows on second level and
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION 51/2 story brick building with roun placed on end. Heavy corbelling both Prince and Salem Street side one on third level of Prince Street Stree	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stonellimestone concrete iron/steel/alum.  (trim) (formation)  nded corner, eight decorative bands of brick, stretchers at roof line. Double wooden doorways at first level on e of building. Three small windows on second level and eet side, iron gatework covers window openings.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION 51 story brick building with roun placed on end. Heavy corbelling both Prince and Salem Street side one on third level of Prince Street EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mode condition good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stonelimestone concrete iron/steel/alum.  (trim) (formation)  Inded corner, eight decorative bands of brick, stretchers at roof line. Double wooden doorways at first level on e of building. Three small windows on second level and eet side, iron gatework covers window openings.  Herate drastic windows bricked up  LOT AREA 3780 sq.ft.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION 51 story brick building with roun placed on end. Heavy corbelling both Prince and Salem Street side one on third level of Prince Street EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mode condition good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stonellimestone concrete iron/steel/alum.  (trim) (formation)  nded corner, eight decorative bands of brick, stretchers at roof line. Double wooden doorways at first level on e of building. Three small windows on second level and eet side, iron gatework covers window openings.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION 51 story brick building with roun placed on end. Heavy corbelling both Prince and Salem Street side one on third level of Prince Street EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mode condition good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stonelimestone concrete iron/steel/alum.  (trim) (formation)  Inded corner, eight decorative bands of brick, stretchers at roof line. Double wooden doorways at first level on e of building. Three small windows on second level and eet side, iron gatework covers window openings.  Herate drastic windows bricked up  LOT AREA 3780 sq.ft.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION 51 story brick building with roun placed on end. Heavy corbelling both Prince and Salem Street side one on third level of Prince Street EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mode condition good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stonellimestone concrete iron/steel/alum.  (trim) (formation)  Inded corner, eight decorative bands of brick, stretchers at roof line. Double wooden doorways at first level on e of building. Three small windows on second level and eet side, iron gatework covers window openings.  Iderate drastic windows bricked up  LOT AREA 3780 sq.ft.  Located on the corner of one of the major intersections in the North End.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION 51 story brick building with roun placed on end. Heavy corbelling both Prince and Salem Street side one on third level of Prince Street EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mode condition good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stonellimestone concrete iron/steel/alum.  (trim) (formation)  Inded corner, eight decorative bands of brick, stretchers at roof line. Double wooden doorways at first level on e of building. Three small windows on second level and eet side, iron gatework covers window openings.  Iderate drastic windows bricked up  LOT AREA 3780 sq.ft.  Located on the corner of one of the major intersections in the North End.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse)
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION 51 story brick building with roun placed on end. Heavy corbelling both Prince and Salem Street side one on third level of Prince Street EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mode condition good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stonelimestone concrete iron/steel/alum.  (trim) (formation)  Inded corner, eight decorative bands of brick, stretchers at roof line. Double wooden doorways at first level on e of building. Three small windows on second level and eet side, iron gatework covers window openings.  Iderate drastic windows bricked up  LOT AREA 3780 sq.ft.  Located on the corner of one of the major intersections in the North End.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) This building has served as an electric sub-station
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION 51 story brick building with roun placed on end. Heavy corbelling both Prince and Salem Street side one on third level of Prince Street EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mode condition good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stonelimestone concrete iron/steel/alum.  (trim) (formation)  Inded corner, eight decorative bands of brick, stretchers at roof line. Double wooden doorways at first level on e of building. Three small windows on second level and eet side, iron gatework covers window openings.  Iderate drastic windows bricked up  LOT AREA 3780 sq.ft.  Located on the corner of one of the major intersections in the North End.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) This building has served as an electric sub-station since it was built in 1909. Over the years it had
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION 51 story brick building with roun placed on end. Heavy corbelling both Prince and Salem Street side one on third level of Prince Street EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mode condition good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stonelimestone concrete iron/steel/alum.  (trim) (formation)  Inded corner, eight decorative bands of brick, stretchers at roof line. Double wooden doorways at first level on e of building. Three small windows on second level and eet side, iron gatework covers window openings.  Iderate drastic windows bricked up  LOT AREA 3780 sq.ft.  Located on the corner of one of the major intersections in the North End.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) This building has served as an electric sub-station since it was built in 1909. Over the years it had undergone a series of minor alterations. In 1918 a lavatory was installed. Three years later a concrete
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION 51 story brick building with roun placed on end. Heavy corbelling both Prince and Salem Street side one on third level of Prince Street EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mode condition good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stonelimestone concrete iron/steel/alum.  (trim) (formation)  Inded corner, eight decorative bands of brick, stretchers at roof line. Double wooden doorways at first level on e of building. Three small windows on second level and eet side, iron gatework covers window openings.  Iderate drastic windows bricked up  LOT AREA 3780 sq.ft.  Located on the corner of one of the major intersections in the North End.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) This building has served as an electric sub-station since it was built in 1909. Over the years it had undergone a series of minor alterations. In 1918 a lavatory was installed. Three years later a concrete and steel gallery floor was constructed with iron steps
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION 51 story brick building with roun placed on end. Heavy corbelling both Prince and Salem Street side one on third level of Prince Street EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mode condition good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stonelimestone concrete iron/steel/alum.  (trim) (formation)  Inded corner, eight decorative bands of brick, stretchers at roof line. Double wooden doorways at first level on e of building. Three small windows on second level and eet side, iron gatework covers window openings.  Iderate drastic windows bricked up  LOT AREA 3780 sq.ft.  Located on the corner of one of the major intersections in the North End.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) This building has served as an electric sub-station since it was built in 1909. Over the years it had undergone a series of minor alterations. In 1918 a lavatory was installed. Three years later a concrete and steel gallery floor was constructed with iron steps leading up and down from it. An accident occurred on
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION 51 story brick building with roun placed on end. Heavy corbelling both Prince and Salem Street side one on third level of Prince Street EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mode condition good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone limestone concrete iron/steel/alum.  (trim) (formation)  Inded corner, eight decorative bands of brick, stretchers at roof line. Double wooden doorways at first level on e of building. Three small windows on second level and eet side, iron gatework covers window openings.  Herate drastic windows bricked up  LOT AREA 3780 sq.ft.  Located on the corner of one of the major intersections in the North End.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) This building has served as an electric sub-station since it was built in 1909. Over the years it had undergone a series of minor alterations. In 1918 a lavatory was installed. Three years later a concrete and steel gallery floor was constructed with iron steps leading up and down from it. An accident occurred on June 17, 1924 when the Edison manhole cover at that corner was blown off by an explosion, several people
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION 51 story brick building with roun placed on end. Heavy corbelling both Prince and Salem Street side one on third level of Prince Street EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mode condition good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stonelimestone concrete iron/steel/alum.  (trim) (formation)  Inded corner, eight decorative bands of brick, stretchers at roof line. Double wooden doorways at first level on e of building. Three small windows on second level and eet side, iron gatework covers window openings.  Iderate drastic windows bricked up  LOT AREA 3780 sq.ft.  Located on the corner of one of the major intersections in the North End.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) This building has served as an electric sub-station since it was built in 1909. Over the years it had undergone a series of minor alterations. In 1918 a lavatory was installed. Three years later a concrete and steel gallery floor was constructed with iron steps leading up and down from it. An accident occurred on

Moved; date if known		
Themes (check as many as	applicable)	
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural The Arts Commerce Communication Community/ Development	Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry X Military Political	Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation

A new transformer base was constructed in the same year. A new transformer foundation and new stairs, walkways and railings were constructed in 1960. In 1962, the heavy duty switch room, interim stairways, walls, cells, and steel and gravel from the basement floor were removed. The next year the windows were bricked as protection against vandalism.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

- (1) City of Boston Building Department Documents.
- (2) City of Boston Assessor's Records.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building	Information Form	Form No	AreaNorth End
<u> </u>	Bos	128 North Street ton Police		
1		Academy Tra	nsit Administra	
	pre	sent		original
	MAP NO	26N-13E	SUB AREA N/	W
	DATE	1931	Building Perm	it
The state of the s			source	
	A DOUTINGO	T 7 M C		
	ARCHITEC	T J.M. Gray Compa	source	
			304200	
- North Street	BUILDER			
North End			source	
	OWNER CH	ty of Boston	2270	
		iginal	same	present
The second secon				2
	PHOTOGRAI	PHS		
	19/330	0160/4692100 Wa	ard 3, Parcel 3	307
TYPE (residential) single do		2 6 2 2		
non-residential Police	TDIE LO	W 2-lam, 3-dec	ten apt.	
ROLLE	ACADEMY	•		
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)_		plus		
ROOFflat and pitchcup	oola	xx dormer	:s	
	stone	concret	e iron/steel/	alum/vinyl alum.
BRIEF DESCRIPTION	(cornice,	, trim, foundation)		
This Georgian Revival building ha	as two dis	stinct, but complex	mentarv facades	. The facade
which faces east on North Street containing three bays with two ac	consists	of a slightly proj	jecting central	pavilion
There are an extra three bays on				
around the corner to the southern EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mod	n face of derate of	the building. The	ere is extensiv	e use of stone on
CONDITION Good fair poor_		LOT AREA 876	i5	sq.ft.
NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS	This buil	lding is situated h	eside the exit	
		ner Tunnel.		
Y K WIND IN THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY O	SIGNIFICA			
12 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		the site of a 4-st of the building whi	•	
		fic Tunnel Administ		7 2
		atrolmen's Assoc.)		
V // V // W // W	Street wa	as Police Station N	lo. One (now the	e Police Academy).
		thew Gray (1887-		
N W	)	at the Boston Arc		

Themes (check as many as applicable)  Aboriginal Conservation Recreation Agricultural X Education Religion Science/ The Arts Settlement invention Commerce Industry Social/ Communication Military humanitarian Communication Political Transportation	Moved; date if	known			
Agricultural X Education Religion Architectural Exploration/ Science/ The Arts settlement invention Commerce Industry Social/ Communication Military humanitarian	Themes (check as	s many as app	licable)		
Development Y	Agricultural Architectural The Arts Commerce Communication Community/	X	Education Exploration/ settlement Industry	Religion Science/ invention Social/	

(Pittsburgh) and M.I.T. After working for a number of different architects in Boston, he founded his own firm in 1918, John M. Gray Co. This group has been primarily involved in the design of schools and municipal buildings. Some of their work in Boston includes: Fire Department Headquarters, a Municipal Bathhouse and a high school in East Boston. The firm also designed schools in Salem, Concord and Peabody.

This building is one of the few examples of the Georgian Revival Style in the North End.

#### Description (cont'd)

this facade; the first floor of the central pavilion is coursed ashlar, and stone pilasters extend through the second and third floors, separating the bays. The central window of the pavilion on the second floor has a pedimented window head and a small balcony embellished with carved stone urns (this treatment is similar to that found at the Print Department next door). The other windows on the second and third floors of this section are treated with earred stone surrounds, another classical element the windows in the side bays have a central stone voussoir in the lintels. The crowning feature of this facade is the pediment over the central pavilion which contains a round window; the carved stone window surround is ornamented with fruit and foliate designs.

The facade which faces south also has a central projecting pavilion with three bays. The Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity

for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context) first floor of this section is also coursed stone. The front door is recessed in a round arched opening. Ionic columns extend through the second and third floors. On the second floor the columns are separating three pairs of french doors which open on to small balconies with decorative iron railings. The central opening on the second floor has a segmental arch window head supported by corbels. The central pavilion of this facade is also surmounted by a pediment; this one contains elaborate carved foliate design. Earred stone window surrounds are used on the third floor. The gold domed cupola makes this buildin

- a very distinctive landmark. The details used in the cupola (four pairs of doric columns, foliate swag motif, and carved stone urns) all have classical origins.
- 1. American Architects Directory (New York: R.R. Bowker Company, 1955 & 1970)
- 2. City of Boston Building Department documents.
- 3. Landow, Sandra. Municipal Building in the North End c. 1800-1979 (Prepared for the Historic Neighborhoods Foundation, Boston, 1979).

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information Form	Form No. Area North End
TAIN THE STATE OF		
	ADDRESS9 Salutation Street	_COR
	NAME Children's Haven Inc.	Boston Mission and Children's Exchange Society
	present	original
	MAP NO. 27N-13E	SUB AREA N/W
10 11 12 12 28	DATE 1920	appears on the cornerstone source
المعالم المعال	ARCHITECT Woodbury & Stuart	source
· ·	BUILDER	304200
		source
	OWNER Methodist/Episcopal Ch	nurch Children's Haven Inc.
	original	present
	DUOTOCDADUG	•
	PHOTOGRAPHS	
	19/330160/4692150 Wa	ard 3, Parcel 3099
TYPE (residential) single do	uble row 2-fam. 3-deck	ten apt.
non-residential	community center	
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)	2 plus_	
ROOF gable cu	poladormers	
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards	shingles stucco asphalt	asbestos alum/vinyl
	shingles stucco asphalt	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION	shingles stucco acphalt concrete (foundat	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION The gable end of this small, brid	shingles stucco acphalt concrete (foundate)	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION  The gable end of this small, brid double doorway is reached by two this opening which have been top	shingles stucco asphalt concrete (foundate)  ck building is turned toward steps. There are stone pila ped off by a cornice. Above	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum. ion)  the street. The central sters on either side of the door there is a small
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION  The gable end of this small, brid double doorway is reached by two this opening which have been top three-part window which also has	shingles stucco asphalt concrete (foundate)  ck building is turned toward steps. There are stone pilated off by a cornice. Above pilasters on either side and	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum. ion)  the street. The central sters on either side of the door there is a small a cornice above. The
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION  The gable end of this small, brid double doorway is reached by two this opening which have been top	shingles stucco asphalt concrete (foundate)  ck building is turned toward steps. There are stone pilated off by a cornice. Above pilasters on either side and intels and sills have been fi	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum. ion)  the street. The central sters on either side of the door there is a small a cornice above. The
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION  The gable end of this small, brid double doorway is reached by two this opening which have been top three-part window which also has first floor windows with stone 1:	shingles stucco asphalt concrete (foundate to building is turned toward steps. There are stone pilated off by a cornice. Above pilasters on either side and intels and sills have been fiderate drastic	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum. ion)  the street. The central sters on either side of the door there is a small a cornice above. The lled in. The second floor
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION  The gable end of this small, brick double doorway is reached by two this opening which have been topp three-part window which also has first floor windows with stone 1: EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor model	shingles stucco asphalt concrete (foundate to building is turned toward steps. There are stone pilated off by a cornice. Above pilasters on either side and intels and sills have been fiderate drastic	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum. ion)  the street. The central sters on either side of the door there is a small a cornice above. The lled in. The second floor
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION  The gable end of this small, bric double doorway is reached by two this opening which have been top three-part window which also has first floor windows with stone 1: EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mod CONDITION good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt concrete (foundate to building is turned toward steps. There are stone pilated off by a cornice. Above pilasters on either side and intels and sills have been fiderate drastic  LOT AREA 3,	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum. ion)  the street. The central sters on either side of the door there is a small a cornice above. The lled in. The second floor
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION  The gable end of this small, bric double doorway is reached by two this opening which have been top three-part window which also has first floor windows with stone 1: EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mod CONDITION good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt concrete (foundate ck building is turned toward steps. There are stone pilated off by a cornice. Above pilasters on either side and intels and sills have been fiderate drastic  LOT AREA 3.  a very narrow street	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum. ion)  the street. The central sters on either side of the door there is a small a cornice above. The lled in. The second floor  300 sq.ft.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION  The gable end of this small, bric double doorway is reached by two this opening which have been top three-part window which also has first floor windows with stone 1: EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mod CONDITION good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt concrete (foundate ck building is turned toward steps. There are stone pilated off by a cornice. Above pilasters on either side and intels and sills have been fiderate drastic  LOT AREA 3,  a very narrow street  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on revertible building replaced a three	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum. ion)  the street. The central sters on either side of the door there is a small a cornice above. The lled in. The second floor  300 sq.ft.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION  The gable end of this small, bric double doorway is reached by two this opening which have been top three-part window which also has first floor windows with stone 1: EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mod CONDITION good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt concrete (foundate ck building is turned toward steps. There are stone pilated off by a cornice. Above pilasters on either side and intels and sills have been fiderate drastic  LOT AREA 3.  a very narrow street	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum. ion)  the street. The central sters on either side of the door there is a small a cornice above. The lled in. The second floor  sq.ft.  rse) ee story wooden structure. t/Episcopal Church to serve
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION  The gable end of this small, bric double doorway is reached by two this opening which have been top three-part window which also has first floor windows with stone 1: EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mod CONDITION good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt concrete (foundate stone)  ck building is turned toward steps. There are stone pilated off by a cornice. Above pilasters on either side and intels and sills have been filerate drastic  LOT AREA 3,  a very narrow street  significance (con't on revertis building replaced a thrift was built by the Methodist the community. A temporary original plan.  In 1978 the building became in the community original plan.	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum. ion)  the street. The central sters on either side of the door there is a small a cornice above. The lled in. The second floor  sq.ft.  rse) ee story wooden structure. t/Episcopal Church to serve

Moved; date if k	nown	
Themes (check as	many as applicable)	
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural The Arts Commerce Communication Community/ Development	Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	Recreation Religion X Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation

## Description (cont'd)

windows have been fitted with twelve over twelve double hung sash; they also have stone lintels and sills. A circular wooden ornament has been set in the stuccoed gable end; it gives the impression of a window. There is a wooden cornice along the edge of the gable, and a wooden cross at the peak.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

- 1. City of Boston Assessor's Record.
- 2. City of Boston, Building Department.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information Form	Form No. Area North End
		Between Parmenter
On the second	ADDRESS 133 Salem St.	COR. and Prince
	Sheldons Bargain	City of Boston
	NAME Basement	Engine #8, Ladder #1
	present	original
	MAP NO. 26N-13E	SUB AREA N/W
		Community Relations Office
	DATE c. 1868	Boston Fire Department
THE RESERVE THE PARTY OF THE PA		source
	ARCHITECT	
		source
	2/27.000	
	BUILDER	
		source
St. Comments of the state of th	OWNER City of Boston	Morris Salzburg
	original	present
		<b>2200</b> 000
	PHOTOGRAPHS 19/330155/46921:	15 Ward 3, Parcel 2372
一		
	row 2-fam. 3-deck	
non-residential	storefront on first level	
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)		
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)	three plus_	
_		3
ROOF flat cu	three plus	
ROOF flat cu MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards	three plus  pola dormers  shingles stucco asphalt	asbestos alum/vinyl
ROOF flat cu MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards	three plus  pola dormers  shingles stucco asphalt (stone) Pressed concrete	
ROOF flat cu MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards	three plus  pola dormers  shingles stucco asphalt	asbestos alum/vinyl
ROOF flat cu MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION	three plus  pola dormers  shingles stucco asphalt  stone Pressed concrete  granite	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION This is a three story red brick	three plus  pola dormers  shingles stucco asphalt  stone Pressed concrete granite  building with sandstone, cast	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION This is a three story red brick granite pilasters, renovated to Six over six double hung sashes	three plus  pola dormers  shingles stucco asphalt concrete granite  building with sandstone, cast a Beaux Arts Classic style in exist on the second and third	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum.  t iron trim, and dressed 1916 at a cost of \$16,000.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION This is a three story red brick granite pilasters, renovated to Six over six double hung sashes	three plus  pola dormers  shingles stucco asphalt concrete granite  building with sandstone, cast a Beaux Arts Classic style in exist on the second and third	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum.  t iron trim, and dressed 1916 at a cost of \$16,000.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION This is a three story red brick granite pilasters, renovated to Six over six double hung sashes surrounded by stringcourses and	three plus  pola dormers  shingles stucco asphalt  stone Pressed concrete granite  building with sandstone, cast a Beaux Arts Classic style in exist on the second and third pilasters, tall ionic columns	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum.  t iron trim, and dressed 1916 at a cost of \$16,000.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION This is a three story red brick granite pilasters, renovated to Six over six double hung sashes surrounded by stringcourses and	three plus  pola dormers  shingles stucco asphalt concrete granite  building with sandstone, cast a Beaux Arts Classic style in exist on the second and third	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum.  t iron trim, and dressed 1916 at a cost of \$16,000.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION This is a three story red brick granite pilasters, renovated to Six over six double hung sashes surrounded by stringcourses and EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor	three plus  pola dormers  shingles stucco asphalt  stone Pressed concrete granite  building with sandstone, cast a Beaux Arts Classic style in exist on the second and third pilasters, tall ionic columns  derate drastic	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum.  t iron trim, and dressed 1916 at a cost of \$16,000. d levels, the windows are are evident on the second
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION This is a three story red brick granite pilasters, renovated to Six over six double hung sashes surrounded by stringcourses and EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor	three plus  pola dormers  shingles stucco asphalt  stone Pressed concrete granite  building with sandstone, cast a Beaux Arts Classic style in exist on the second and third pilasters, tall ionic columns	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum.  t iron trim, and dressed 1916 at a cost of \$16,000. d levels, the windows are are evident on the second
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION This is a three story red brick granite pilasters, renovated to Six over six double hung sashes surrounded by stringcourses and EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor	three plus  pola dormers  shingles stucco asphalt  stone Pressed concrete granite  building with sandstone, cast a Beaux Arts Classic style in exist on the second and third pilasters, tall ionic columns  derate drastic	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum.  t iron trim, and dressed 1916 at a cost of \$16,000. d levels, the windows are are evident on the second
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION This is a three story red brick granite pilasters, renovated to Six over six double hung sashes surrounded by stringcourses and EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor CONDITION good fair poor	three plus  pola dormers  shingles stucco asphalt  stone Pressed concrete granite  building with sandstone, cast a Beaux Arts Classic style in exist on the second and third pilasters, tall ionic columns  derate drastic	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum.  t iron trim, and dressed 1916 at a cost of \$16,000. d levels, the windows are are evident on the second
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION This is a three story red brick granite pilasters, renovated to Six over six double hung sashes surrounded by stringcourses and EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor CONDITION good fair poor	three plus  pola dormers  shingles stucco asphalt  stone Pressed concrete granite  building with sandstone, cast a Beaux Arts Classic style in exist on the second and third pilasters, tall ionic columns  derate drastic	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum.  t iron trim, and dressed 1916 at a cost of \$16,000. d levels, the windows are are evident on the second
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION This is a three story red brick granite pilasters, renovated to Six over six double hung sashes surrounded by stringcourses and EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor CONDITION good fair poor	three plus  pola dormers  shingles stucco asphalt  stone Pressed concrete granite  building with sandstone, cast a Beaux Arts Classic style in exist on the second and third pilasters, tall ionic columns  derate drastic	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum.  t iron trim, and dressed 1916 at a cost of \$16,000. d levels, the windows are are evident on the second
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION This is a three story red brick granite pilasters, renovated to Six over six double hung sashes surrounded by stringcourses and EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor CONDITION good fair poor	three plus  pola dormers  shingles stucco asphalt  stone Pressed concrete  granite  building with sandstone, cast a Beaux Arts Classic style in exist on the second and third pilasters, tall ionic columns  derate drastic  LOT AREA 1262	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum.  t iron trim, and dressed 1916 at a cost of \$16,000. d levels, the windows are are evident on the second sq.ft.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION This is a three story red brick granite pilasters, renovated to Six over six double hung sashes surrounded by stringcourses and EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor CONDITION good fair poor	three plus  pola dormers  shingles stucco asphalt  stone Pressed concrete  granite  building with sandstone, cast a Beaux Arts Classic style in exist on the second and third pilasters, tall ionic columns  derate drastic  LOT AREA 1262  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reve Although a municipal fire co	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum.  t iron trim, and dressed 1916 at a cost of \$16,000. d levels, the windows are s are evident on the second  g sq.ft.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION This is a three story red brick granite pilasters, renovated to Six over six double hung sashes surrounded by stringcourses and EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor CONDITION good fair poor	three plus  pola dormers  shingles stucco asphalt  stone Pressed concrete  granite  building with sandstone, cast a Beaux Arts Classic style in exist on the second and third pilasters, tall ionic columns  derate drastic  LOT AREA 1262  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reve Although a municipal fire co	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum.  t iron trim, and dressed 1916 at a cost of \$16,000. d levels, the windows are s are evident on the second  graph  sq.ft.  erse) ontrol system for the City of 4, 1925 and began operation
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION This is a three story red brick granite pilasters, renovated to Six over six double hung sashes surrounded by stringcourses and EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor CONDITION good fair poor	three plus  pola dormers  shingles stucco asphalt  stone Pressed concrete  granite  building with sandstone, cast a Beaux Arts Classic style in exist on the second and third pilasters, tall ionic columns  derate drastic  LOT AREA 1262  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reve Although a municipal fire co Boston was voted for on July the following year, "the Nort	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum.  t iron trim, and dressed 1916 at a cost of \$16,000. d levels, the windows are s are evident on the second  graph  sq.ft.  graph  arse) ontrol system for the City of 4, 1925 and began operation the End did not have its own
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION This is a three story red brick granite pilasters, renovated to Six over six double hung sashes surrounded by stringcourses and EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor CONDITION good fair poor	three plus  pola dormers  shingles stucco asphalt  stone Pressed concrete  granite  building with sandstone, cast a Beaux Arts Classic style in exist on the second and third pilasters, tall ionic columns  derate drastic  LOT AREA 1262  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reve Although a municipal fire co Boston was voted for on July the following year, "the Nort engine house until the secon	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum.  t iron trim, and dressed 1916 at a cost of \$16,000. d levels, the windows are s are evident on the second  sq.ft.  sq.ft.  rse) ontrol system for the City of 4, 1925 and began operation the End did not have its own and half of the century."
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION This is a three story red brick granite pilasters, renovated to Six over six double hung sashes surrounded by stringcourses and EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor CONDITION good fair poor	three plus  pola dormers  shingles stucco asphalt  stone Pressed concrete  granite  building with sandstone, cast a Beaux Arts Classic style in exist on the second and third pilasters, tall ionic columns  derate drastic  LOT AREA 1262  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reve Although a municipal fire co Boston was voted for on July the following year, "the Nort' engine house until the secon From 1826 to 1868 the North	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum.  t iron trim, and dressed 1916 at a cost of \$16,000. d levels, the windows are are evident on the second  sq.ft.  sq.ft.  erse) ontrol system for the City of 4, 1925 and began operation the End did not have its own ad half of the century." End was served by an engine
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION This is a three story red brick granite pilasters, renovated to Six over six double hung sashes surrounded by stringcourses and EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor CONDITION good fair poor	three plus  pola dormers  shingles stucco asphalt  stone Pressed concrete  granite  building with sandstone, cast a Beaux Arts Classic style in exist on the second and third pilasters, tall ionic columns  derate drastic  LOT AREA 1262  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reve Although a municipal fire co Boston was voted for on July the following year, "the Nort 'engine house until the secon From 1826 to 1868 the North house at #9 Tremont Row on P	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum.  t iron trim, and dressed 1916 at a cost of \$16,000. d levels, the windows are are evident on the second  sq.ft.  sq.ft.  erse) ontrol system for the City of 4, 1925 and began operation the End did not have its own and half of the century." End was served by an engine emberton Hill, "Nearly
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION This is a three story red brick granite pilasters, renovated to Six over six double hung sashes surrounded by stringcourses and EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor CONDITION good fair poor	three plus  pola dormers  shingles stucco asphalt  stone Pressed concrete  granite  building with sandstone, cast a Beaux Arts Classic style in exist on the second and third pilasters, tall ionic columns  derate drastic  LOT AREA 1262  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reve Although a municipal fire co Boston was voted for on July the following year, "the Nort 'engine house until the secon From 1826 to 1868 the North house at #9 Tremont Row on P	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum.  t iron trim, and dressed 1916 at a cost of \$16,000. d levels, the windows are are evident on the second  sq.ft.  sq.ft.  erse) ontrol system for the City of 4, 1925 and began operation the End did not have its own and half of the century." End was served by an engine emberton Hill, "Nearly tover Street and other ave-
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION This is a three story red brick granite pilasters, renovated to Six over six double hung sashes surrounded by stringcourses and EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor CONDITION good fair poor	three plus  pola dormers  shingles stucco asphalt  stone Pressed concrete  granite  building with sandstone, cast a Beaux Arts Classic style in exist on the second and third pilasters, tall ionic columns  derate drastic  LOT AREA 1262  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reve Although a municipal fire co Boston was voted for on July the following year, "the Nort 'engine house until the secon From 1826 to 1868 the North house at #9 Tremont Row on P	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum.  t iron trim, and dressed 1916 at a cost of \$16,000. d levels, the windows are are evident on the second  sq.ft.  sq.ft.  sq.ft.  erse) ontrol system for the City of 4, 1925 and began operation the End did not have its own and half of the century." End was served by an engine cemberton Hill, "Nearly nover Street and other ave- term of the topographical

Moved; date if	known				
Themes (check	as many as a	pplicable)			
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural The Arts Commerce Communication Community/ Development		Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	<u> </u>	Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation	<u>x</u>

the nineteenth century fire reservoirs were located in the Mill Creek as early as 1828, while in the present day a marine unit of the Boston Fire Department is stationed at Battery Wharf. Engine #8, Ladder #1, Fire Station was built in 1868 at 133 Salem Street, the building was turned over to the Public Facilities Department on September 14, 1948. It was bought in 1960 by a private citizen who has operated a clothing warehouse and a retail outlet in the building since then. (3)

### Description (cont'd)

level and shorter simplified corinthian order on the third story. Bracketed pedimental lintels are over end windows on the second story. Various inlaid, carved sandstone plaques with typical neoclassical motifs ornament the facade; in 1960, the first floor was altered to accommodate a plate glass storefront.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

City of Boston Landmark

National Register Listing

- (1) City of Boston, Building Department.
- (2) City of Boston, Assessor's Office.
- (3) Landrow, Sandra, Municipal Buildings in the North End, c. 1800-1979, p. 13.
- (4) Landrow, ibid., p. 31.
- (5) Building Department, op. cit.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information Form	Form No. Area North End
	ADDRESS 392 Hanover St.	COR.
3 S C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	Name realism #1 Product #0	
The Control of the Co	NAME Ladder #1, Engine #8 present	same
	present	original
	MAP NO. 26N-13E	SUB AREA N/W
The state of the s	DATE 1947	Building Permit (1)
		source
4	ARCHITECT John M. Gray Co.	
THE CO	Mailther John M. Gray Co.	source
The Control of the Co	BUILDER Ralph A. Morrison	
		source
THE PARTY OF THE P	OWNER City of Boston	same (2)
	original	present
	PHOTOGRAPHS 19/33160/469215	Ward 3, Parcel 2072
TYPE (residential) single do	ible row 2-fam. 3-deck	ton
non-residential firehous	se	cen apc.
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)_	two plus_	
ROOF flat cup	ooladormers	
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick	shingles stucco asphalt stone granite concrete	
BRIEF DESCRIPTION		
The front elevation is designed i	n a three nart plan with a r	Projecting control namilian
which contains large openings for	the fire engines. It is a t	wo story brick and dressed
granite structure with sandstone center pavilion for the fire engi	trim at the roofline. The tw	wo large openings in the
EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) mod	derate drastic	
CONDITION GOOD fair poor	LOT AREA 7477	sq.ft.
6/2 X/1/22 H 1/2 8 7 1		34.10.
	SIGNIFICANCE (con't on rever	ca)
WITTEN TO	The fire station built in 194	
	station located on Salem Stre	et which could not handle
	modern fire apparatus. The b	uilding is adjacent to the
	Paul Revere Mall and serves t	
	boat dock on Battery Wharf ha Fireboat Engine No. 47 has op	
	tinuously since March of 1948	
	time this new facility was bu permit for this structure ind	itte (4). The bullding

Moved; date if known		
Themes (check as many as	applicable)	
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural The Arts	Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement	Recreation Religion Science/ invention
Commerce Communication Community/ Development	Industry Military Political	Social/ humanitarian Transporation X

together with the complement of each. The basement contains a large drying room, boiler room and spare equipment rooms. The first floor contains the apparatus room, watch room, kitchen and toilets. The second floor contains sleeping quarters for the men, together with locker and toilet rooms, and a recreation room on the second floor. The estimated cost of the building was \$150,000.

#### Description (cont'd)

pilasters with incised curvilinear ornaments at the top. The front entrance has a red painted doorway on the right.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

- (1) City of Boston, Building Department Documents
- (2) City of Boston, Assessor's Records.
- (3) City of Boston, Building Dept. op. cit.
- (4) Landrow, Sandra, Municipal Buildings in the North End, c. 1800-1979 (compiled for Historic Neighborhood Foundation, (Spring, 1979).



City of Boston, NE Branch Fire Dept.



BOSTON LANDMARKS	COMMISSION	Building Information Form	Form No. Area North End
		ADDRESS 174 North Street	COR. Richmond Street
	<b>F</b>	NAME City of Boston Printing present	Department Plant original
		MAD NO 201 127	CVD 2002
		MAP NO. 26N-13E	SUB AREA N/W
		DATE 1931	
		J. M. Gray &	source
M: cooperate		ARCHITECT J. F. Hefferman	н
The same of the sa			source
		BUILDER	
			source
The Part of the Pa	-4-	OWNER City of Boston	same
had a suite de la constant de la con	etto Y	original	present
Witness of the Assessment		PHOTOGRAPHS	
		1	
		19/330160/4692100 Wa	rd 3. Parcel 3305
TYPE (residentia	al) single do	ouble row 2-fam. 3-deck	ten apt.
non-reside	ential printi	ing plant	-
NO. OF STORIES (1	lst to cornice)	3 plus_	
ROOF flat-tar s	gravel cu	ipoladormers	
MATERIALS (Frame)	clapboards	shingles stucco asphalt	asbestos alum/vinyl
(other)			iron/steel/alum.
BRIEF DESCRIPTION		ornice) sandstone (Founda	tion)
		ollowing characteristic featur	es of the Georgian Revival
Style: regular a	nd symmetrical	floor plan and fenestration p	attern; fanlight over the
course between th	le trim; the use	of brick pilasters to separa aird stories. The ends of the	te the bays; and a string
by the use of a p	edimented hood	over the second story window	and a balustrade set outside
EXTERIOR ALTERATI	ON TINOS MO	oderate drastic	
CONDITION GOOD	fair poor_	LOT AREA 18.8	30 sq.ft.
NOTEWORTHY SITE O	HARACTERISTICS	This building is situated on	the corner of North
/XXV //	Jamos /	and Richmond Streets. The U-s	shaped plan provides for
	No View	a central courtyard.	
		SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reve	
\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	armeer armeer	This building replaced a fou	r story tenement building
3		with a bakery on the first f tinuously used as the Printi	loor. It has been con-
		Boston. John M. Gray (1887-	), the designer of this
		structure, was a native of S	alem, Mass. He received
7 / 6		his education at the Boston Tech (Pittsburgh) and M.I.T.	
NRI	V/X / L.	of different architects in B	

Moved; date if known		
Themes (check as many as	s applicable)	
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural X The Arts Commerce Communication Community/ Development	Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation

firm in 1918, John M. Gray Co. This group has been primarily involved in the design of schools and municipal buildings. Some of their work in Boston includes: Fire Department Headquarters, a municipal bathhouse and a high school in East Boston. The firm also designed schools in Salem, Concord and Peabody.

### Description (cont'd)

the window to form a small balcony. Decorative carved stone urns rest on the corners of the balconies. This pinall balcony serves as a shelter for the main entrance to the building on the south end of the North Street facade.

The building is U-shaped in plan and its principal facades face Richmond and North Streets. The same architect, John M. Gray, designed the Police Academy just to the south of this building on North Street. The two structures are complementary in style.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

- 1. City of Boston, Building Department documents.
- 2. City of Boston, Assessor's Records.
- Landow, Sandra. <u>Municipal Building in the North End c. 1800-1979</u> (Prepared for the Historic Neighborhoods Foundation, Boston, 1979).

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information Form Form No. Area North End
A STATE	ADDRESS 36 Hull Street COR.
	NAME Hull Street Medical Mission
A. 指金额 100	present original
AND SERVICE SERVICES	
	MAP NO. 27N-13E SUB AREA N/W
	DATE 1892 Seg News ¹
	source
	3 DOST TOTO COMPANY TO THE STATE OF THE STAT
	ARCHITECT Walter R. Forbush source
	BUILDER Alberthan Construction Company, Newton 4
	Women's Home Missionar ource
27	Society of the Methodist  CWNER Church Adam E. Moschella
	original Adam E. Moschella present
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
4一	PHOTOGRAPHS
	10 /2001 /0 //400 /20
1100年1100年120日	19/330140/4692/30 Ward 3. Parcel 2212
THE tresidential Jingle do	uble row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)	
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)	3½ plus_
ROOF flat/mansard cu	poladormers
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum.
BRIEF DESCRIPTION	
	ucture of three and a half stories with a high basement.
	e arched casement with leaded glass over the windows.
Smaller windows have been repla	ced with a large picture window and smaller lights on he basement east doorway is topped with an ogee
arch with leaded glass. There	is also an ogee arch over the main west doorway but the
EXTERIOR ALTERATION MINOR MO	derate drastic
CONDITION GOOD fair poor	LOT AREA 1560 sq.ft.
A STATE OF THE STA	
1 P TO SEA	/
comment of the state of the sta	SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) The Medical Mission has been caring for the sick and the
00000	needy of the North End since 1892. It was started by
The state of the s	students from the Boston University School of Theology
H. H.	f as a "center of uplifting influence and practical
A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	teaching", later Harriet J. Cook saw a need for holding clinics, and the value of this work was recognized by the
MATHER BENEFIT	Women's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist
WHAT I WANT OF	Episcopal Church, who assumed the responsibility of
MINITED TO THE TOTAL TOT	maintaining the place. the Fourth Edition of a

Moved; date if	known			
Themes (check	as many as ap	plicable)		
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural The Arts Commerce Communication Community/	<u>x</u>	Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation	

Directory of Charitable and Beneficient Organizations of Boston, 1899, also known as the Directory of the Associated Charities of Boston lists an "Epworth League House, " or "University Settlement" at 34 Hull Street. The Epworth League was a prominent Methodist Episcopal organization with local headquarters at 36 Bromfield Street, Boston. This settlement house was founded in 1892, and a "Medical Mission" was added in 1894. The Medical Mission was open four days per week and charged 10¢ per case. A doctor and trained nurse were employed to visit patients in their homes. The fifth edition of the same directory (1907) lists the "Hull Street Settlement and Medical Mission" at 36 Hull Street. It was under the sponsorship of the "Methodist Woman's Home Missionary Society." The Medical Mission Dispensary was still charging 10¢ per case. The officers included cooke, superintendent, Miss E. J. Webster, treasurers, and Dr. Julia Bissell as headworker. In 1907, the Associated Charities of Boston had a district office at 24 Hull Street with Miss L.E. Gilman, in charge. The 1922 real estate atlas for Boston lists the owner of the property at 34 Hull Street as the Women's Home Mission of New England Conference of Methodist-Episcopal Church of New England. 2 The building has the best location in the North End. It faces Copps' Hill Burying Ground, where one sees green grass, fine trees and blue sky, and from the upper floor of the building there is a glimpse of Boston Harbor. The house inside is large and roomy. The entire first floor is given over to the medical and surgical department, while the upper floors are used for club work and quarters for the nine residents Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

workers. Clinics are held every forenoon, and evenings for emergency cases. There are thirteen volunteer physicians, two resident physicians, and four nurses on the staff. A dental clinic was opened in 1912; and a nose, ear, and throat specialist has given his services for some time. Obstetric cases are taken care of by both doctors and nurses. Most of the patients and club members are Italians, and very valuable service is therefore rendered the Mission by an Italian interpreter who has been with it for some years. Although separate from the dispensary, yet closely Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

- "Hull Street Settlement and Medical Mission Dispensary" by R. G. Heiman in the Saturday Evening Girls News. (Vol. IV, No. 2 Dec. 11, 1915) p. 9.
- "Letter from George H. Jacobsen, (News and Archives Unit at Mass. General Hospital) to Mr. Robert Tryllo, 43 Belknap Street, Boston dated Sept. 3, 1963. (In the Bostonian Society Hull Street Photo File)
- 3. Op. Cit. "Hull Street and Medical Mission Dispensary" p. 10.
- 4. City of Boston, Building Department.
- 5. City of Boston, Assessor's Office.

## Description (cont'd)

#### Hull Street Medical Mission

upper part is filled in with stone moldings between the first and second floors. On the second and third floors a pair of windows are placed in the center of the building. Stone sills and label moldings at window heads enclose diamond paned upper over single paned lower sash. The fourth floor contains a single window within the peak of the gable which has a copper finial. Two other symmetrical windows are placed in the seamed metal roof. A stepped gable of wood surrounds these two side windows.

## Significance (cont'd)

interwoven, is the regular settlement work, carried on by the Mission. There are at present ten boys' clubs, under the direction of young men from Harvard; five girls' clubs, and five young women's clubs. Two of these groups are composed of workers from Schrafft's candy factory, who are interested in campfire activites and have as their leader Miss Harris, who is also the welfare worker at Schrafft's. The Mothers' Club is doing very good work in making clothes for themselves and their children. A number of mothers bring their babies along, and altogether they make a congenial and happy group. The children, too, learn to sew and keep house, through the training they receive in the kitchen garden. Many youngsters learn the value of a clean home, and how to make it clean and attractive. An important part of the work is the stamp saving stations. One station is at the Mission for the boys, and others are at the various candy factories. Through the industrial classes for women, the boys' and girls' clubs, the stamp saving stations, and the numerous social gatherings and picnics which are planned by friends and churches, the members of the house are "helped to be self-reliant and self-respecting, to become efficient in practical arts, and familiar with some of funamentals of a liberal education."3 In 1920, building permit records indicate that the authorities of the Medical Mission Dispensary desired to place beds for children in a large second story front room, of its present building for emergency cases and one night's rest after minor either operations. They will not be occupied continously...we are not opening a hospital ward as commonly understood, but only temporary use of a bed or two from 6 to 24 hours at indefinite periods. In 1927 the building was converted to an apartment, housing eight fmailies. An elevator was installed, new plumbing and heating appartus was added as well as new terrazzo floors on the first and second floors. In 1960, owners Conrad and Livia Cenerizio install sprinklers, three bathrooms, and upgraded kitchens. The boiler room was enclosed in masonary. In 1963, owner James G. Muller changed the occupancy to four families and in 1972 owner Adam Moshella legalized the occupancy to thirteen apartments. 4



	Building Information Form Form No. Area North End
	ADDRESS 11 Tileston Street COR.
	NAME Catherine Moore Housesame
加墨雲俊明	present original
	MAP NO. 26N-13E SUB AREA N/W
	DATE 1929 1
	source
	ARCHITECT_Bigelow, Wadsworth, Hubbard & Smith 1 source
	BUILDER
HE IN SER	source
之為[[]] []	CWNER same Roman Catholic Archidiocese of
	original present Boston
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	PHOTOGRAPHS
到是120mm	FROTOGRAPHS
<b>多时间</b> 新作品"美国	19/330165/4692155 Ward 3. Parcel
TYPE (residential) single do (non-residential)	ouble row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)	5 plus
ROOFflatcu	poladormers
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum.
BRIEF DECCRYDMION	(foundation) cast stone (trim)
BRIEF DESCRIPTION This brick structure is five sto	
	ries in height and three have wide. The central hav
on the first floor contains a re	ries in height and three bays wide. The central bay cessed doorway which is reached by four stone steps.
on the first floor contains a re The door itself is round-arched	cessed doorway which is reached by four stone steps. with glass in the upper portion and paneling below. The
on the first floor contains a re The door itself is round-arched doorway is marked by an ogee arc either side of the door which ar	cessed doorway which is reached by four stone steps. with glass in the upper portion and paneling below. The h in cast stone blocks. There are small windows on e covered with ornate metal grilles. The windows on the
on the first floor contains a re The door itself is round-arched doorway is marked by an ogee arc	cessed doorway which is reached by four stone steps. with glass in the upper portion and paneling below. The h in cast stone blocks. There are small windows on e covered with ornate metal grilles. The windows on the
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on the first floor contains a re The door itself is round-arched doorway is marked by an ogee arc either side of the door which ar EXTERIOR ALTERATION minol mo  CONDITION good fair poor	cessed doorway which is reached by four stone steps.  with glass in the upper portion and paneling below. The h in cast stone blocks. There are small windows on e covered with ornate metal grilles. The windows on the derate drastic  LOT AREA 2712 sq.ft.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) In 1930, the Catholic Charitable Bureau, under the Cadministration of the Sisters of Saint Joseph, founded the Catherine Moore House to function as a settlement
on the first floor contains a re The door itself is round-arched doorway is marked by an ogee arc either side of the door which ar EXTERIOR ALTERATION minol mo  CONDITION good fair poor	cessed doorway which is reached by four stone steps. with glass in the upper portion and paneling below. The h in cast stone blocks. There are small windows on e covered with ornate metal grilles. The windows on the derate drastic  LOT AREA 2712 sq.ft.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) In 1930, the Catholic Charitable Bureau, under the administration of the Sisters of Saint Joseph, founded the Catherine Moore House to function as a settlement house offering crafts and classes. As the second
on the first floor contains a re The door itself is round-arched doorway is marked by an ogee arc either side of the door which ar EXTERIOR ALTERATION minol mo  CONDITION good fair poor	cessed doorway which is reached by four stone steps.  with glass in the upper portion and paneling below. The h in cast stone blocks. There are small windows on e covered with ornate metal grilles. The windows on the derate drastic  LOT AREA 2712 sq.ft.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) In 1930, the Catholic Charitable Bureau, under the Cadministration of the Sisters of Saint Joseph, founded the Catherine Moore House to function as a settlement

Moved; date if	known				
Themes (check	as many as	applicable)			
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural The Arts Commerce Communication Community/ Development		Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	=	Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation	_x

and still somewhat poor district.³ The interior of this building contains an auditorium, kitchen and living quarters on the upper levels for the Sisters of Saint Joseph. The building dimensions are 24 X 23 X 65. And the facility is still a residence for the Sisters of Saint Joseph who teach at Saint John's School on Moon Street.

### Description (cont'd)

second, third and fourth floors are all treated with flared brick lintels. On the fifth floor there is a round brich arch over the window and the arch itself has been filled in with concrete. Recessed brick panels separate the second and third floors. A narrow copper cornice is found above the fifth floor windows, and above this there is open masonry work, which serves as a wall for the roof deck on top of the building.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

- 1. City of Boston, Buildling Department.
- 2. City of Boston, Assessor's Office.
- 3. Todisco, Paula J. <u>Boston's First Neighborhood</u>: The North End (Boston Public Library, 1976). p. 46.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information Form Form No. Area North End
<b>389</b>	ADDRESS 39 No. Bennet St. COR. Salem St. and Tileston St.
	NAME No. Bennet St. Industrial School same
	present original
事 本	MAP NO. 26N-13E &27N-13E SUB AREA N/W
	DATE 1874 appears on building
<b>三</b>	source
BOOLEGE TO THE SECOND	ARCHITECT
	source
当 点 全 和	BUILDER
	Boston Seamans Source North Bennett Street
	CWNER Friend Society Industrial School
	original
10000000000000000000000000000000000000	PHOTOGRAPHS
The second has been to be a se	10/220150/4500140
	19/330150/4692140 Ward 3, Parcel 2292
TYPE (residential) single do	ouble row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
non-residentia	industrial school
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)	4 plus
ROOF mansard Ct	upoladormers
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(other) brick	stone foundation and concrete iron/steel/alum.
BRIEF DESCRIPTION	trim -
North Bennet Street Industrial	School (NBSIS) consists of a group of four structures
	bordered by Salem, No. Bennet, Tileston and Wiggin Streets.
St. and nine have face on No. Bu	orner of No. Bennet and Salem Sts.; six bays face on Salem ennet St. The Salem St. facade was designed with slightly
more elaborate ornamentation.	The first floor is treated with raised brick horizontal bands
EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mo	oderate drastic new 1/1 double hung metal sash through
CONDITION good (fair) poor	all four buildings LOT AREA 7.420 total sq.ft.
NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS	There is a small playground behind the house at 37 No.
	/Bennet St. and the small building on Tileston St.
	SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) The No. Bennet Street Industrial School (NBSIS) was built
	on the site of the Salem Street Church. This church was
	organized in 1827, and the building was consecrated on
	January 1, 1828. Edward Beecher preached in this church
N S	for many years. An almanac from 1873 lists the Salem and Mariner's Church at Salem and No. Bennet Sts. In
	1874 the building at the corner of Salem and No. Bennet
	St. was built.

Moved; date if	known				
Themes (check as many as applicable)					
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural The Arts Commerce Communication Community/		Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	<u>x</u>	Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation	x
Development	X				

In 1879 Mrs. L.E. Caswell rented space in the Seaman's Friend Society building for use as a serving room for poor women. Soon an organization called the North End Industrial Home was leasing the entire building, and a number of other activities (printing shop, library, cooking school, kitchen garden, and others) had been added to the sewing room. Pauline Agassiz Shaw became involved with the Home when she was asked to establish a day nursery, as she already had in Roxbury and Cambridge. Mrs. Shaw and others bought the building at No. 39 No. Bennet St. in 1884 and name of the establishment was changed to the North Bennet Street Industrial School. The school was incorporated the next year and the property was conveyed to it.

Courses in cooking, sewing, woodworking and other vocational skills were taught at the school. Later most of these courses became absorbed into the public school curriculum. Evening classes for older people and classes in citizenship were also offered. The field of manual training received a great boost when Mrs. Shaw established the Sloyd Training School under Mr. Gustaf Larrson. The basis for this Swedish system of training was that all the objects made should be useful, and not just provide an exercise. As the system evolved, no particular objects were required to be made, but rather a set of minimum requirements had to be met. This system was found to be very successful. NBSIS took manual training one step further and established a vocational guidance and placement department in 1907. A settlement department was also organized in 1902. Boys' and girls' clubs, performances

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

National Register Individual Listing

- 1. City of Boston Assessor's Records.
- 2. City of Boston Building Department Documents.
- 3. Murphy, Brenda, "Pauline Agassiz Shaw: 1841-1917," (A press release in the NBSIS Collection of the Shlesinger Library, Radcliffe College)
- "Pauline Agassiz Shaw", (A reprint from the <u>Boston Post</u>, February 6, 1941 by a printing class in the NBSIS).
- Annual Report of the Superintendent (School Document No. 7), (Boston Public Schools, Sept. 1929.)

## Description (cont'd)

## No. Bennet St. Industrial School

The entrance is marked by a slight projection. A round stone arch rises above the doorway and the windows on either side are topped with brick segmental arches with central stone voissoirs.

A stone belt course separates the first and second floors. The second floors windows have stone sills and decorative carved stone window heads with floral and scroll designs. The third floor windows have simpler stone window heads. Heavy brick corbelling separates the third and fourth floors. The fourth floor windows are set into the mansard roof. Permented window hoods are used here, except over the entrance bay where there is a gabled hood (the gable is filled with a cut-out scroll design). The mansard roof is covered with composition shingles.

Nine bays of the building face on No. Bennet St. The decorative treatment on this facade is basically the same as that found on Salem St. The doorway is given less prominence; the brick banding marked off with simple stone capitals act as pilasters on either side of the opening. A dentilled stone cornice tops off this entrance.

Just to the east of this facade there is a simple Federal style structure (37 No. Bennet St.) This buildings is 3 bays wide and 3 stories plus a dormer tall. The doorway has been recessed. All the windows have stone sills and flared stone lintels; the size of the windows decreases as you go upward.

On Tileston St. there is another small brick building which is part of the NBSIS complex. It is three stories in height and each floor contains three pairs of windows. One of the two doorways on the first floor has been bricked up; the other has a new metal door.

The fourth and final structure in the group occupies the corner of Tileston and Salem Sts. (5 bays on Tileston and 2 bays on Salem St.) This simple four story building is also constructed of brick. It has a storefront in the first floor.

## Significance (cont'd)

and outings were provided. A summer day camp and caddy camp were started to get the North End's children out into the countryside.

At the end of the nineteenth century, NBSIS provided a service that was very much needed in the North End. Today this North End landmark is still very well-regarded for its excellence in vocational training programs.

Pauline Agassiz Shaw was born in 1841 in Neuchatel, Switzerland. Her mother was an artist and her father, Louis Agassiz, was a well-known natural scientist. At the age of 7 she moved to Cambridge with her brother and sister where her father was teaching geology and zoology at Harvard.

Pauline Agassiz Shaw was considered to be quite beautiful. At the age of nineteen she married Quincy Adams Shaw, a wealthy merchant. After she had her own children she became interested in establishing kindergartens. From 1877 until 1888 Mrs. Shaw supervised a number of kindergartens a part of the public school system.

Next Mrs. Shaw became involved with day nurseries. As the discussion above indicates, this was the vehicle by which she became associated with the NBSIS. Mrs. Shaw's connection with the school continued throughout her life until her death in 1917.



#### Bibliography (cont'd)

#### No. Bennet St. Industrial School

- 6. Herlihy, Elisabeth M., editor, Fifty Years of Boston: A Memorial Volume Issued in Commemoration of the Tercentenary of 1930, Boston, Mass.: Printed by the Subcommittee on Memorial History of the Boston Tercentenary Committee, 1932.
- 7. Swartzman, Jennie, "The North Bennet Street Industrial School", Saturday Evening Girl News, April 8, 1916, pp. 3 & 4.
- 8. Saturday Evening Girl News, "The Coming of the Settlement," Feb. 12, 1916. pp. 6-7
- Emerson, Edward C., "Is Shopwork in the Schools of Boston Worthwhile?", Our Boston, April 1927. pp.15-17.
- 10. Todisco, Paula., Boston's First Neighborhood: The North End, Boston, 1974
- 12. Bostonian Society Scrapbook Collection: "Ancient Boston", January 27, 1883 (Book E, p. 61).

Herald, c. 1886 (Book D, p. 20).



North Bennet St. Industrial School



	COMMISSION	Building Information Form No. Area North End
		ADDRESS 30-32 N. Bennet Streetor.
		NAME North End Bath House same
//		present original
		MAP NO. 26N-13E SUB AREA N/W
100		DATE 1906 5
- 600	3	source
TO IN		ARCHITECT Maginnis, Walsh & Sullivan Bldg, Permit
		source
		BUILDER Mack & Moore
		source
		OWNER
	A SECTION AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE PA	original same present
		PHOTOGRAPHS
No. of the last of	- Carlotte Alicante	THOTOGRAPHS
	+	19/330155/4692120 Ward 3, Parcel 2342
TYPE (residentia		uble row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
mon-resider	ntial bath ho	use and gymnasium
NO. OF STORIES (1:	st to cornice)_	3 plus_
ROOF flat compos	ition & slatecur	poladormers
MATERIALS (Frame)	clapboards	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(12000)		
(other)	brick	stone granite concrete iron steel/alum.
(other) BRIEF DESCRIPTION	Orick (	(foundation & trim) (cornice)
(other)  BRIEF DESCRIPTION An example of Ren	brick (	(foundation & trim) (cornice)  1 style. The third story dominates the building with three
BRIEF DESCRIPTION An example of Renconnected round-	derick (aissance revival	(foundation & trim) (cornice)  1 style. The third story dominates the building with three with elaborate stone trim (north and south sides) and
BRIEF DESCRIPTION An example of Renconnected round-double rows of retthe third floor is	aissance revival arched windows of ctangular windows s separated from	(foundation & trim) (cornice)  1 style. The third story dominates the building with three with elaborate stone trim (north and south sides) and ws (east & west sides) set off by decorative stone pilasters in the lower stories by a wide stone belt course with a sea
BRIEF DESCRIPTION An example of Renconnected round-double rows of rethe third floor is shell and sea created.	aissance revival arched windows of ctangular windows s separated from ature motif. The	(foundation & trim) (cornice)  I style. The third story dominates the building with three with elaborate stone trim (north and south sides) and ws (east & west sides) set off by decorative stone pilasters the lower stories by a wide stone belt course with a sea he third store is given additional emphasis by the use of
BRIEF DESCRIPTION An example of Renconnected round-double rows of retthe third floor is	aissance revival arched windows of ctangular windows s separated from ature motif. The	(foundation & trim) (cornice)  I style. The third story dominates the building with three with elaborate stone trim (north and south sides) and ws (east & west sides) set off by decorative stone pilasters the lower stories by a wide stone belt course with a sea he third store is given additional emphasis by the use of
BRIEF DESCRIPTION An example of Renconnected round-double rows of rethe third floor is shell and sea created.	aissance revival arched windows of ctangular windows s separated from ature motif. The	(foundation & trim) (cornice)  I style. The third story dominates the building with three with elaborate stone trim (north and south sides) and ws (east & west sides) set off by decorative stone pilasters the lower stories by a wide stone belt course with a sea he third store is given additional emphasis by the use of
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BRIEF DESCRIPTION An example of Renconnected round- double rows of ret The third floor is shell and sea cree EXTERIOR ALTERATIO	aissance revival arched windows of ctangular windows s separated from ature motif. The DN minor mod Fall poor HARACTERISTICS AC	(foundation & trim) (cornice)  I style. The third story dominates the building with three with elaborate stone trim (north and south sides) and ws (east & west sides) set off by decorative stone pilasters in the lower stories by a wide stone belt course with a sea he third store is given additional emphasis by the use of derate drastic
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BRIEF DESCRIPTION An example of Renconnected round- double rows of ret The third floor is shell and sea cree EXTERIOR ALTERATIO	aissance revival arched windows of ctangular windows s separated from ature motif. The DN minor mod Fall poor HARACTERISTICS AC	(foundation & trim) (cornice)  I style. The third story dominates the building with three with elaborate stone trim (north and south sides) and ws (east & west sides) set off by decorative stone pilasters in the lower stories by a wide stone belt course with a sea the third store is given additional emphasis by the use of derate drastic  Vandalism LOT AREA 6,000 sq.ft.  diacent to a playground and beside St. Anthony Roman atholic School.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) The bath house is both architecturally and socially significant. It was one of four bath houses built by the city as a result of a new public health policy in 1895. It provides year round bathing facilities for North End residents who are without bathtubs or showers in their own apartments. It has been estimated that 900 people fall interpretations.
BRIEF DESCRIPTION An example of Renconnected round- double rows of ret The third floor is shell and sea cree EXTERIOR ALTERATIO	aissance revival arched windows of ctangular windows s separated from ature motif. The DN minor mod Fall poor HARACTERISTICS AC	(foundation & trim) (cornice)  I style. The third story dominates the building with three with elaborate stone trim (north and south sides) and ws (east & west sides) set off by decorative stone pilasters in the lower stories by a wide stone belt course with a sea the third store is given additional emphasis by the use of derate drastic  Vandalism LOT AREA 6,000 sq.ft.  Diacent to a playground and beside St. Anthony Roman atholic School.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) The bath house is both architecturally and socially significant. It was one of four bath houses built by the city as a result of a new public health policy in 1895. It provides year round bathing facilities for North End residents who are without bathtubs or showers in their own apartments. It has been estimated that 900 people fall int this category. The bath house also serves as a recreation
BRIEF DESCRIPTION An example of Renconnected round- double rows of ret The third floor is shell and sea cree EXTERIOR ALTERATIO	aissance revival arched windows of ctangular windows s separated from ature motif. The DN minor mod Fall poor HARACTERISTICS AC	(foundation & trim) (cornice)  I style. The third story dominates the building with three with elaborate stone trim (north and south sides) and ws (east & west sides) set off by decorative stone pilasters in the lower stories by a wide stone belt course with a sea the third store is given additional emphasis by the use of derate drastic  Vandalism LOT AREA 6,000 sq.ft.  diacent to a playground and beside St. Anthony Roman atholic School.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) The bath house is both architecturally and socially significant. It was one of four bath houses built by the city as a result of a new public health policy in 1895. It provides year round bathing facilities for North End residents who are without bathtubs or showers in their own apartments. It has been estimated that 900 people fall interpretations.

Moved; date if known		
Themes (check as many as a	pplicable)	
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural X The Arts Commerce Communication Community/ Development	Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	Recreation X Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation

for their design of Roman Catholic churches and institutional buildings. Charles Donagh Maginnis (1867-1955) was born and educated in Ireland. He came to the United States in 1885 and five years later he was working in the office of Edmund Wheelwright, the City Architect. Timothy Francis Walsh (1868-1934) was born in Cambridge and educated in Boston. After graduating from the English High School in 1886, he joined the firm of Peabody & Stearns first as an architectural student and later as a draftsman. Walsh left Boston for a year of study in the Paris altiers in 1894; he spent additional year traveling abroad before returning to this country. Matthew Sullivan (1868-1938) was born and educated in Boston. Like Maginnis, he worked in the office of Edmund M. Wheelwright. In 1895 Sullivan succeeded Wheelwright as City Architect.

In 1898 the firm of Maginnis Walsh & Sullivan was established. Some local examples of their work are: The Boston College group; Church of St. Catherine of Siena; St. John's Church (North Cambridge); and Cardinal O'Connell's Residence. The firm received the AIA medal for Ecclesiastical Architecture for the Carmelite Convent, Santa Clara, California (1925) and the Chapel of Trinity Chapel, Washington, D.C. (1927).

Description (cont'd)

stone pilasters at each corner. The fenestration patterns on the first and second floors are smaller and much less elaborate, but there is continued use of stone trim and classical motifs. The doorway on the east side receives protection from a round-arched hood which is supported by heavy stone corbels. The doorway is embellished with a City of Boston seal Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

carved in stone. The architect's choice of style may have been influenced by the Paul Revere School (located just to the south of the bath house) in the Classical Revival style by Peabody & Stearns.

The facility should be repaired so that it can provide the intended function. Additional security in the form of lighting might provide some protection from vandalism.

- 1. City of Boston, Building Department documents.
- Boston Globe, Jan. 2, 1976, "City Closes Vandal-Wrecked Facility, Bath House for 900 North End Poor,"
- 3. Architectural Review, Vol. II, 1904, p. 254.
- 4. City of Boston, Assessor's records.
- 5. Landow, Sandra. Municipal Building in the North End c. 1800-1979 (Prepared for Historic Neighborhoods Foundation, Boston, 1979).

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information	Form Form No. Area North End
	ADDRESS 25 Parmenter Street COR.	
	NAME North End Branch Library same	
	present	original
T REFERENCE	MAP NO.	SUB AREA
	DATE 1963	building permit
	4303	source
	ADCUTTECT	
到: 漢書   図 さら	ARCHITECT Carl Koch	& Associates "
<b>建模等</b>		
TO THE PARTY OF TH	BUILDER Joseph Fish,	Peabody Construction Co., Inc.
		source
	OWNER City of Boston	
52	original	present
	PHOTOGRAPHS	
7	19/330155/4692115	Ward 3. Parcel 2365
TYPE (residential) single do		
non-residential libra	note row 2-iam.	3-deck ten apt.
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)		plus
ROOFflatcu		
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick	shingles stucco	asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl concrete iron/steel/alum.
(04.142)		(foundation)
BRIEF DESCRIPTION		
An interesting roof supported on hyperbolic-paraboloids that make	up the roof. The wal	lls are non-bearing. An interior
and meaning to the building. The	planted, with a pool of	under clerestory windows adds color
sculptural panels, with glass cer	ramics of gay hues.	with touches of color in small
EXTERIOR ALTERATION MINOR MO	derate drastic	
CONDITION GOOD fair poor_	LOT ARE	EA 9932 sq.ft.
51-		
	SIGNIFICANCE (con't	on vovávnol
7 5 /2/1/2		ne North End began in 1882 with a book
	delivery station in t	the Hancock School building on
1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/		ne station was moved to a second- nover Street in 1890. The opening
		th in 1896 eliminated the book
	delivery station. Th	ree years later the station was
· ////////////////////////////////////		n Bennet Industrial School. The first ely by the North End Branch Library

Moved; date if known	
Themes (check as many as applicable	<u>e</u> )
Agricultural Educat Architectural X Explor	ation/ Science/ lement invention ry Social/ ry humanitarian X

was opened on February 28, 1913, when it moved to 30 North Bennet Street; this structure was formerly the Portuguese Church of St. John the Baptist.

The present structure blends in nicely with its surroundings. The design seems to capture some of the spirit of the Italian neighborhood which it serves. The library is on the site of the Cushman School, which was built sometime before 1874.

#### Description (cont'd)

The library contains three art objects. A white marble relief with a bust of Dante Alighieri dominates the atrium. This work was done by Luciano Campise and was given to the Library by the Boston Branch of the Dante Alighieri Society. It was unveiled on June 1, 1913.

Another art object is the enclosed diorama of the Ducal Palace in Venice. The model of the palace was made in plaster by Miss Henrietta Macy, who once taught kindergarten in the North End and later settled in Venice. The model was given to the library of the City of Boston in 1936 by Miss Nina C. Mitchell, a friend of Miss Macy's. The last of the art objects is a bust of King Humberti, which is displayed in the atrium. The bust was executed by Luigini Tassi an Italian sculptor. King Humbert I presented the bust to the City of Boston in 1883. From 1883 to 1903, it was housed in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

after that time it was moved to the North End Branch Library.

- 1. City of Boston Building Department documents.
- 2. City of Boston Assessor's records.
- 3. Southworth, Michael and Susan, Boston 200 Discovery Network, North End Survey, "Boston Public Library Description of New North End Branch Library" (Boston, MA Boston 200 Bicentennial Commission Publication, 1975).



North End Branch Library



BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information Form Form No. Area North E
	ADDRESS 332 Hanover Street COR. North Bennet Street
	North End Community
	NAME Health Center First Universalist Chur present original
	MAP NO. 26N-13E SUB AREA N/W
	DATE 1838
(Photo)	Source
	ARCHITECT
	source
	BUILDER
	source Unitarian Universalist
See photo on next page)	OWNER Society City of Boston, Truster original present
	PHOTOGRAPHS
	19/330160/4692130 Ward 3. Parcel 2313
	19/330100/4092130 Ward 3, Parcel 2313
TYPE (residential) single of non-residential	double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt. Health Center
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)	plus
ROOF gabled c	cupola dormers
MATERIALS (Frame) clamboards (other) brick	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum.
BRIEF DESCRIPTION This is a brick building with a	stone trim. With a gable roof of composition. There
are three bays across the front	with new sash. There are heavy stone moldings sters of the corners and a wide plain brick cornice.
	The second and a made plant. Direct Collines.
EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor	moderate drastic
CONDITION GOOD fair poor_	LOT AREA 5150 sq.ft.
5 / 1 / 1 / 1 / 1 / 1 / 1 / 1 / 1 / 1 /	Ti de la companya de
	SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse)
	The brick edifice at 332 Hanover Street has a long and interesting history. In 1785, the Unitarian Universal
	purchased a meeting house at the corner of Middle and Bennet Streets, now known as Hanover and North Bennet
18/18/18/18/18/18/18/18/18/18/18/18/18/1	Streets. This wooden two story structure was the firs
	home (1793-1838) of the John Murray's, first Universal Society. This building erected in 1741, had been
	occupied since that time as an independent congregation known as the Church of Christ, under the leadership of
,, ,	The state of the s

Moved; date if known_		
Themes (check as many as	applicable)	
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural The Arts Commerce Communication Community/	Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	Recreation X Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation
Development v		

Rev. Samuel Mather. Prior to the purchase of this building, the Rev. Mr. Murray had been preaching occasionally in Boston since 1774 in the manufactory house, located opposite the site where the Park Street Church now stands, in the residence of his friend Mr. Peck, and at Fanueil Hall. So successful was his ministry in Boston, and with the opportunity of reaching greater numbers, the Rev. Mr. Murray accepted the invitation of the First Universalist Society in Boston and became the settle pastor of the Society in 1793.2 In mid-October, 1809, he suffered a paralytic stroke that left him an invalid for his remaining six years. His last preaching in the Hanover Street Church was done as he was seated in the pulpit, being unable to stand. On the 3rd of September, 1815, John Murray, the venerable founder of organized Universalism in American died in Boston, a few weeks short of his seventy-fifth birthday.³

The meeting house was repaired and remodeled in 1824 and 1828, and in 1838 a brick edifice was erected on the same site, which was dedicated on January 1, 1839. During these periods of alteration and rebuilding, it is probable that the First Universalist Society worshipped in the meeting house of the Second Universalist Society on School Street; in any event, such invitations were extended. It is apparent from the records that a store or stores at 332-338 Hanover Street were connected with this building. It appears that a room in the basement was leased by the City of Boston from 1855 to 1860 for use as a primary school. Population changes in the North End in 1860 made it

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

- Miller, Russel E., The Larger Hope: The First Century of the Universalist Church in American 1770-1870. (Unitarian Universalist Association, Boston, MA 1979) p. 28.
- Works Progrss Administration, <u>Inventory of Universalist Archives in Massachusetts</u>
   Historic Records Survey (Sponsored by Frederick W. Cooke, Secretary of the
   Commonwealth and the Division of Community Service Program, Boston, MA 1942)p. 166.
- 3. Miller, Russel E. op.cit. p. 29
- 4. Works Progress Administration, op.cit. p. 167
- 5. City of Boston, Building Department records.
- 6. City of Boston, Assessor's Office Records.
- 7. Hanover Street photo file at SPNEA.

## Significance (Cont'd)

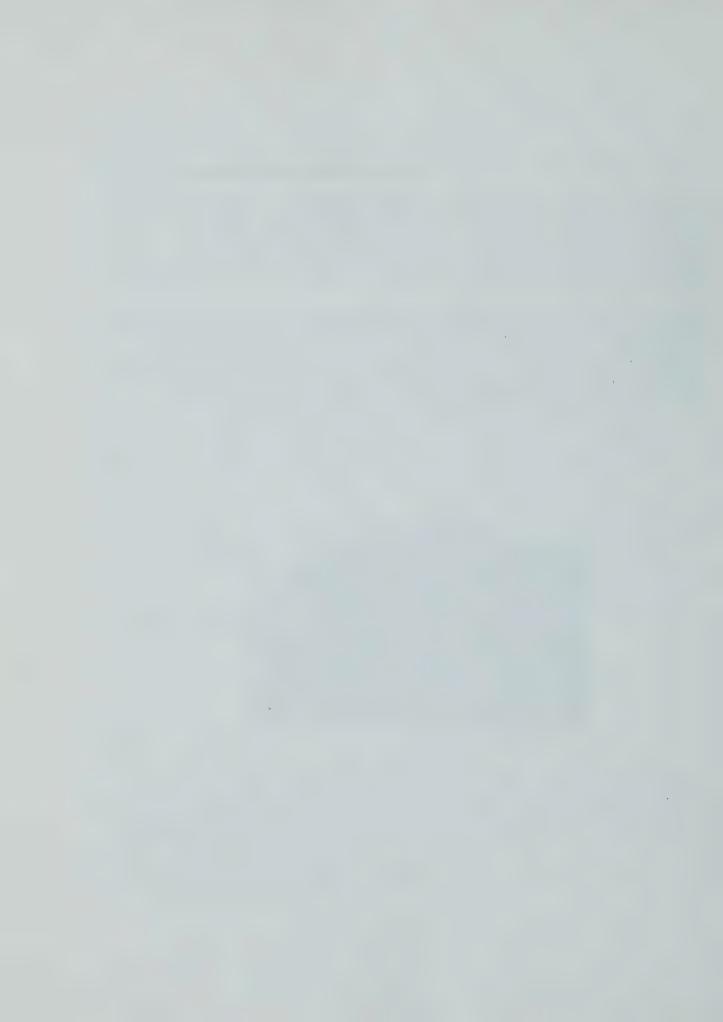
#### North End Community Health Center

difficult for the Unitarian Universalist Church to survive and its minister, Mr. Sebastain Streeter went without pay. In 1864, the church was sold to the Boston Baptist Society. The Rev. Mr. Silloway preached a farewell sermon reviewing the history of the church on May 29, 1864, and the following day the assets of the society were divided among the proprietors. A portrait of the Rev. Mr. Murray and the pulpit which he had occupied were given to the Universalist Historical Society at Tufts College.⁴

During the early 20th century the North Bennet Street side of the Boston Baptist Bethel was subdivided into apartments. It was utilized primarily as a Sailor's Mission and Rest Home. During the 1960's, the facility was known as the Bethel Christian Center before it was converted into the North End Community Health Center in 1974. At that time, the trustees of the George Robert White Fund voted to purchase the land and building at 332 Hanover Street for use as a community health center in the North End of Boston. The architectural firm of Charles F. Jacobs, were the principals listed in the recycling of this church/mission to a health center.



North End Community Health Center



BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information Form	Form No. Area North End
	ADDRESS 20 Parmenter Street	COR.
	NAME North End Union, Inc.	Saint Mary's Episcopal Church original
	MAP NO. 26N-13E	SUB AREA N/W
Designation of the second	DATE Pre, 1884	1
	ARCHITECT	source
	BUILDER	source
9	Saint Mary's  CWNER Episcopal Church	Source Benevolent Fraternity of Unitarian Churches
	original	present
	PHOTOGRAPHS	
	19/330160/4692110 Ward 3, P	arcel 2417
TYPE (residential) single do non-residential neighbor	uble row 2-fam. 3-deck	ten apt.
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)	•	
ROOF flat cu	poladormers	
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick		asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum.
BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Of Flemish bo cal bays of 6 over 6, with new s with keystones. Rounded arched windows. Double wooden recessed brick work at cornice line.	torm windows, stone lintels as recessed doorway. Stretchers	nd sills. Lintels flared set on end over basement
EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mod	derate drastic	
CONDITION GOOD fair poor	LOT AREA 4	sq.ft.
	(	,
	SIGNIFICANCE (con't on rever The North End Union was estab Benevolent Fraternity of Unit Boston City atlas indicates t	olished in 1892 by the carian Churches. An 1888,
	Saint Mary's Episcopal Church in the early years, services and condition of the poor. I	n. Like most settlement houses centered on the immigrant
	successive waves of the Irish into the North End. The North names has been in existence	n, Jewish and Italian crowded th End Union under various

Moved; date if known		
Themes (check as many	as applicable)	
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural X The Arts Commerce	Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement X Industry	Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/
Communication Community/	Military Political	humanitarian X Transporation

was, until the coming of the immigrant, a place of beautiful homes, many trees and lovely gardens. With the arrival of the Irish immigrants in the district, the large parcels of land were subdivided and brick rowhouses were built in great numbers. In 1854, the Benevolent Fraternity of Unitarian Churches started the "Hanover Street Mission" in the upper hall of the old Hancock School, (later a Police Station on Hanover Street) for the purpose of giving religious instruction. In the spring of 1884, the present site on Parmenter Street was bought, and the name was changed to the "Parmenter Street Chapel." But the coming of the Hebrews and Italians into the district made the Fraternity realize that its energy was wasted along religious lines, for the Synagogue and Catholic churches could take care of their own people. In 1892, the house was remodeled at the expense of \$12,000 and the name changed to the North End Union, and Mr. Samuel F. Hubbard became its first superintendent. 3 The center was established "to provide a place for good spirit of cooperation, and to promote the ideals of Democracy for individual, family and neighborhood immprovement." One of the programs in the North End Union's early history was a "Fruit and Flower Mission." Fresh fruit and flowers were distributed on Thursdays to the sick and the needy. This service started circa 1873 and continued into the early 1900's. The predecessor of the union, the Children's Mission, organized the first supervised playground in this country in 1886 in the backyard of 20 Parmenter Street. In 1893, Dr. Gerardo Balboni, began the Milk and Baby Hygiene Association Clinic at the North End Union, establishing a modified milk station on the site. It was later merged with the Massachusetts Emergency Aid Program. This health care program led to the formation (con't) Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Boston City Landmark National Register Nomination

- (1) City of Boston, Building Department Records.
- (2) City of Boston, Assessor's Office.
- (3) Heiman, R.G., The North End Union In the "Saturday Evening Girls News," The Official Library Clubhouse Paper, published by the Saturday Evening Girls (Vol. LV, number 1, November 13, 1915) p. 11.
- (4) "Playplace At The Union," Harpers Monthly Magazine, (Vol. CV, June, 1902 to November, 1902) (New York: Harper and Brothers Publishers, 1902) p. 24.
- (5) G.M. Balboni, M.D., (1879-1966), The News of M.G.H. Jan.-Feb. 1966.
- (6) Todisco, Paula J. The North End, Boston's First Neighborhood (Boston, Boston Public Library publication, 1976) p. 40.

#### Significance (con't from reverse, page 1)

North End Union, Inc.

of a Dental clinic, Pre-natal Clinic, a Well Baby Clinic and a Nurses Training Program on the site. Dr. Balboni's Well Baby Clinic was the first of its kind in the country. Prevention through proper home care was combined with medical help to improve the health conditions of the arriving immigrants within the North End. The education of young men in useful skills was also an early concern of the North End Union's Board of Directors. To further this aim, the Union sponsored the first plumbing school in New England in 1894, and the first printing school in 1900, before both programs were transferred to Wentworth Institute in 1911 and 1916.

In 1894, public baths were offered as a service and were later transferred to a new city bath house on North Bennet Street. In 1895, a trade school for dressmaking was established and ran for eight years. In 1895, English and citizenship classes began at the Union and ran until 1955 before being transferred to the Boston School Department. In 1904, a summer camp for boys was opened in Bridgton, Maine. In 1907, a dental dispensary started in cooperation with Tufts College Dental School and a library and reading room was formed within the facility. This was also transferred to the New Public Library on North Bennet Street. In 1918, a Pre-Natal Clinic in cooperation with the Boston Lying-In Hospital Well Baby Clinic was established, as well as a headquarters for instructive District Nursing Association.

In 1923, Camp Parker opened in Pembroke, Mass. and ran until the 1960's as a overnight and day summer camp for North End children. In 1924, all health services that were established at the North End Union were moved to the newly built Robert White Fund Health Unit No. 1 on North Margin Street. In addition to these services numerous other activities were provided in the early 20th century. These included illustrated lectures, concerts, gym classes, English and citizenship classes, home visiting, stamp saving clubs, music lessons, entertainments, social clubs, special interest groups, athletics, scouting, arts and crafts, woodworking, citizenship training projects, dances, public forums, summer clubs for children, choral groups, operatic productions, fruit and flower mission for shut-ins, fife and drum corps, bands, playground activities, trips in the city, camping trips, fuel oil station, recreation centers through out the North End, pet shows kindergarden and many other activities. In two World Wars, scores of members served their country on battlefields throughout the world.

In 1942, the National Alien Registration Act created a devastating problem for the North End with its 23,000 persons of whom about 90% were of Italian heritage at that time. The term "enemy alien" stirred unjustified discrimination in employment, in business, in social affairs, and against students in the central high schools. The elderly, many of whom had not sought citizenship, particularly the mothers of growing families, now attended citizenship classes at the North End Union. The Union became attached to the Boston Enemy Alien Committee as an interpreter to the North End people and as an advisor to the committee. From time to time, the Union would devise and operate special programs to assist juveniles and older corner boys who were not affiliated with agency programs. In the 1940's, 72 cellar or storefront independent clubs operated in the area. These seemed to be endemic to the North End. It is at this point that the North End Union opened three storefront recreation centers in cooperation with the Boston Juvenile Court and William Foote Whyte with the assistance of the head worker of the North End Union writes his classical sociological study entitled "Street Corner Society." A drop-out program and a youth organization for citizenship training were also established at this time.

In the 1950's and the 1960's, two large public works programs within the boundaries of the neighborhood required many families to move. This was followed by massive urban renewal projects on every border, justifiably caused grave concern for the future of this tight, high density family neighborhood. The North End Union once again expanded its citizen work for wider community participation through the establishment of the North End Rehabilitation and Conservation Committee. Their input in the urban renewal process along with the Waterfront Residents Association and the BRA's Tenant Selection Committee brought important and lasting changes for the waterfront and the North End. These included an enlarged waterfront park, housing for the elderly, mixed income rehabilitated housing and certain controls over future planning.



#### Significance (cont'd)

North End Union, Inc.

In the 1970's the North End Union was encouraging improved interagency collaboration in the delivery of human services. Current programming includes Adult Education classes, Teen and Elderly programs, in-school and after-school recreation programs, neighborhood and community development programs through the North End Neighborhood Task Force and Arts programs through the North End Waterfront Arts Council. 9

The Benevolent Fraternity of Unitarian Churches has governed the affairs of the North End Union since its inception. Presidents over the years have included Rev. Edward A. Horton, Paul Revere Frothingham, Eugene R. Shippen and Alexander S. Porter, Jr. In recent years, there were Rev. Dana McLean Greeley, Jr., Russell Abbot, Mrs. Charles S. Bolster, Ralph A. MacGilvra, Daniel Needham, Jr., C. Eliot Sands and Guy A. Beninati. Administrators of the Union include Samuel F. Hubbard, as its first director, Miss Mattie L. Foster, from 1918 to 1935, Martha Blume, Acting Headworker between 1935 and 1937 and program coordinator for many years, Harry R. Clark and Frank L. Havey who served as Executive Director from 1940 to his retirement in 1975. He was a legend and Man for all Seasons in the history of the North End Union, the Neighborhood and Settlement House Movement. To From 1975 to 1979, Vincent Marsh served as Executive Director and Fritz Cerrullo followed him in that capacity.

In 1892, as mentioned previously, the North End Union opened its doors in a newly renovated building alternately called the "Parmenter Street Chapel," and Saint Mary's Episcopal Church which existed on the site. In April of 1916, architects Kilham and Hopkins were hired to install a steam heating system and upgrade the facility for new usages at a cost of \$25,000. In 1936, a fire in the auditorium destroyed the stage. This was upgraded and a new plumbing and heating system was installed at a cost of \$18,000. In 1958, an upper gymnasium was added to the rear of the building, and in the mid-70's the front facade brick work was restored and extensive rehabilitation and upgrading of the facility occurred in the interior of the building. 11

#### Bibliography (cont'd)

- (7) "North End Union Is 70 Years Young," The Italian News, April 13, 1962, pp. 1-5.
- (8) Whyte, William Foote, "The Social Role of the Settlement House," Applied Anthropology (Vol. I, Number 1, October-December, 1941).
- (9) The North End Union (publication of the Greater Boston Settlement Week, May 19-24th, 1980 in cooperation with Jubilee 350).
- (10) North End Union Is 70 Years Young, op. cit., p. 5.
- (11) City of Boston, Building Department, op. cit.



Play Place at the North End Union



# Mutual Aid Societies and Clubs

Saint Antonio di Padoua de Montefalcione 201-203 Endicott Street

Maria S.S. Della Cava 3 Battery Street

Maritime Society of Our Lady of Help Sciacca 9 Lewis Street

Saint Rocco's Society 66 North Margin Street

Societa Festa di San Giusepe 9 Charter Street

Societa de San Cologero di Sciacca 290 North Street



BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information Form Form No. Area North End
	ADDRESS 201-203 Endicott St. COR.
San Bridge	NAME Crist Antonio Di Dadama Da Manta-Calaina
THE REAL PROPERTY.	NAME Saint Antonio Di Padova Da Montefalcione present original
	present original
	MAP NO. 27N-13E SUB AREA N/W
SAM ANTONIO DI PADOVA	DATE C. 1812 5
DA MONTEPALCIONE INC	source
	ARCHITECT
	source
	BUILDER
The state of the s	source
THE PARTY OF THE P	CUNIFD BALL A CLUB AND
	OWNER Edward Staples Pasquale Chirichiello Trusts original present
	original present
	PHOTOGRAPHS
	110100102110
	19/330155/4692125 Ward 3. Parcel 1423
TYPE (residential) single dou	ible row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
non-residential religious	society/club
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)_	
2002	poladormers
ROOF flat cur	ooladormers
MATERIALS (Frame) claphoards	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinylon side
(other) brick	stone over wood concrete iron/steel/alum. wall
(outer) brick perma	stone over wood concrete Hon/steel/alum. wall
BRIEF DESCRIPTION. To atom	Birch 61 to decide decide decide
and respond doors with hall	mall building. First floor two doorways: double doors
	narrow windows on each side. Second floor: three pairs of name of society displayed below central window.
windows with wooden paners below;	name of society displayed below central window.
EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mod	derate drastic permastone covering
CONDITION good fair poor_	LOT AREA 1426 sq.ft.
1 13	SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) This building could date from the early 19th century.
	It was one of the outbuildings (probably a stable) of an
	estate which faced on Prince St. The earliest deed
	which mentions building is from Edward Staples to John
N	B. McCleary; it was dated July 3, 1812 and the price was
	\$3,300. Next the property passed from Jane W. Pierce
	(executrix of the last will and testament of John B.

Moved; date if	known	
Themes (check a	as many as applicable)	
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural The Arts Commerce Communication Community/ Development	Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	Recreation Religion X Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian X Transporation

the property back to Jane W. Pierce on April 27, 1853 for \$5,000. Next Jane W. Pierce shold the property to Catharine E. Gill for \$7,100 on September 30, 1873. Gill sold the property to Owen Lappen on January 16, 1875 for \$8,500. Next the property passed to Patrick Clark for \$7,500 on January 16, 1875. Two years later, Patrick Clark sold the property to his son Thomas.

In 1888 an atlas shows this building as a wooden stable owned by Thomas H. Clark; it served his residence which faced on Prince Street. Twenty years later it was still a stable and it was owned by Edward P. Clark.

In 1920 Edward Clark still owned this building; it was used as a junk store. Three years later Harry Rubatsky owned the building and it was used for light manufacturing; the front windows were resashed and the wooden front was rebuilt with brick. The building was owned by Saul Rubin in 1936 and its use at that time was a store and the storage of liquor. Ten years later the structure was used as a club. In 1957 the openings on the front of the building were changed, new doors and windows were added and permastone was installed over the brick. The use of the building in 1961 is listed as chapel, hall and recreation room.

The Festa of St. Anthony of Padua is one of the major religious and cultural events in the North End. It is organized by the Society of Saint Antonio di Padua di Montefalicione. Each year since at least 1920 a statue of St. Anthony is carried through the streets followed by a band and a procession of marchers. The procession usually takes eight hours to complete and eventually every street in the North End is covered. (con't) Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Significance (con't): Dollar bills and confetti are thrown from the windows of the apartment buildings. Some of the women marching in the procession are barefoot which signifies that someone in the family is ill and the Saint's help is sought. Another tradition is to carry a large white candle in the march, this is to thank St. Anthony for favors which have been granted. Many North Enders have participated in this festa for many years and they will continue the tradition for a long time yet to come.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's

- records, early maps, etc.)
  (1) City of Boston Building Department Documents.
- (2) City of Boston Assessor's REcords.
- (3) Murphy, Jeremiah V., "North End Parade Honors St. Anthony of Padua," Boston Globe,
- 4 September 1, 1969.
- (4) Atlas of the City of Boston (Philadelphia, G.W. Bromley, 1888 and 1908).
- (5) Suffolk County Registry of Deeds.

	Building Information Form Form No. AreaNorth End		
	ADDRESS 3 Battery Street COR.		
N. N. S. C.	NAME_Maria S.S. Della Cavasame		
US AND	NAME Maria S.S. Della Cava same present original		
255			
<b>一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个</b>	MAP NO. 27N-13E SUB AREA N/W		
- Water State Stat	DATE 1948 (1)		
Moto 55 DRLA Casa Fact Ad Pate Valence Senior	source		
	ARCHITECT Roy F. Cicchetti (1)		
	source		
0	BUILDER		
	Source		
THE THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON			
	CWNER Congregation of Maria S.S. Della Cava same (2)		
	original present		
	PHOTOGRAPHS		
	19/330155/4692165 Ward 3, Parcel 3090		
TYPE (residential) single do	puble row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.		
non-residential Religiou			
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)	one plus		
ROOF flat cu	pola dormers		
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stonefoundation concrete iron/steel/alum.		
BRIEF DESCRIPTION	Sa.		
	three bays wide, two small 6/6 double hung sash on		
either side of doorway, plus two basement windows. Double door recessed, stone sets led up to landing, ornate metal grating over windows and gate across door. Pointed			
arch over door outlined with brid	grating over windows and gate across door. Pointed ck, hand painted portrait of Madonna and Child evident.		
arch over door outlined with bric Stone block engraved with name of	grating over windows and gate across door. Pointed ck, hand painted portrait of Madonna and Child evident. It society over door. Concrete trim along flat roofline.		
arch over door outlined with brid	grating over windows and gate across door. Pointed ck, hand painted portrait of Madonna and Child evident. It society over door. Concrete trim along flat roofline.		
arch over door outlined with bric Stone block engraved with name of	grating over windows and gate across door. Pointed ck, hand painted portrait of Madonna and Child evident. It society over door. Concrete trim along flat roofline.		
arch over door outlined with brid Stone block engraved with name of EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mo	grating over windows and gate across door. Pointed ck, hand painted portrait of Madonna and Child evident. society over door. Concrete trim along flat roofline. derate drastic		
arch over door outlined with brid Stone block engraved with name of EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mo	grating over windows and gate across door. Pointed ck, hand painted portrait of Madonna and Child evident. society over door. Concrete trim along flat roofline. derate drastic		
arch over door outlined with brid Stone block engraved with name of EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mo	grating over windows and gate across door. Pointed ck, hand painted portrait of Madonna and Child evident. society over door. Concrete trim along flat roofline. derate drastic		
arch over door outlined with brid Stone block engraved with name of EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mo	grating over windows and gate across door. Pointed ck, hand painted portrait of Madonna and Child evident. Society over door. Concrete trim along flat roofline. derate drastic		
arch over door outlined with brid Stone block engraved with name of EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mo	stating over windows and gate across door. Pointed ck, hand painted portrait of Madonna and Child evident. Society over door. Concrete trim along flat roofline. derate drastic  LOT AREA 825 sq.ft.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) 3 Battery Street is the headquarters for Patron of the		
arch over door outlined with brid Stone block engraved with name of EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mo	stating over windows and gate across door. Pointed ck, hand painted portrait of Madonna and Child evident. Society over door. Concrete trim along flat roofline. derate drastic  LOT AREA 825 sq.ft.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) 3 Battery Street is the headquarters for Patron of the Madonna Della Cava, whose feast is borrowed from		
arch over door outlined with brid Stone block engraved with name of EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mo	stating over windows and gate across door. Pointed ck, hand painted portrait of Madonna and Child evident. Society over door. Concrete trim along flat roofline. derate drastic  LOT AREA 825 sq.ft.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) 3 Battery Street is the headquarters for Patron of the Madonna Della Cava, whose feast is borrowed from Pietraperzia, Sicily, where it has been celebrated every summer since 1223. Joseph Santagelo, one of the Society's		
arch over door outlined with brid Stone block engraved with name of EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mo	stating over windows and gate across door. Pointed ck, hand painted portrait of Madonna and Child evident. Society over door. Concrete trim along flat roofline. derate drastic  LOT AREA 825 sq.ft.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) 3 Battery Street is the headquarters for Patron of the Madonna Della Cava, whose feast is borrowed from Pietraperzia, Sicily, where it has been celebrated every summer since 1223. Joseph Santagelo, one of the Society's members who helps coordinate the festival mid-August		
arch over door outlined with brid Stone block engraved with name of EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mo  CONDITION good fair poor	stating over windows and gate across door. Pointed ck, hand painted portrait of Madonna and Child evident. Society over door. Concrete trim along flat roofline. derate drastic  LOT AREA 825 sq.ft.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) 3 Battery Street is the headquarters for Patron of the Madonna Della Cava, whose feast is borrowed from Pietraperzia, Sicily, where it has been celebrated every summer since 1223. Joseph Santagelo, one of the Society's		
arch over door outlined with brid Stone block engraved with name of EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mo  CONDITION good fair poor	SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) 3 Battery Street is the headquarters for Patron of the Madonna Della Cava, whose feast is borrowed from Pietraperzia, Sicily, where it has been celebrated every summer since 1223. Joseph Santagelo, one of the Society's members who helps coordinate the festival mid-August every year stressed that the reason for celebrating the Madonna Della Cava's Feast now in it's 58th year here is not only to continue community cele-		
arch over door outlined with brid Stone block engraved with name of EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mo  CONDITION good fair poor	SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) 3 Battery Street is the headquarters for Patron of the Madonna Della Cava, whose feast is borrowed from Pietraperzia, Sicily, where it has been celebrated every summer since 1223. Joseph Santagelo, one of the Society's members who helps coordinate the festival mid-August every year stressed that the reason for celebrating the Madonna Della Cava's Feast now in it's 58th		

Moved; date if known		
Themes (check as many	as applicable)	
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural The Arts Commerce	Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry	Recreation Religion X Science/ invention Social/
Communication Community/ Development	Military Political	humanitarian X Transporation

that an image of the Madonna was buried somewhere outside his town and grunted and gestured till his parents agreed to follow him to the site where he indicated the image was buried. They dug up a stone that the boy immediately named Madonna Della Cava -- Our Lady of the Underground might be the best way of translating what he meant -- and those were the first words he ever said. Later, when the townspeople tried to move the stone to the Great Sanctuary they built for the Madonna in Pietraperzia, it shattered, and to this day no one makes three dimensional representations of the Madonna. That's why the North End Society has an embroidered piece to represent the Madonna, new since 1970, when a member donated one made in Sicily by the Sisters of Saint Joseph, because her favor was granted, "Many favors have been granted", Santagelo said. (3) The Feast of Madonna Della Cava is held on a three day weekend in Mid-August on Hanover Street, near Battery and Commercial Streets. Since 1948, the Society of Maria S.S. Della Cava has established a club at 3 Battery Court Street where a one story simple structure was erected to house the Patron Saint. The site includes a recreation room and kitchen at a cost of \$8,000.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

- (1) City of Boston, Building Department of Documents
- (2) City of Boston, Assessor's Office
- (3) Robb, Christina. "Andiamo Alla Festa" Boston Globe Calender (Aug. 17,1978) p.9.
- (4) Building Department, Op. cit.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information Form Form No. Area North End
and the second s	9 Lewis Street Lewis, Fulton and
	ADDRESS 247 North Street COR. North Streets
e e	Maritime Society of Our Lady
√ · · ·	NAME of Help Sciacca same
	present original
	MAP NO. 26N-13E SUB AREA N/W
The state of the s	301 232 000 1100 117 11
	DATE 1947 1
	source
	ARCHITECT
	source
	304200
	BUILDER
	source
	Maritime Society of Our Lady OWNER Of Help Science 2
	CWNER of Help Sciacca 2 original present
The state of the s	present
	PHOTOGRAPHS
The state of the s	19/330175/4692125 Ward 3, Parcel 3468
TYPE (residential) single do	uble row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
non-residential Religi	ous Society/club
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)	l plus
ROOF flat cu	pola dormers
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(other) brick	stoneconcrete iron/steel/alum.
BRIEF DESCRIPTION	
	le wooden central doorway recessed. Seven steps led
	overhang. Two small basement windows and two larger
windows with grates are located	on either side of entryway.
EXTERIOR ALTERATION DINOR MO	derate drastic
CONDITION good (fair poor_	LOT AREA 2500 sq.ft.
CONDITION good fair poor_	LOT AREA 2500 sq.ft.
CONDITION good fair poor	LOT AREA 2500 sq.ft.
CONDITION good fair poor	LOT AREA 2500 sq.ft.
CONDITION good fair poor	LOT AREA 2500 sq.ft.
CONDITION good fair poor	LOT AREA 2500 sq.ft.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse)
CONDITION good fair poor	
CONDITION good fair poor	SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) Contrary to popular belief, the feastas have nothing to do with the church. Rather they are sponsored by
CONDITION good fair poor	SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) Contrary to popular belief, the feastas have nothing to do with the church. Rather they are sponsored by private clubs which abound in the North End. Most of the
CONDITION good fair poor	SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse)  Contrary to popular belief, the feastas have nothing to do with the church. Rather they are sponsored by private clubs which abound in the North End. Most of the clubs are social but have selected a patron saint
CONDITION good fair poor	SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) Contrary to popular belief, the feastas have nothing to do with the church. Rather they are sponsored by private clubs which abound in the North End. Most of the

Moved; date if k	nown	
Themes (check as	many as applicable)	
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural The Arts Commerce Communication Community/	Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	Recreation Religion X Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian X Transporation
Devrelopment		

three-day way of saying thanks and hallelujah to Our Lady of Perpetual Help. The feast is one of seven festivals celebrated every July and August in the North End. The feast has occurred annually since at least 1920. Three or four of the society's 57 members came over from Italy themselves, and are three generations away from Italy. But most are sons of native Italians, half are fishermen, and they keep the feast as a way of tying a fisherman's life in Boston to the old fishing life in Siciliy. "It's a tradition from the old times. Our fathers came from the old country and they had a statue there, and they took it to this country." Said "Vincent Cantanzaro, a society member."

The event mirrors a celebration in Sicily which is more than 100 years old. The traditional carrying of a statue of the Blessed Mother weighing an estimated 1,000 pounds is accomplished by 10 men who hoist a sedan chair holding the Madonna upon their shoulders. According to the legend, fishermen in Sciacca, Sicily, found the original Madonna Del Soccorso (Mother of Health) by the sea. The statue carried by North Enders is a replica of the original which required more than 10 men to carry. The highlight of the parade is when a young girl, costumed as an angel in white and blue is lowered from a fire escape to say prayers at the foot of the statue of the Madonna, thanking her for protection of fishermen during the year. The fishermen's Feast was originally held at T-wharf. Every year, T-wharf's north and south docks were flag bedecked with the fishing boats all in port. Each one seemed to vie with the others Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Building is located within the Fulton-Commercial National Register District.

- 1. City of Boston, Building Department.
- 2. City of Boston Assessor's Office.
- 3. Southworth, Michael and Susan. Boston 200 Discovery Network: North End Survey, (Boston Bicentennial Commission, 1976).
- 4. Robb, Christina. "Andiamo Alla Festa," Boston Globe Calendar, (August 17, 1978) P.9.
- 5. Bishop, Pam. "Fisherman's Feast" Herald Traveler, August 18, 1973.
- Hank, William Z., T-Wharf, Notes and Sketches Collected During a Quarter Century Of Living on Boston's Waterfront, (Boston, Alden-Hank, 1952).

Significance (cont'd)

Maritime Society of Our Lady of Help Sciacca

to be the most gaily decorated. Sciacca, from which the feast originates is on the southern coast of Italy. Guide books compare the beauty of the setting with the Bay of Naples. It is mountainous country and Mount Colagero dominates the town. The ancient Greeks and Romans called the place Thermae Selinuntinae and Daedalus wrote of the famous hot sulphur springs and baths. It is said that the tyrant of ancient Syracuse was born there some seven centures B.C. In the middle ages, San Coleagero rediscovered the efficacy of the baths and the mountain was later named for that saint. San Colagero is called "the man of the mountain." The hot sulphur springs are in the valleys and atop the 1300 foot mountain is a monastary with rooms built over the fissures in the rocks from which the health-giving hot sulphur vapours rise. The festivities in Boston are under the sponsorship of the Maritime Society of Our Lady of Help Sciacca. Nowadays, the center of the feast is at Fleet and North Streets. Electric lights and festuned arches are placed over the streets. At night, the celebration is especially festive with much singing and dancing around the 9 Lewis Street site.



BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information Form Form No. Area North End
The state of the s	ADDRESS 66 North Margin StreetOR.
	NAME Saint Rocco's Society same
	present original
	MAP NO. 26N-13E SUB AREA N/W
	DATE 1907 (1)
	source
	ARCHITECT F. H. Norcoss (1)
AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY O	source
	BUILDER
	source
	OWNER Harris Pooron Frank Contrado (2)
The state of the s	original present
<b>美国建筑</b>	PHOTOGRAPHS
A STATE OF THE STA	19/330165/4692105 Ward 3, Parcel 1374
TYPE (residential) single do	uble row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
non-residential rel	igious society/club
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)	one plus
ROOF flat cu	pola dormers
	poladormers
	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION Four stories on high basement,	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum.  three bays wide. New entrance to basement, new brick
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION Four stories on high basement, and windows on first level. Sim	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum.  three bays wide. New entrance to basement, new brick aple stone lintels and sills. Wide metal cornice
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION  Four stories on high basement, and windows on first level. Sin separates basement level and fir front on the basement level at s	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum.  three bays wide. New entrance to basement, new brick aple stone lintels and sills. Wide metal cornice set floor, indicating that perhaps there was a store some point in time. 1/1 double hung sash, metal cornice
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION  Four stories on high basement, and windows on first level. Sin separates basement level and fir front on the basement level at a at roofline with dentils, foliate	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum.  three bays wide. New entrance to basement, new brick apple stone lintels and sills. Wide metal cornice set floor, indicating that perhaps there was a store some point in time. 1/1 double hung sash, metal cornice the brackets, egg and dark molding and modillions. New
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION  Four stories on high basement, and windows on first level. Sin separates basement level and fir front on the basement level at a at roofline with dentils, foliate EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor models.	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum.  three bays wide. New entrance to basement, new brick apple stone lintels and sills. Wide metal cornice set floor, indicating that perhaps there was a store some point in time. 1/1 double hung sash, metal cornice to brackets, egg and dart molding and modillions. New derate drastic
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION  Four stories on high basement, and windows on first level. Sin separates basement level and fir front on the basement level at a at roofline with dentils, foliate EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor models.	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum.  three bays wide. New entrance to basement, new brick apple stone lintels and sills. Wide metal cornice set floor, indicating that perhaps there was a store some point in time. 1/1 double hung sash, metal cornice the brackets, egg and dark molding and modillions. New
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION  Four stories on high basement, and windows on first level. Sin separates basement level and fir front on the basement level at a at roofline with dentils, foliate EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor models.	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum.  three bays wide. New entrance to basement, new brick apple stone lintels and sills. Wide metal cornice set floor, indicating that perhaps there was a store some point in time. 1/1 double hung sash, metal cornice to brackets, egg and dart molding and modillions. New derate drastic
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION  Four stories on high basement, and windows on first level. Sin separates basement level and fir front on the basement level at a at roofline with dentils, foliate EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor models.	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum.  three bays wide. New entrance to basement, new brick apple stone lintels and sills. Wide metal cornice set floor, indicating that perhaps there was a store some point in time. 1/1 double hung sash, metal cornice to brackets, egg and dart molding and modillions. New derate drastic
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION  Four stories on high basement, and windows on first level. Sin separates basement level and fir front on the basement level at a at roofline with dentils, foliate EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor models.	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum.  three bays wide. New entrance to basement, new brick aple stone lintels and sills. Wide metal cornice set floor, indicating that perhaps there was a store some point in time. 1/1 double hung sash, metal cornice to brackets, egg and dart molding and modillions. New derate drastic sq.ft.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION  Four stories on high basement, and windows on first level. Sin separates basement level and fir front on the basement level at a at roofline with dentils, foliate EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor models.	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum.  three bays wide. New entrance to basement, new brick aple stone lintels and sills. Wide metal cornice set floor, indicating that perhaps there was a store some point in time. 1/1 double hung sash, metal cornice to brackets, egg and dart molding and modillions. New derate drastic  LOT AREA 1041 sq.ft.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) Following tradition, with its beginnings going back
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION  Four stories on high basement, and windows on first level. Sin separates basement level and fir front on the basement level at a at roofline with dentils, foliate EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor models.	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum.  three bays wide. New entrance to basement, new brick aple stone lintels and sills. Wide metal cornice set floor, indicating that perhaps there was a store some point in time. 1/1 double hung sash, metal cornice to brackets, egg and dart molding and modillions. New derate drastic  LOT AREA 1041 sq.ft.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) Following tradition, with its beginnings going back to small towns or provinces scattered in Italy, many
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION  Four stories on high basement, and windows on first level. Sin separates basement level and fir front on the basement level at a at roofline with dentils, foliate EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor models.	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum.  three bays wide. New entrance to basement, new brick male stone lintels and sills. Wide metal cornice rest floor, indicating that perhaps there was a store some point in time. 1/1 double hung sash, metal cornice to brackets, egg and dart molding and modillions. New derate drastic
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION  Four stories on high basement, and windows on first level. Sin separates basement level and fir front on the basement level at a at roofline with dentils, foliate EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor models.	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum.  three bays wide. New entrance to basement, new brick mple stone lintels and sills. Wide metal cornice cost floor, indicating that perhaps there was a store some point in time. 1/1 double hung sash, metal cornice to brackets, egg and dart molding and modillions. New derate drastic
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION  Four stories on high basement, and windows on first level. Sin separates basement level and fir front on the basement level at a at roofline with dentils, foliate EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor models.	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum.  three bays wide. New entrance to basement, new brick in the stone lintels and sills. Wide metal cornice is floor, indicating that perhaps there was a store some point in time. 1/1 double hung sash, metal cornice is brackets, egg and dart molding and modillions. New derate drastic  LOT AREA 1041 sq.ft.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) Following tradition, with its beginnings going back to small towns or provinces scattered in Italy, many Italians who immigrated to the U.S. brought with them the custom of honoring their community Patron Saint from the old country. This tradition is now being carried on by second and third generation Italians. The North End of Boston is one of the few Italian
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION  Four stories on high basement, and windows on first level. Sin separates basement level and fir front on the basement level at a at roofline with dentils, foliate EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor models.	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum.  three bays wide. New entrance to basement, new brick mple stone lintels and sills. Wide metal cornice cost floor, indicating that perhaps there was a store some point in time. 1/1 double hung sash, metal cornice to brackets, egg and dart molding and modillions. New derate drastic

Moved; date if known	, *	
Themes (check as many as	applicable)	
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural The Arts Commerce Communication Community/	Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	Recreation Religion X Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian X Transporation

from feast to feast the Festival follows this program. On Friday evening at approximately 6 to 7 PM the Saint is removed from its permanent Chapel and after a small procession through the North End Streets is brought to a temporary Chapel on the street closed off for the Festival grounds. At 8PM there is music and entertainment on the bandstand followed by a display of fireworks at 11 P.M. On Saturday and Sunday, late afternoon, there is another procession with the Saint of the North End, followed by a band concert on the bandstand. After the concert the Saint is brought back to its permanent chapel. Saint Rocco, is the Patron Saint of the sick. The celebration for Saint Rocco Di Siano has occurred each year from at least 1920, and combines all the best elements of the mediterranean spirit - a profound religiousity blended with an unhypocritical, unabased recognition of the power of secular thinking. The blend is personified in the statue of San Rocco, swathed in his green blanket of dollars appended to him for religious favors.(3) Mrs. Mary Natasi of 66 No. Margin Street has been the chairman of the Festa Religiosa in Onore Di San Rocco and organizes the three day celebration from her home on North Margin Street. The site of the feast is in the area of North Margin and Thatcher street.

Description (con't)

paneled front door at entrance; large window with colored panes over door.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

- (1) City of Boston, Building Department
- (2) City of Boston, Assessor's Office
- (3) Southworth, Michael and Susan Boston 200 Discovery Network; North End Survey (Boston 200 Bicentennial Commission, 1976).

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information Form Form No. Area North End
HI STEELS	
	ADDRESS 9 Charter St. COR.
	NAME Societa Festa Di San Giusepe Same
	present original
<b>建设了人员会</b>	MAP NO. 27N-13E SUB AREA N/W
	DATE C1919 (3)
	source
	ARCHITECT M.J. Mastrangelo (3)
THE STATE OF THE S	source
11、11年20日 12日 12日 12日 12日 12日 12日 12日 12日 12日 12	BUILDER
17.10	source
	1928 Societa Festa Di San
	OWNER Joseph Parziale Giusepe (4) original present
	original present
	PHOTOGRAPHS
九年八章 医 图 图 图 图 图 图 图 图 图 图 图 图 图 图 图 图 图 图	19/330165/4692170 Ward 3. Parcel 2061
TYPE (residential) single dou non-residential religi	able row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.  ous society/club
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)	five plus
	ooladormers
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum.
BRIEF DESCRIPTION	
Five stories, five bays wide on	second through fifth floors. Cream colored brick
on front, red brick on sides. F	irst floor has had considerable alterations.
of the door with colored glass p	rch evident. One pointed arched window on either side anes. Door to upper stories on the east side of facade,
flared stone lintels and sills,	simple flat lintels on the top floor. Two western
EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mod	derate drastic
CONDITION good (fair) poor	LOT AREA 1344 sq.ft.
1/2 1/2	
	SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse)
	SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) The Society of Saint Joseph, Patron Saint of Ries, is
	one of a hundred Mutual Aid Societies that has
A MANAGER AND	managed to survive since the turn of this century.  The Mutual Aid Societies were an expression of
WITTEN TO THE TOTAL TOTA	fraternal spirit that led to a continuation of ties
	with similar organizations in Italy, through which a
' All I be to be	
The state of the s	large part of the social life of the people is carried on in this country. A society such as San Giusepe

Moved; date if	known	
Themes (check	as many as applicable)	
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural The Arts	Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement	Recreation Religion X Science/ invention
Commerce Communication Community/	Industry Military Political	Social/ humanitarian X Transporation

societies in a colony as there are villages represented. (1) The Feast of Saint Joseph is usually held the last weekend of July on Hanover Street near Battery and Commercial Streets, on the first day of the Feast of San Joseph, the Saint is dressed and decorated with gold rings, bracelets and earrings that have been donated to him over the years as offerings for prayers. Garlands of flowers are hung around the head and at the feet of the Saint (2). The Societa Festa Di San Giusepe is located in the first floor of a five story apartment building at #9 Charter Street. The first floor was originally utilized as a store and in February, 1962 its occupancy was changed to a religious club with four apartments above. The first floor has been substantially altered to accommodate this new useage.

## Description (con't)

bays connected to building next door by ornate iron balconies, metal cornice at roofline with foliate brackets, dentils and foliate modillions.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

- (1) "Our Boston" (Vol.1, No.3, February, 1926) Published by the Women's Municipal League of Boston.
- (2) "On Wiget Street, Festivity is an Absolute", <u>Boston Herald American</u>, October 29, 1973.
- (3) City of Boston, Building Department Records
- (4) City of Boston, Assessor's Office

BOS FOR LARLWARKS COMMISSION	Building Information Form Form No. Area North End
	ADDRESS 290 North Street COR.
	NAME Societa De San Calogero Di Sciacca
	present original
	MAP NO. 26N-13E SUB AREA N/W
CIETA SAN CALOR	DATE 1941 (1)
8	source
	ARCHITECT Meyer Lewis (1)
	source
	BUILDER
<b>一等。</b>	source
	Society of OWNER Calogero Di Sciacca Society of Mutual Succor
	original present
	present
The state of the s	PHOTOGRAPHS 19/330175/4692145 Ward 3, Parcel 3233
and Transplanterium to	
of methodisthache profession of	
TYPE (residential) single dou non-residential religio	able row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt. us society/club
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)_	one plus
ROOF flat cup	oola dormers
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone foundation concrete iron/steel/alum.
Central granite marker indicates h	with rounded area wooden doorway and round window above. building was erected in 1941. Small window evident on orway added onto structure. Pedimental roofline with
EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mod	erate drastic
CONDITION Good fair poor_	LOT AREA 1924 sq.ft.
	SIGNIFICANCE (cont.)
	SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse)  This structure also houses a private religious club, which is social but worships St. Calogero, the Hermit of Mount Cronio, the Patron of the City of Sciacca, Italy. This club began as a Mutual Aid Society as an expression of the fraternal spirit which existed in Italy, and dates to circa 1910. The Societa De San Calogero is one of eight private clubs, each devoted to a Patron Saint, who sponsor an annual parade, just as Italian towns celebrate their Saint's Day. Colorful
Vi I	lights, banners and processions announce "Festa" season

Moved; date if known		
Themes (check as mar	y as applicable)	
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural The Arts Commerce Communication Community/ Development	Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	Recreation Religion X Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian X Transporation

on summer weekends in the North End. The feasts of Madonna De Carmine, Saint Rocco, Saint Joseph and Saint Agrippina usually take place in July. In August, Bostonians celebrate the Feast of Madonna Cella Cava, the Fisherman's Feast and the Feast of St. Anthony and Saint Lucy (3). Since 1941, the Societa De San Calogero has occupied a one story simple meeting house/club at 290 North Street.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

- (1) City of Boston, Building Department.
- (2) City of Boston, Assessor's Office.
- (3) Southworth, Michael and Susan, Boston 200 Discovery Network: North End Survey (Boston, MA: Boston 200 Bicentennial Commission Publication, 1975).

## Parks/Open Space Areas

Copps Hill Terraces Charter and Commercial Streets

North End Beach Park Commercial Street

Paul Revere Mall; "The Prado" Hanover Street



BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information Form Form No. Area North End
	ADDRESS Charter Street COR.
	NAME
	NAME Copp's Hill Terraces Same present original
	•
	MAP NO. 27N-13E SUB AREA N/W
	DATE 1896-1897 (1)
	source
	ARCHITECT Olmsted, Olmsted and Eliot (1)
	source
是 Balance Buy Balance Balance	BUILDER Perkins and White (1)
	source
	OWNER City of Boston same
	original present
	p. Cocii
	PHOTOGRAPHS
	10/000150 //000150
	19/330150/4692150 Ward 3, Parcel 2068
TYPE (residential) single do	uble row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
non-residential	
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)	plus
ROOFcu	poladormers
	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl concrete iron/steel/alum.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl concrete iron/steel/alum.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION Rough-faced coursed stone walls	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION Rough-faced coursed stone walls to wide sets of steps lead to the benches, a round-arched open shows the sets of steps arched open shows the sets of steps lead to the benches, a round-arched open shows the sets of steps lead to the sets of st	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl concrete iron/steel/alum.  mark the boundary of the park along Charter Street. he first level of the terraces. Picnic tables and elter with table for chess or checkers, several large
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION Rough-faced coursed stone walls to wide sets of steps lead to the benches, a round-arched open shares and a large open space with	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl concrete iron/steel/alum.  mark the boundary of the park along Charter Street. he first level of the terraces. Picnic tables and elter with table for chess or checkers, several large h concrete paving fills this area. There are large
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION Rough-faced coursed stone walls to the wide sets of steps lead to the benches, a round-arched open shares and a large open space with stone planters on either side of	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl concrete iron/steel/alum.  mark the boundary of the park along Charter Street. he first level of the terraces. Picnic tables and elter with table for chess or checkers, several large h concrete paving fills this area. There are large each group of steps. Two more sets of stone steps lead
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION Rough-faced coursed stone walls at the country of	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl concrete iron/steel/alum.  mark the boundary of the park along Charter Street. he first level of the terraces. Picnic tables and elter with table for chess or checkers, several large he concrete paving fills this area. There are large each group of steps. Two more sets of stone steps lead derate drastic The beach area has been filled in for use
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION Rough-faced coursed stone walls at the country of	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl concrete iron/steel/alum.  mark the boundary of the park along Charter Street. he first level of the terraces. Picnic tables and elter with table for chess or checkers, several large h concrete paving fills this area. There are large each group of steps. Two more sets of stone steps lead
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION Rough-faced coursed stone walls to the wide sets of steps lead to the benches, a round-arched open shatrees and a large open space with stone planters on either side of EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mode condition good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl concrete iron/steel/alum.  mark the boundary of the park along Charter Street. he first level of the terraces. Picnic tables and elter with table for chess or checkers, several large h concrete paving fills this area. There are large each group of steps. Two more sets of stone steps lead derate drastic The beach area has been filled in for use as playing fields.  LOT AREA 26,108 sq.ft.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION Rough-faced coursed stone walls to the wide sets of steps lead to the benches, a round-arched open shatrees and a large open space with stone planters on either side of EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mode condition good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl concrete iron/steel/alum.  mark the boundary of the park along Charter Street. he first level of the terraces. Picnic tables and elter with table for chess or checkers, several large h concrete paving fills this area. There are large each group of steps. Two more sets of stone steps lead derate drastic The beach area has been filled in for use as playing fields.  LOT AREA 26,108 sq.ft.  The park faces Copp's Hill Burial Ground on the other side of Charter Street. Copp's Hill is the highest
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION Rough-faced coursed stone walls to the wide sets of steps lead to the benches, a round-arched open shatrees and a large open space with stone planters on either side of EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mode condition good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl concrete iron/steel/alum.  mark the boundary of the park along Charter Street. he first level of the terraces. Picnic tables and elter with table for chess or checkers, several large h concrete paving fills this area. There are large each group of steps. Two more sets of stone steps lead derate drastic The beach area has been filled in for use as playing fields.  LOT AREA 26,108 sq.ft.  The park faces Copp's Hill Burial Ground on the other side of Charter Street. Copp's Hill is the highest point in the North End; from there the land slopes
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MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION Rough-faced coursed stone walls to the wide sets of steps lead to the benches, a round-arched open shatrees and a large open space with stone planters on either side of EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mode condition good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl concrete iron/steel/alum.  mark the boundary of the park along Charter Street. he first level of the terraces. Picnic tables and elter with table for chess or checkers, several large h concrete paving fills this area. There are large each group of steps. Two more sets of stone steps lead derate drastic The beach area has been filled in for use as playing fields.  LOT AREA 26,108 sq.ft.  The park faces Copp's Hill Burial Ground on the other side of Charter Street. Copp's Hill is the highest point in the North End; from there the land slopes down to the harbor.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) At the end of the nineteenth century, it was generally
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION Rough-faced coursed stone walls to the wide sets of steps lead to the benches, a round-arched open shatrees and a large open space with stone planters on either side of EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mode condition good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl concrete iron/steel/alum.  mark the boundary of the park along Charter Street. he first level of the terraces. Picnic tables and elter with table for chess or checkers, several large h concrete paving fills this area. There are large each group of steps. Two more sets of stone steps lead derate drastic The beach area has been filled in for use as playing fields.  LOT AREA 26,108 sq.ft.  The park faces Copp's Hill Burial Ground on the other side of Charter Street. Copp's Hill is the highest point in the North End; from there the land slopes down to the harbor.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse)
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MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION Rough-faced coursed stone walls to the wide sets of steps lead to the benches, a round-arched open shatrees and a large open space with stone planters on either side of EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mode condition good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl concrete iron/steel/alum.  mark the boundary of the park along Charter Street. He first level of the terraces. Picnic tables and selter with table for chess or checkers, several large in concrete paving fills this area. There are large each group of steps. Two more sets of stone steps lead derate drastic The beach area has been filled in for use as playing fields.  LOT AREA 26,108 sq.ft.  The park faces Copp's Hill Burial Ground on the other side of Charter Street. Copp's Hill is the highest point in the North End; from there the land slopes down to the harbor.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) At the end of the nineteenth century, it was generally recognized that city dwellers needed areas of open space within their congested environment in order to maintain their health. To this end, Copp's Hill Terraces was proposed to replace a number of rotten wharves and wooden
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION Rough-faced coursed stone walls to the wide sets of steps lead to the benches, a round-arched open shatrees and a large open space with stone planters on either side of EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mode condition good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl concrete iron/steel/alum.  mark the boundary of the park along Charter Street. He first level of the terraces. Picnic tables and elter with table for chess or checkers, several large he concrete paving fills this area. There are large each group of steps. Two more sets of stone steps lead derate drastic The beach area has been filled in for use as playing fields.  LOT AREA 26,108 sq.ft.  The park faces Copp's Hill Burial Ground on the other side of Charter Street. Copp's Hill is the highest point in the North End; from there the land slopes down to the harbor.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) At the end of the nineteenth century, it was generally recognized that city dwellers needed areas of open space within their congested environment in order to maintain their health. To this end, Copp's Hill Terraces was proposed to replace a number of rotten wharves and wooden dwellings. Work was started in 1894. The plantings
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION Rough-faced coursed stone walls to the wide sets of steps lead to the benches, a round-arched open shatrees and a large open space with stone planters on either side of EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mode condition good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl concrete iron/steel/alum.  mark the boundary of the park along Charter Street. He first level of the terraces. Picnic tables and selter with table for chess or checkers, several large in concrete paving fills this area. There are large each group of steps. Two more sets of stone steps lead derate drastic The beach area has been filled in for use as playing fields.  LOT AREA 26,108 sq.ft.  The park faces Copp's Hill Burial Ground on the other side of Charter Street. Copp's Hill is the highest point in the North End; from there the land slopes down to the harbor.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) At the end of the nineteenth century, it was generally recognized that city dwellers needed areas of open space within their congested environment in order to maintain their health. To this end, Copp's Hill Terraces was proposed to replace a number of rotten wharves and wooden

Moved; date if	known			
Themes (check	as many as	applicable)		
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural The Arts Cor merce Communication Community/		Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation	<u>x</u>

plan called for a bridge to be built across Commerical Street on the western edge of the terraces; the bridge would be continued in a pier extending into the water and curving toward the other side. This arrangement combined with the pier extending out from the eastern side of the beach would provide a very well protected harbor for swimming and boating. Bath houses and a bandstand at the end of one of the piers were also part of the design.

#### Description (con't)

down to the second level of the terraces. This space is much smaller; there are a number of trees and benches. Iron fencing has been used to keep people out of the planted area. A final set of steps leads down to Atlantic Ave.

Across Atlantic Ave. there is a boccie court, playing fields, basket ball courts and a swimming pool. This area was originally planned as a beach park.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

- (1) Twenty-Second Annual Report of the Board of Commissioners for the Year Ending January 31,1897. (Boston: Department of Parks, 1897)
- (2) "Work Well Under Way on the New Marine Park", August 26, 1894 (Article in a Bostonian Society Scrapbook, source unknown).
- (3) Report on Civil Works Administration Project #3512 (Boston: City Planning Board, March 31, 1934).

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information Form Form No. Area North End
	ADDRESS 469-521 Commercial StCOR.
	NAME North End Park North End Beach Park present original
	MAP NO. 27N-13E SUB AREA N/W
(Photo)	DATE 1894 source
	ARCHITECT_Olmsted Olmsted & Eliot 1
	source
	BUILDER Perkins & White 1 source
	OWNER City of Boston same
(See photo next page)	original present
	PHOTOGRAPHS
TYPE (residential) single do	19/33190/4692125 Ward 3. Parcel 3058  ouble row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
non-residentiaD public	park
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)	plus
ROOFCU	poladormers
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone granite concrete iron/steel/alum.
BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The six and swimming pool with dressing room ately adjacent to the west bound	one half acres contain a fenced-in baseball diamond, a as on the east side of the park and a Boccie court immediatry of the public park
and any and any and any and any and any and any	ary or the public park.
EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mo	derate drastic
CONDITION good fair poor	LOT AREA pilet land 85,412 sq.ft.
7/4	Good view of Boston harbor, Fast Boston and Charlestown with "Old Ironsides" and the Bunker Hill Monument in prominent view.
	SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) The North End Beach Park along with the Copps Hill Terraces Park were created as a pleasure ground to meet
	the needs of a thickly populated North End of Boston at a period of time where density of housing and over-
N N	crowding were everpresent. In 1892, the city of Boston Park's Department authorized \$300,000 for the acquisition
	of land and \$50,000 for the construction of a beach and passive park directly across Commercial Street adjacent to

Moved; date if	known			
Themes (check	as many as	applicable)		
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural The Arts Commerce Communication Community/ Development		Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	 Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation	

Copps Hill Burial Ground. This water front site was previously occupied by several antiquated wharves. The most westerly being the North Paving Wharf (formerly Aitkens Wharf) belonging to the municipality and the most easterly, Carney's Wharf. Commercial Street is the boundary on the south and the Harbor Commissioner's Line, that on the water side. Included within the lines mentioned are North and South Bartlett's Wharf, Grey's and Ripley's Wharves. The only building of much value on the site is a brick wharehouse on Grey's Wharf, the rest being wooden storehouses. and sheds. This land area contains about "The plan drafted by Olmstead, Olmstead and Eliot was designed six and one half acres, to make this confined space afford opportunity for the greatest possible variety of modes of recreation, thus, Copps Hill Terraces provided a resting place commanding a view of the water upon a broad terrace. On a level with the upper street. An ample promenade on the west side of the North End Beach Park adjacent to the water is provided upon a pier, the upper deck of which will be reached from the terrace by a bridge, which will span Commercial Street. A good place for children to play is provided on the beach which will be formed by the pier line. Dressing rooms will be provided for the use of bathers with floats and other conveniences for boatmen. The stone terraces and its accompanying flights of steps will be plainly but substantially constructed while the steep earth slopes at the ends and below the high wall will be planted with low shrubbery. The foot bridge spanning Commercial Street will be light steel truss. The new or restored beach will terminate against sea walled piers of solid filling from the end of one of which the long and substantial pleasure pier will run out to and along the Harbor.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity

for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

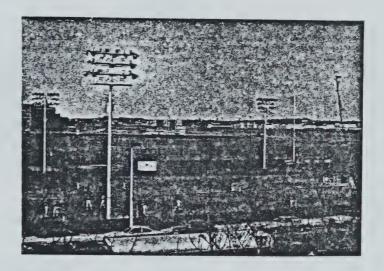
Significance (con't): Commissioner's Line. Between the beach and Commercial Street there is room for a little greensward and a screening background of shrubbery." 3 By 1898, the promenade and a bath house were in place. At the end of the pier, near the promenade a Bandstand was erected for open air concerts. The beach was constructed of hard gravel. A men's bathhouse was located on the westerly end of the park and a women's bathhouse housed 150 bathing rooms, and a laundry. By 1933, the park had changed usuage from that of a beach to a ball field. The front portion of this park was used for baseball, but was (con't) Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's

- records, early maps, etc.)
  (1) City of Boston, Parks Department (19th Annual Report 1893-94) Drawing by Olmstead and Eliot, 1894.
- (2) Bostonian Society, Scrapbook Collection, (Vol. S 122)
- (3) Letter Submitted by Olmsted, Olmsted and Eliot, within the (City of Boston, Parks Department, Twentieth Annual Report, January, 1895) p. 76-77.
- (4) City of Boston, Planning Board Report of the Civil Works Administration, Project 3512. (March 31, 1934) p. 115.

# Significance (con't from reverse of page 1)

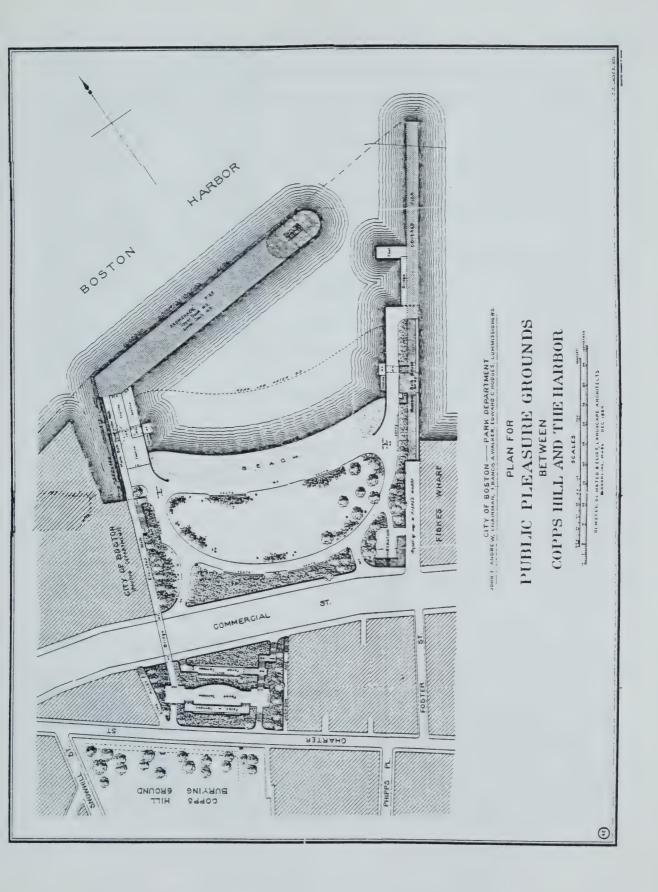
### North End Beach Park

not of sufficient size for league ball. Bleachers were placed on the westerly side of the field with a seating capacity of 2500. The promenade pier was still evident but later burnt down. ⁴ In 1951, the George Robert White Fund granted \$30,000 for the construction of a swimming pool within the park which is still in usuage but in a state of disrepair.



North End Park







BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information Form Form No. Area North End
	ADDRESS Between Hanover and COR. Unity Streets
	NAME Paul Revere Mall also known as "The Prado"
	present original
	MAP NO. 26N-13N SUB AREA N/W
	DATE 1933 (2)
	source
10	ARCHITECT Arthur A. Shurcliff, Landscape Architect (2) source
	BUILDER A.G. Tomasello and Son, Inc. (2) source
	OWNERCity of Boston - Same original present
The state of the s	present
	PHOTOGRAPHS
	19/330150-160/4692130-140 Ward 3, Parcel 2074
TYPE (residential) single don	uble row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
non-residential Public	Park
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)	plus
ROOFcup	ooladormers
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl concrete iron/steel/alum. bronze
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) wall  BRIEF DESCRIPTION  The mall is 343 feet long from H feet from Unity Street, Salem St. 525 feet. The width varies from	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl concrete iron/steel/alum. bronze tablets and stat anover Street to Unity Street and extends another 182 reet, and Christ Church. The overall length then being 86 feet at Hanover Street to 70 feet at the rear
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) wall  BRIEF DESCRIPTION  The mall is 343 feet long from H feet from Unity Street, Salem St 525 feet. The width varies from of the Paul Revere Statue to 140	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl  tone fountain concrete iron/steel/alum. bronze tablets and stat  anover Street to Unity Street and extends another 182 reet, and Christ Church. The overall length then being 86 feet at Hanover Street to 70 feet at the rear feet through the center of the fountain, to 60 feet Unity Street into the Christ Church property a wrath of
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) wall  BRIEF DESCRIPTION  The mall is 343 feet long from H feet from Unity Street, Salem St 525 feet. The width varies from of the Paul Revere Statue to 140 wide at Unity Street. Crossing EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor model.	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl  tone fountain concrete iron/steel/alum. bronze tablets and stat  anover Street to Unity Street and extends another 182 reet, and Christ Church. The overall length then being 86 feet at Hanover Street to 70 feet at the rear feet through the center of the fountain, to 60 feet Unity Street into the Christ Church property a wrath of
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) wall  BRIEF DESCRIPTION  The mall is 343 feet long from H feet from Unity Street, Salem St 525 feet. The width varies from of the Paul Revere Statue to 140 wide at Unity Street. Crossing EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor model.	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl concrete iron/steel/alum. bronze tablets and stat anover Street to Unity Street and extends another 182 reet, and Christ Church. The overall length then being 86 feet at Hanover Street to 70 feet at the rear feet through the center of the fountain, to 60 feet Unity Street into the Christ Church property a wrath of lerate drastic
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MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) wall  BRIEF DESCRIPTION  The mall is 343 feet long from H feet from Unity Street, Salem St 525 feet. The width varies from of the Paul Revere Statue to 140 wide at Unity Street. Crossing EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mod	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl concrete iron/steel/alum. bronze tablets and stat  anover Street to Unity Street and extends another 182 reet, and Christ Church. The overall length then being 86 feet at Hanover Street to 70 feet at the rear feet through the center of the fountain, to 60 feet Unity Street into the Christ Church property a wrath of derate drastic  LOT AREA sq.ft.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) One of the memorial plaques set into the brick walls
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) wall  BRIEF DESCRIPTION  The mall is 343 feet long from H feet from Unity Street, Salem St 525 feet. The width varies from of the Paul Revere Statue to 140 wide at Unity Street. Crossing EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mod	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl  concrete iron/steel/alum. bronze  tablets and state  anover Street to Unity Street and extends another 182 reet, and Christ Church. The overall length then being 86 feet at Hanover Street to 70 feet at the rear feet through the center of the fountain, to 60 feet  Unity Street into the Christ Church property a wrath of derate drastic  LOT AREA sq.ft.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) One of the memorial plaques set into the brick walls of the Mall states that a major portion of "the site of this mall was once the pasture of Christopher
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) wall  BRIEF DESCRIPTION  The mall is 343 feet long from H feet from Unity Street, Salem St 525 feet. The width varies from of the Paul Revere Statue to 140 wide at Unity Street. Crossing EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mod	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl  concrete iron/steel/alum. bronze tablets and state  anover Street to Unity Street and extends another 182 reet, and Christ Church. The overall length then being 86 feet at Hanover Street to 70 feet at the rear feet through the center of the fountain, to 60 feet Unity Street into the Christ Church property a wrath of lerate drastic  LOT AREA sq.ft.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) One of the memorial plaques set into the brick walls of the Mall states that a major portion of "the site of this mall was once the pasture of Christopher Stanley who died in 1640 leaving a parcel of land for
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) wall  BRIEF DESCRIPTION  The mall is 343 feet long from H feet from Unity Street, Salem St 525 feet. The width varies from of the Paul Revere Statue to 140 wide at Unity Street. Crossing EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mod	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl  ton fountain concrete iron/steel/alum. bronze tablets and state  anover Street to Unity Street and extends another 182 reet, and Christ Church. The overall length then being 86 feet at Hanover Street to 70 feet at the rear feet through the center of the fountain, to 60 feet Unity Street into the Christ Church property a wrath of lerate drastic  LOT AREA sq.ft.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) One of the memorial plaques set into the brick walls of the Mall states that a major portion of "the site of this mall was once the pasture of Christopher Stanley who died in 1640 leaving a parcel of land for the maintenance of the free school and thus the first benefactor of the public education in Boston. This
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) wall  BRIEF DESCRIPTION  The mall is 343 feet long from H feet from Unity Street, Salem St 525 feet. The width varies from of the Paul Revere Statue to 140 wide at Unity Street. Crossing EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mod	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl concrete iron/steel/alum. bronze tablets and stat  anover Street to Unity Street and extends another 182 reet, and Christ Church. The overall length then being 86 feet at Hanover Street to 70 feet at the rear feet through the center of the fountain, to 60 feet Unity Street into the Christ Church property a wrath of derate drastic  LOT AREA sq.ft.  Sq.ft.  Significance (con't on reverse) One of the memorial plaques set into the brick walls of the Mall states that a major portion of "the site of this mall was once the pasture of Christopher Stanley who died in 1640 leaving a parcel of land for the maintenance of the free school and thus the first

Moved; date if known		
Themes (check as many a	s applicable)	
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural X The Arts Commerce Communication Community/	Conservation X Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	Recreation X Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian X Transporation

lined (numbering approximately 16) with wire purchased by the George Robert White Fund in 1933, and demolished to make way for the Prado. The W.PLA. provided some of the work force for the project. The Prado cost approximately \$275,000. The Paul Revere Mall (as it was officially renamed in 1935) serves two important functions. First it visually connects two important landmarks, Christ Church of Paul Revere fame and St. Stephen's, which was designed by Charles Bulfinch in 1804 for a Protestant Congregation, but became Roman Catholic in 1862 as the character of the neighborhood changed. The open space also serves as a gathering place for local residents of all ages. It is one of the few places in the North End where one can get relief from the highly concentrated and intense environment. Robert Savage Chase wrote an editorial on the occasion of the dedication of the Prado; it summarizes the significance of this space: (See attachement entitled Paul Revere Mall, Significance (con't)).

<u>Preservation Consideration</u> (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Both St. Stephen's Church and Christ Church are listed on the National Register of Historic Places; it seems appropriate that the link between these two structures should also be listed.

- records, early maps, etc.)
  (1) City of Boston Assessor's Records.
- (2) Minutes of the George Robert White Fund.
- (3) Bostonian Society Scrapbook Collection (one article was from the Boston Evening Transcript, June 30, 1934).
- (4) Boston: The Official Bicentennial Guidebook (E.P Dutton and Co., 1975)
- (5) Schofield, William G. Freedom by the Sea: The Boston Freedom Trial (Chicago: Rand, McNally and Co., 1974)
- (6) Forbes, Allan and Ralph M. Eastman, <u>Some Statues of Boston</u> (Boston: State Street Trust Co., 1946)
- (7) Shurcliff, Arthur A., "The Boston Prado". Landscape Architecture, Vol. XXV, July 1935, pp. 117-182.

#### Description (con't)

Paul Revere Mall

44 feet is expressed with a eight foot wide gate and sidewalk for entry and up a five foot wide and four and a half foot high series of steps which brings one to a passage measuring eight feet wide bounded on one side by the wall of the Old North Museum (formerly an Italian Espiscopal Church) and on the other side by the tall walls of Christ Church.

The visual boundaries on the North and South ends of the Prado are provided by Christ Church and St. Stephen's Church. The East and West boundaries of the space were principally determined by existing two, three and four- story buildings. A nine foot five inch brick wall actually contains the space. A continuous concrete bench provides seating along both sides of the wall.

The most dominant features of the Prado are the many large shade trees, the fountain, the statue of Paul Revere and the bronze commemorative plaques set in the brick walls. The trees seem to help define the space and establish scale as well as providing shade for the North Enders of every age who frequent the Mall. The fountain is made of granite, and it is 30 feet in diameter. It has been enclosed by a wrought iron fence to protect it against vandalism. The equestrian statue of Paul Revere was designed by Cyrus E. Dallin. It was added to the Mall in 1940, even though it was actually modeled in 1885. The memorial plaques were also dedicated in 1940. The 13 tablets were designed by Robert Savage Chase, an artist and long time resident of the North End. The central plaque contains a reproduction of Bonner's Map from 1722. The others contain inscriptions concerning men and important events which are linked to the North End. The subjects of the plaques are as follows: (1) Memorial to the men of the North End who gave their lives in the Civil War; (2) Reminder of the Salutation Tavern, called by Webster "The headquarters of the Revolution", (3) St. Stephen's Church designed by Bulfinch; (4) John Winthrop, Nicholas Upsall, Cotton Mather, John Hull, all residents of the North End; (5) Sir William Phips, Joseph Warren, John Manly, Edmund Hartt, the latter the builder of the Constitution, all of the North End, (6) Paul Revere and William Davies, messengers of the early Revolution; (7) John Tileston, famous teacher, and a group of soldiers who brought the United States into being; (8) Samuel Tucker, Increase Mather, Edward Everett and Christian Gullager, the last an artist who painted Washington; (9) John Greenwood, Ann Pollard, Charlotte Saunders, Cushman, the last a great actress; (10) Christ Church, oldest house of worship in Boston; (11) Benjamin Franklin; (12) Memorial to the men of the North End who died in World War I.

#### Bibliography (con't)

(8) Chase, Robert Savage, Editorial to the Boston Herald American, Jan. 20, 1940.



Significance (con't)

### Paul Revere Mall

1/20/40 NE Editorial to the Editor of the Herald by Robert Savage Chase 53 Snow Hill Street

"Today, through the beneficent bequest of George Robert White and through the wisdom and consideration of the trustees of that bequest, Boston can take pride in the establishment of a monument to the past of utility and beauty, such as no other city in the country can boast; more historical, if less architectural even than Williamsburg.

In the creation of the Paul Revere Mall, which primarily did away with one of the most sordid and congested areas of the city, turning it into a resting and breathing space, the White fund trustees also established perhaps the most historic vista in America. At the west end of the mall is Christ Church, the oldest church building in Boston, in the center is a well designed fountain; on the north is the Eliot School, successor of the early 1700's; on the east is St. Stephen's Church, on the site of New North Church of 1711. These churches stand for Boston's past and present in an eloquence beyond any words.



# Public and Parochial Schools

Saint Anthony's School 53-63 Prince Street

Julie Billardt High School North Bennet Street

Christopher Columbus High School 19 North Bennet Street

Eliot School 14-16 Charter Street

Saint John's School 9 Moon Street

Michaelangelo School 70 Charter Street



BOSTON LANDMARKS	COMMISSION	Building Information Form Form No. Area North End
		ADDRESS 53-63 Prince Street COR.
		NAME St. Anthony's School Paul Revere School
		present original
		MAP NO. 26N-13E SUB AREA N/W
40		SUB AREA N/W
1		DATE 1898 appears on building
	リカネ	source
		ARCHITECT Peabody & Stearns 1
		source
		BUILDER
		source
	1	CWNER City of Poster Poster Cathalia
	22 100%	CWNER City of Boston Roman Catholic Archdiocese original of Boston present
	de con	
	106	PHOTOGRAPHS
		19/330155/4692120 Ward 3. Parcel 2321
TYPE (residentia	al) single do	uble row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
non-reside	ential	elementary school
NO. OF STOREES (	ist to cornice)_	three plus
		pola dormers
ROOFflat	t cui	poladormers
ROOF flat	clapboards	
MATERIALS (Frame) (other)	clapboards brick red & yello	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone sandstone concrete iron/steel/alum.
MATERIALS (Frame) (other)  BRIEF DESCRIPTION	clapboards brick red & yello	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone) sandstone concrete iron/steel/alum. w (trim)
MATERIALS (Frame) (other)  BRIEF DESCRIPTION The plan of the s from each long s:	clapboards brick red & yellow school is basicalide. The first	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone) sandstone concrete iron/steel/alum.  w (trim)  lly rectangular in shape with two classrooms projected story and basement are treated with yellow brick,
MATERIALS (Frame) (other)  BRIEF DESCRIPTION The plan of the strom each long stand red brick is	clapboards brick red & yello  school is basica ide. The first used in the top	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone) sandstone concrete iron/steel/alum.  w (trim)  lly rectangular in shape with two classrooms projected story and basement are treated with yellow brick, two stories. There is a regular fenestration pattern of
MATERIALS (Frame) (other)  BRIEF DESCRIPTION The plan of the strom each long stand red brick is 8 over 8 double by	clapboards brick red & yello  school is basica ide. The first used in the top hung windows. Ti	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone sandstone concrete iron/steel/alum.  w (trim)  lly rectangular in shape with two classrooms projected story and basement are treated with yellow brick, two stories. There is a regular fenestration pattern of the following features indicate that this structure is in the
MATERIALS (Frame) (other)  BRIEF DESCRIPTION The plan of the strom each long stand red brick is 8 over 8 double by	clapboards brick red & yello  school is basica ide. The first used in the top hung windows. Ti	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone) sandstone concrete iron/steel/alum.  w (trim)  lly rectangular in shape with two classrooms projected story and basement are treated with yellow brick, two stories. There is a regular fenestration pattern of
MATERIALS (Frame) (other)  BRIEF DESCRIPTION The plan of the strom each long stand red brick is 8 over 8 double be classical revival exterior alternations.	clapboards  red & yellor  school is basica ide. The first used in the top hung windows. Till style: the use ION minor mod	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone sandstone concrete iron/steel/alum.  w (trim)  lly rectangular in shape with two classrooms projected story and basement are treated with yellow brick, two stories. There is a regular fenestration pattern of he following features indicate that this structure is in the e of quoins on corners; the projecting roof supported derate drastic
MATERIALS (Frame) (other)  BRIEF DESCRIPTION The plan of the strom each long stand red brick is 8 over 8 double is classical revival EXTERIOR ALTERATION  CONDITION GOOD	clapboards  red & yellor  school is basical ide. The first used in the top hung windows. Till style: the use ION minor mod	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone sandstone concrete iron/steel/alum.  w (trim)  lly rectangular in shape with two classrooms projected story and basement are treated with yellow brick, two stories. There is a regular fenestration pattern of the following features indicate that this structure is in the e of quoins on corners; the projecting roof supported derate drastic  LOT AREA 18,986 sq.ft.
MATERIALS (Frame) (other)  BRIEF DESCRIPTION The plan of the strom each long stand red brick is 8 over 8 double is classical revival EXTERIOR ALTERATION  CONDITION GOOD	clapboards  red & yellor  red & yellor  school is basical ide. The first used in the top hung windows. The l style: the use ION minor mod  fair poor  CHARACTERISTICS T	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone sandstone concrete iron/steel/alum.  w (trim)  lly rectangular in shape with two classrooms projected story and basement are treated with yellow brick, two stories. There is a regular fenestration pattern of he following features indicate that this structure is in the e of quoins on corners; the projecting roof supported derate drastic  LOT AREA 18,986 sq.ft.
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MATERIALS (Frame) (other)  BRIEF DESCRIPTION The plan of the strom each long stand red brick is 8 over 8 double is classical revival EXTERIOR ALTERATION  CONDITION GOOD	clapboards  red & yellor  red & yellor  school is basical ide. The first used in the top hung windows. The style: the use ION minor mod  fair poor  CHARACTERISTICS To	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone sandstone concrete iron/steel/alum.  w (trim)  lly rectangular in shape with two classrooms projected story and basement are treated with yellow brick, two stories. There is a regular fenestration pattern of he following features indicate that this structure is in the e of quoins on corners; the projecting roof supported derate drastic  LOT AREA 18,986 sq.ft.  There is a playground on the east side of the building and the North End Bath House which is designed in a similar style, is directly north of it.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse)
MATERIALS (Frame) (other)  BRIEF DESCRIPTION The plan of the strom each long stand red brick is 8 over 8 double is classical revival EXTERIOR ALTERATION  CONDITION GOOD	clapboards  red & yellor  school is basical ide. The first used in the top hung windows. Till style: the use ION minor mod  fair poor  CHARACTERISTICS I	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone sandstone concrete iron/steel/alum.  w (trim)  lly rectangular in shape with two classrooms projected story and basement are treated with yellow brick, two stories. There is a regular fenestration pattern of he following features indicate that this structure is in the e of quoins on corners; the projecting roof supported derate drastic  LOT AREA 18,986 sq.ft.  There is a playground on the east side of the building and the North End Bath House which is designed in a similar style, is directly north of it.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) This building has been continuously used as an elementary school, first public now parochial. E.M. Wheelwright.
MATERIALS (Frame) (other)  BRIEF DESCRIPTION The plan of the strom each long stand red brick is 8 over 8 double is classical revival EXTERIOR ALTERATION  CONDITION GOOD	clapboards brick red & yellow school is basical ide. The first used in the top hung windows. The style: the use I style: the use I on minor mode  Tharacteristics Thanks	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone sandstone concrete iron/steel/alum.  w (trim)  lly rectangular in shape with two classrooms projected story and basement are treated with yellow brick, two stories. There is a regular fenestration pattern of he following features indicate that this structure is in the e of quoins on corners; the projecting roof supported derate drastic  LOT AREA 18,986 sq.ft.  There is a playground on the east side of the building and the North End Bath House which is designed in a similar style, is directly north of it.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) This building has been continuously used as an elementary school, first public now parochial. E.M. Wheelwright, Boston City Architect stated: "This building has special
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MATERIALS (Frame) (other)  BRIEF DESCRIPTION The plan of the strom each long stand red brick is 8 over 8 double is classical revival EXTERIOR ALTERATION  CONDITION GOOD	clapboards price red & yellor school is basical ide. The first used in the top hung windows. Till style: the use ION minor mod fair poor CHARACTERISTICS I	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone sandstone concrete iron/steel/alum.  w (trim)  lly rectangular in shape with two classrooms projected story and basement are treated with yellow brick, two stories. There is a regular fenestration pattern of he following features indicate that this structure is in the e of quoins on corners; the projecting roof supported derate drastic  LOT AREA 18,986 sq.ft.  There is a playground on the east side of the building and the North End Bath House which is designed in a similar style, is directly north of it.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) This building has been continuously used as an elementary school, first public now parochial. E.M. Wheelwright, Boston City Architect stated: "This building has special distinction in being the first elementary school in New England which was built wholly of incombustible materials and also in being the first in that part of the
MATERIALS (Frame) (other)  BRIEF DESCRIPTION The plan of the strom each long stand red brick is 8 over 8 double is classical revival EXTERIOR ALTERATION  CONDITION GOOD	clapboards price red & yellor school is basical ide. The first used in the top hung windows. Till style: the use ION minor mod fair poor CHARACTERISTICS I	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone sandstone concrete iron/steel/alum.  (trim)  lly rectangular in shape with two classrooms projected story and basement are treated with yellow brick, two stories. There is a regular fenestration pattern of he following features indicate that this structure is in the e of quoins on corners; the projecting roof supported derate drastic  LOT AREA 18,986 sq.ft.  Chere is a playground on the east side of the building and the North End Bath House which is designed in a similar style, is directly north of it.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse)  This building has been continuously used as an elementary school, first public now parochial. E.M. Wheelwright, Boston City Architect stated: "This building has special distinction in being the first elementary school in New England which was built wholly of incombustible

Moved; date if	known		
Themes (check	as many as	applicable)	
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural The Arts Commerce Communication Community/ Development		Conservation Education X Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation

well-known Boston-based architectural firm. With Peabody in charge of design and Stearns supervising construction, this firm made a valuable contribution to the architecture of Boston and the New England region.

Peabody (1845-1917) was educated at Harvard and the Ecole Des Beaux Arts in Paris. The influence of this training is exhibited in the design of this school. Stearns (1843-1917) graduated from the Lawrence Scientific School at Cambridge in 1863 and received his architectural training in the office of Ware & Vanbrunt. Peabody and Stearns designed the following buildings; Exchange Building and Fiske Building (both on State Street, Boston); Chamber of Commerce Building (Boston); Unitarian Association Building (Boston); the Custom House Tower (Boston); Providence Railroad Station; Massachusetts State Building and the Machinery Building at the Columbian Exposition in 1892; and many residences and country estates in Boston, Philadelphia and New York.

Peabody was an active member of the AIA. He was raised to Fellowship in 1889, and served as president in 1900. He was also identified with many Municipal Improvement projects and served as the head of the City Park Department. The firm of Peabody & Stearns did much to improve the standards of design in the City of Boston.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Description (cont'd)

by brackets; the low flat-roof; the use of a wide belt course to separate the basement and first floor from the upper stories. The carved stone details used around the windows are particularly interesting; elaborate foliate wreathes surround the initial "R" (presumably for Revere) and abundant horns of plenty with ribboned ornaments.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)
1. City of Boston, Building Department documents.

- 2. City of Boston, Assessor's records.
- 3. Withey, Henry F. and Elsie Rathburn Withey, Biographical Dictionary of American Architect Deceased. Los Angeles, 1956.
- 4. Landow, Sandra, Municipal Building in the North End c. 1800-1979. (Report prepared for the Historic Neighborhoods Foundation, Boston, 1979).

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information Form Form No. Area North End
BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	ADDRESS North Bennet Street COR.  Julie Billardt High School North End Branch NAME (Annex to Christopher Columbus H.S.) Library original  MAP NO. 26N-13E SUB AREA N/W  DATE 1913 3 source  ARCHITECT source
	Source  OWNER City of Boston Roman Catholic Archdiocese of original present Boston  PHOTOGRAPHS  19/330150/4692130 Ward 3. Parcel 2303
TYPE (residential) single do	ouble row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
non-residentia! libra	ry (original), school (present)
	2 plus raised basement
ROOF flat cu	poladormers
	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone sandstone trimconcrete iron/steel/alum.
popular in the design of education of princeton, Yale and Duke. Though qoinlike treatment of the stone of EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor more	e of the Late Gothic Revival style. This style was popular nd the beginning of the 20th century. It was particularly onal buildings; examples can be found at Bryn Mawr, h much of the detail has been lost from this building, the window and door surround and the carved pendant details used derate drastic window frames changed from stone to metal.
CONDITION Good fair poor	ornament lost from cornice LOT AREA 4899 Sq.ft.
	SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) The literary needs of the North End were originally served by a dual operation at the Hancock School and the North
	Bennet Street Industrial School. The Hancock School served as a deposit station. Industrial School first operated a reading room for children beginning in 1885, and a new room for the use of girls and young women was opened in 1895. In 1899 the deposit station at the Hancock School was moved to North Bennet Street. Three years later a third reading and reference room was opened for older girls and women. This was used by teachers and other workers in the area.

Moved; date if known Themes (check as many as	applicable)	
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural X The Arts Commerce Communication Community/ Development	Conservation Education X Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	Recreation Religion X Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation
Significance (include ex	panation of themes checked	d above)
approached City Hall abo	ut the need for a new buil	1 1910 the citizens of the ding. The next year an ap

These facilities, however, were soon outgrown. In 1910 the citizens of the North End approached City Hall about the need for a new building. The next year an appropriation of \$85,000 was voted for a new building. On February 27, 1913 the new building was ready to receive both volume & visitors. The following description from the Boston Public Library Annual Report provides information about the new facility:

"The building formerly upon the site, the Church of St. John Baptist has been re-

"The building formerly upon the site, the Church of St. John Baptist has been remodeled and enlarged, and the changes have been carried out so that the buildings as completed are practically a new structure... The basement contains a fuel room, boiler room, a lunch room for employees, and a large store room... The principal entrance to the building opens directly from North Bennet Street. The first story contains an adult reading room in front with reading tables for forty readers, and a lecture or class room in the rear... In the second story there is a children's reading and delivery room equipped with circular table for seventy readers, and a children's reference reading room with similar tables for fifty readers. Ample toilet convenience are provided on each floor. An open-air reading room, to be covered with an awning is provided on the roof for use during the summer time, directly accessible from the main stair hall."

In a letter dated November 1957 from M. Lord at the Boston Public Library to Thomas Hughes at the City of Boston, building department,

at the Boston Public Library to Thomas Hughes at the City of Boston, building department, it becomes apparent that the facade of the building is in bad shape. The case concrete trim appears to be quite porous and the constant absorption of rain water over the years has penetrated the stonework and cause a rusting condition of the steel members beneath, Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity

for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

with the effect of pushing the stone trim outward, in a letter by the architects Gilber, Small and Company, they recommend that immediate steps be taken to erect temporary timber supports adjacent to the wall in order to keep the stones of the mullions, paddes and second floor lintels in place until such time as plans and specifications can be prepared and bids received for the rebuilding of the entire motif. The temporary timber shoring has already been put in place. By 1965, the BPL vacates the building and the facade is drastically altered to become the present Julie Billardt School. Julie Billardt High

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's

records, early maps, etc.)

- 1. City of Boston Assessor's Records.
- 2. City of Boston building department records.
- 3. Sixty-First Annual Report of the Trustees of the Public Library of the Public Library of the Public Library of the City of Boston, 1912-1913 (Boston: Trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston, 1913).
- 4. Saturday Evening Girl News, No. 4 February 13, 1915.

#### Description (cont'd)

## Julie Billardt High School

around the doorway remain. The facade is arranged with the doorway on the east side and the large window openings on the west side. There are two tall narrow windows above the doorway. A simple stone cornice tops off the second floor.

#### Significance (cont'd)

School has a student body composed primarily of North End girls. It is located adjacent to the Christopher Columbus High School for boys. When the sisters of Notre Dame left the North End upon the closure of Saint Mary's School in 1973, they also ceased their association with Julie Billardt, and responsibility for the school passed on to the Salesian Sisters.

## Bibliography (cont'd)

- 5. Todisco, Paula J. Boston's First Neighborhood, The North End (Boston Public Library 1976). p. 49.
- 6. City of Boston, Building Department Op. Cit.



BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information F	Form Form No. Area North End
	ADDRESS 19 No. Bennet	Street COR.
	NAME Christopher Column	bus High School same
	present	original
	MAP NO. 26N-13E	SUB AREA N/W
IN IN ITS STREET	DATE 1903	appears over the entrance
		source
T- Miles in the last	ARCHITECT Winslow & 1	Bigelow BPL Arch card file
月月月日日日日日日	BUILDER	source
COLLEGE SEE FOR	BOLLDER	source
	CWNER City of Roctor	Person Catholic Bushiis
	original	Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Boston present
	PHOTOGRAPHS	
	19/330160/4692140	Ward 3, Parcel 2303
TYPE (residential) single do	ouble row 2-fam. 3	-deck ten apt.
non-residential school		
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)		olus
ROOF flat ou	npola d	lormers
	stone dressed co	oncrete iron/steel/alum.
BRIEF DESCRIPTION	granite (foundation) & s	sandstone trim
This rather simple brick with sa	andstone trim structure	is three stories in height and
the nine bay central block. The	pays on either end of the end payilions are furt	ne structure project slightly from ther emphasized by the use of raised
brick banding. The roofline of	the end pavilions is tr	seated with gabled parapet walls wit
EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mo	tels and stone sills are Externate drastic	used with the double hung sash
CONDITION GOOD fair poor_	LOT AREA	23.806 sq.ft.
NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS		
A MAN IN PROPERTY	there is parking on the	west side.
	SIGNIFICANCE (con't o	n reverse)
		ous School was built as a public
	school but it was clos	sed in 1943. At that time it was
	was sold to the Roman	Department. In 1945 the school Catholic Church. The building
		the North End Branch Library has
1 3/ 3//1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/	been sensed to 11 mm	-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1
Z V 3 / N / N	been annexed to the Ch	ristopher Columbus School.

Moved; date if	known				
Themes (check	as many as a	pplicable)			
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural The Arts Commerce Communication Community/ Development		Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	<u>x</u>	Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation	X

(1867-1929) worked together in 1888 after the death of Nathaniel J. Bradlee, who had first been Winslow's teacher and then his partner. Winslow was a native of Boston and was educated in the city's public schools. Bigelow was born in Clinton, Mass. in 1867, he was educated at St. Mark's School (Southboro) and M.I.T. Upon graduating from M.I.T. Bigelow spent a year in Europe traveling and studying. This firm was one of the leading groups of designers in Boston. Their works included the following: Hotel Touraine: Tremont Office Buildling; Board of Trade Building (1900-1903); Steinhert Building; Oliver Ditson Building: Kimball Building, Shreve, Crump & Low store on Tremont Street; office of Kidder, Peabody & Company, and the National Shawmut Bank Building. Mr. Bigelow was also involved in the design of a number of city houses and country estates. He was made an associate of the Boston Society of Architects in 1901, and elected to the American Institute of Architects Fellowship in 1905. Bigelow also served as a Trustee of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and was a member of the Boston Art Commission.

Description (cont'd)

windows. The building is entered through a door at the basement level. The combination of these features illustrates a very simplified version of the Renaissance Revival Style.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

- 1. Withey, Henry F. and Elsie Rathburn Withey. Biographical Dictionary of American Architects, Deceased. Los Angeles, 1956.
- 2. Brick Builder, Vol. 15, February 1906.
- 3. Boston Public Library Fine Arts Department Card File on Boston Buildings.
- 4. Landow, Sandra, Municipal Building in the North End C. 1800-1979 (Report prepared for Historic Neighborhoods Foundation, Boston, 1979)
- 5. City of Boston, Assessor's Records.

	Building Information Form Form No. Area North End
	ADDRESS 14-16 Charter St. COR.
	NAME Eliot School same
	present original
	MAP NO. 27N-13E SUB AREA N/W
	DATE 1921 (1)
<b>一种的一种的一种的一种的一种的一种的一种的一种的一种的一种的一种的一种的一种的一</b>	source
	ARCHITECT
	source
	BUILDER
14 图 15 全事人	source
	OWNER City of Boston same
THE PARTY OF THE P	original present
	PHOTOGRAPHS
	19/330165/4692160 Ward 3, Parcel 2104
TYPE (residential) single do	uble row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
non-residential elements	ary School
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)	four plus
	pola dormers
1100	PotaGormers
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) crick	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone dressed graniteconcrete iron/steel/alum.
(other) (rick) BRIEF DESCRIPTION	(foundation)
BRIEF DESCRIPTION The front facade of the school is central pavillion. Each section	(foundation)  is arranged in a three part design with a projecting is articulated with chamfered corners; modern
BRIEF DESCRIPTION The front facade of the school is central pavillion. Each section style pilasters separate the bay	(foundation)  is arranged in a three part design with a projecting is articulated with chamfered corners; modern (75. A wide sandstone belt course divides the second
BRIEF DESCRIPTION The front facade of the school is central pavillion. Each section style pilasters separate the bay and third stories. The two entrand stone stoops. Each door is many stone stoops.	(foundation)  is arranged in a three part design with a projecting in is articulated with chamfered corners; modern is articulated with chamfered divides the second frances to the school are reached by raised brick marked with surrounds of sandstone blocks with vertical
BRIEF DESCRIPTION The front facade of the school is central pavillion. Each section style pilasters separate the bay and third stories. The two entrand stone stoops. Each door is mexTERIOR ALTERATION minor more	(foundation)  is arranged in a three part design with a projecting is articulated with chamfered corners; modern ys. A wide sandstone belt course divides the second cances to the school are reached by raised brick marked with surrounds of sandstone blocks with vertical derate drastic
BRIEF DESCRIPTION The front facade of the school is central pavillion. Each section style pilasters separate the bay and third stories. The two entrand stone stoops. Each door is many stone stoops.	(foundation)  is arranged in a three part design with a projecting is articulated with chamfered corners; modern ys. A wide sandstone belt course divides the second rances to the school are reached by raised brick marked with surrounds of sandstone blocks with vertical derate drastic  LOT AREA 17,762 sq.ft.
BRIEF DESCRIPTION The front facade of the school is central pavillion. Each section style pilasters separate the bay and third stories. The two entrand stone stoops. Each door is mexTERIOR ALTERATION minor more	(foundation)  is arranged in a three part design with a projecting is articulated with chamfered corners; modern is articulated with chamfered corners; modern is. A wide sandstone belt course divides the second rances to the school are reached by raised brick marked with surrounds of sandstone blocks with vertical derate drastic  LOT AREA 17,762 sq.ft.  There is a playground on the northwest side and around
BRIEF DESCRIPTION The front facade of the school is central pavillion. Each section style pilasters separate the bay and third stories. The two entrand stone stoops. Each door is mexterior alteration minor model to the school of the school	(foundation)  is arranged in a three part design with a projecting is articulated with chamfered corners; modern is articulated with chamfered corners; modern is a wide sandstone belt course divides the second rances to the school are reached by raised brick marked with surrounds of sandstone blocks with vertical derate drastic  LOT AREA 17,762 sq.ft.  There is a playground on the northwest side and around the back of the building. The back boundary of the
BRIEF DESCRIPTION The front facade of the school is central pavillion. Each section style pilasters separate the bay and third stories. The two entrand stone stoops. Each door is mexterior alteration minor model to the school of the school	(foundation)  is arranged in a three part design with a projecting is articulated with chamfered corners; modern is articulated with chamfered corners; modern is. A wide sandstone belt course divides the second rances to the school are reached by raised brick marked with surrounds of sandstone blocks with vertical derate drastic  LOT AREA 17,762 sq.ft.  There is a playground on the northwest side and around the back of the building. The back boundary of the playground abuts the Paul Revere Mall.
BRIEF DESCRIPTION The front facade of the school is central pavillion. Each section style pilasters separate the bay and third stories. The two entra and stone stoops. Each door is mEXTERIOR ALTERATION minor more condition good fair poor NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS	(foundation)  is arranged in a three part design with a projecting is articulated with chamfered corners; modern is articulated with chamfered corners; modern is. A wide sandstone belt course divides the second rances to the school are reached by raised brick marked with surrounds of sandstone blocks with vertical derate drastic  LOT AREA 17,762 sq.ft.  There is a playground on the northwest side and around the back of the building. The back boundary of the playground abuts the Paul Revere Mall.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse)
BRIEF DESCRIPTION The front facade of the school is central pavillion. Each section style pilasters separate the bay and third stories. The two entrand stone stoops. Each door is mexterior alteration minor model to the school of the school	(foundation)  is arranged in a three part design with a projecting is articulated with chamfered corners; modern is articulated with chamfered corners; modern is a wide sandstone belt course divides the second rances to the school are reached by raised brick marked with surrounds of sandstone blocks with vertical derate drastic  LOT AREA 17,762 sq.ft.  There is a playground on the northwest side and around the back of the building. The back boundary of the playground abuts the Paul Revere Mall.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse)  This structure is built on the site of the Freeman School, which was built sometime between 1874 and 1890.
BRIEF DESCRIPTION The front facade of the school is central pavillion. Each section style pilasters separate the bay and third stories. The two entra and stone stoops. Each door is mEXTERIOR ALTERATION minor more condition good fair poor NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS	(foundation)  is arranged in a three part design with a projecting is articulated with chamfered corners; modern is articulated with chamfered corners; modern is. A wide sandstone belt course divides the second rances to the school are reached by raised brick marked with surrounds of sandstone blocks with vertical derate drastic  LOT AREA 17,762 sq.ft.  There is a playground on the northwest side and around the back of the building. The back boundary of the playground abuts the Paul Revere Mall.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse)  This structure is built on the site of the Freeman
BRIEF DESCRIPTION The front facade of the school is central pavillion. Each section style pilasters separate the bay and third stories. The two entra and stone stoops. Each door is mEXTERIOR ALTERATION minor more condition good fair poor NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS	(foundation)  is arranged in a three part design with a projecting is articulated with chamfered corners; modern is articulated with chamfered corners; modern is a wide sandstone belt course divides the second rances to the school are reached by raised brick marked with surrounds of sandstone blocks with vertical derate drastic  LOT AREA  17,762  sq.ft.  There is a playground on the northwest side and around the back of the building. The back boundary of the playground abuts the Paul Revere Mall.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse)  This structure is built on the site of the Freeman School, which was built sometime between 1874 and 1890. Presumably it was demolished at the time the Eliot School was built. The Eliot School has been in continuous use as a public school since 1838. The
BRIEF DESCRIPTION The front facade of the school is central pavillion. Each section style pilasters separate the bay and third stories. The two entra and stone stoops. Each door is mEXTERIOR ALTERATION minor more condition good fair poor NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS	(foundation)  is arranged in a three part design with a projecting is articulated with chamfered corners; modern ys. A wide sandstone belt course divides the second rances to the school are reached by raised brick marked with surrounds of sandstone blocks with vertical derate drastic  LOT AREA  17,762  sq.ft.  There is a playground on the northwest side and around the back of the building. The back boundary of the playground abuts the Paul Revere Mall.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse)  This structure is built on the site of the Freeman School, which was built sometime between 1874 and 1890. Presumably it was demolished at the time the Eliot School was built. The Eliot School has been in continuous use as a public school since 1838. The Eliot was built between 1874 and 1890 and was still standing in 1919. The present Eliot was built in 1921,
BRIEF DESCRIPTION The front facade of the school is central pavillion. Each section style pilasters separate the bay and third stories. The two entra and stone stoops. Each door is mEXTERIOR ALTERATION minor more condition good fair poor NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS	(foundation)  is arranged in a three part design with a projecting is articulated with chamfered corners; modern is articulated with chamfered corners; modern is a wide sandstone belt course divides the second rances to the school are reached by raised brick marked with surrounds of sandstone blocks with vertical derate drastic  LOT AREA  17,762  sq.ft.  There is a playground on the northwest side and around the back of the building. The back boundary of the playground abuts the Paul Revere Mall.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse)  This structure is built on the site of the Freeman School, which was built sometime between 1874 and 1890. Presumably it was demolished at the time the Eliot School was built. The Eliot School has been in continuous use as a public school since 1838. The Eliot was built between 1874 and 1890 and was still

Moved; date if	known			
Themes (check a	as many as	applicable)		
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural The Arts Commerce Communication Community/ Development		Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	 Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation	_

recite the Protestant version of the Ten Commandments. His teacher whipped him and his parents brought suit. The court held the punishment as reasonable. (3) The Eliot School now accommodates area school children from the kindergarten to fifth grade and its school population serves the Black, Chinese, Hispanic and Italian communities.

### Description (con't)

machine-incised flutes. Stone plaques carved with ornate foliate designs and the name of the building are placed over each door.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

- (1) Landow, Sandra, Municipal Building in the North End C.1800 -1979 (Report prepared for the Historic Neighborhoods Foundation, Boston, 1979).
- (2) City of Boston Assessor's Records.
- (3) Emmet, Alan, "The Flow of the People" in Jubilee 350, Boston's Official Guide and Chronicle (Boston, Jubilee Publications, 1980) P. 54.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information Form No. Area North End
3	ADDRESS 9 Moon Street COR. Sun Court Street
	NAME St. John's School same
	present original
	MAP NO. 26N-13E SUB AREA N/W
	DATE 1903 3
	source
<b>在建筑投资</b>	ARCHITECT
	ARCHITECTsource
11 三二川州	BUILDER
<b>上</b> 了多数的。	source
	OWNER same R. C. Archidiocese of Boston ²
(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	original present
[1] · 在中央中央中央中央中央中央中央中央中央中央中央中央中央中央中央中央中央中央中央	PHOTOGRAPHS
	19/330160/4692140 Ward 3, Parcel 3239
TYPE (residential) single dou non-residential school	able row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
	plus
ROOF pitched cup	ooladormers
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone granite concrete iron/steel/alum.
BRIEF DESCRIPTION	
The foundation is of granite, upp basement contains 3/3 double hung Brownstone lintels are connected	gh basement influenced by the Romanesque Revival Style. per levels of red brick with brownstone trim. The granite foundation serves as a sill. to form a horizontal band around the building. The first
EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mod	one lintels and sills and with another string course of drastic
CONDITION good fair poor_	LOT AREA 16,087 sq.ft.
NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS	
1 PARTIES E	
F	SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse)
	This early parochial grammar school was opened under the
	auspices of the Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart. In 1912 the school was added to the parish of the
	Sacred Heart Church and the Sisters of Saint Joseph
	took over teaching duties. Rose F. Kennedy, was one of the first pupils at this school, having lived around
The state of the s	the corner at 4 Garden Court Street. The building
The state of the s	still serves as a parochial grammar school with an enrollment of 235 youngsters and also houses a Head Start
	Program for 20 children.

Moved; date if kn	nown	
Themes (check as	many as applicable)	
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural The Arts Commerce Communication Community/ Development	Conservation Education X Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	Recreation Religion X Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation

#### Description (cont'd)

granite. On the second level four horizontal lights continue to utilize brownstone sills and lintels, a bold heavy arched doorway dominates the Moon Street entrance. A pair of small round arched windows enhance the portal. At the sides of the doorway rounded brownstone columns with stylized capitals form the arched window above. The entry is recessed at the street level, new glass and metal double doors are evident.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)
1. City of Boston, Building Department.

- 2. City of Boston, Assessor's Office.
- 3. Todisco, Paula J. Boston's First Neighborhood: The North End (Boston Public Library Publication, 1976) p. 36.
- 4. John F. Kennedy Memorial Library Exhibit, 1980.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information Form Form No. Area North End		
	ADDRESS70 Charter Street COR.		
Ela Ball de la	NAME Michaelangelo School same		
410	present original		
	MAP NO. 27N-13E SUB AREA N/W		
11/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1	DATE 1920 C1930 (annex) appears on building		
	source cornerstone		
	ARCHITECT Joseph McGuiness Boston School Dept.		
70000000000000000000000000000000000000	BUILDER		
	source		
· 顺端 H H L 4 表 图 图 这一	OWNER City of Boston same		
<b>以</b>	original present		
	PHOTOGRAPHS		
	19/330145/4692155 Ward 3, Parcel 2161		
TYPE (residential) single do	ouble row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.		
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)	four plus		
ROOF flat cu	poladormers		
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) crick	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl concrete iron/steel/alum.  (foundation)		
BRIEF DESCRIPTION	(roundation)		
This school building illustrate	s many of the features found in the Colonial Revival		
style. A central pavillion con	ntaining three bays is flanked on either side by		
from the last side. Brick mile	An additional section of the building extends out sters rising though the second and third floors, with		
simple stone bases and capitals	separate each bay in the side section. Stone pilasters		
EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mo	derate drastic		
CONDITION GOOD fair poor_	LOT AREAQO.525 & 9427 sq.ft.		
NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS	Surrounded on two sides by Copp's Hill Burying Ground.		
	Diagonally across from Copp's Hill Terraces.		
The state of the s	SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse)		
	The Boston Branch of the Societa Nazionale Dante		
	Alighieri was responsible for the naming of this		
	school and the street adjacent to it.(3) Adult		
	Education classes have been taught in this school for a number of years. A plan to close the building		
Graves Till	, and a second of the second o		
	in 1963 was opposed by North End residents. Repairs were made, which allowed the building to continue to		

Moved; date if	known				
Themes (check a	as many as a	applicable)			
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural The Arts Commerce Communication Community/ Development		Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	X	Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation	

### Description (con't)

serve this function in the central pavillion. A wide stone belt course (yery much like a cornice) between the third and fourth floors give the impression that the top floor was added at a later date. The central pavillion contains the entrance to the school which is right at street level. The doorway has a carved stone surround with a medallion supported by brackets on the top. A large round-arched window rises from the door; a shell motif occupies the center of the arch. In addition there are carved stone shields on either side of this window. A pediment rises above the third floor of the central pavillion, making it necessary to have four windows set around the peak of the pediment on the fourth floor. One of the most outstanding features of the building is its brickwork; it is laid in Flemish bond throughout. Panels consisting of a framework of stretches with Flemish bond in the center and stone blocks at each corner separate the second and third floors. The annex to the Michaelangelo School was built on the site of the Pormort School. It originally contained an auditorium and a shop. It is a large building; it extends from the end of Michelangelo St. through to Hull St. The Michelangelo Street facade has a recessed entrance with three pairs of doors. Corinthian pilasters and columns accentuate, the doors. There is a paneled stone cornice over the doors. There are three windows on the second floor; all have carved stone surrounds. There is a carved shield over the central window and stone Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity

for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context) Description (con't)

trim on either side. There is a stone cornice further up the facade. A railing on top indicates a play area.

- (1) City of Boston Building Department Documents
- (2) City of Boston Assessor's Records
- (3) Grillo, Giacomo, Italians in the American Scene Ansoinia Printing Company, 1958.
- (4) Todisco, Paula A. Boston's Frist Neighborhood: The North End (Boston: Boston Pulic Library, 1976).



Michaelangelo School



# Warehouses/Light Manufacturing Companies

Harbour Food Service Equipment 119-127 North Washington Street

Hardware Products Company, Inc. 81-95 Richmond Street

Maravigna Macaroni Company 16 Fleet Street

Scotch and Sirloin Building 77 North Washington Street

Vermont Building 6-12 Thatcher Street



	Building Information Form Form No. Area North End
	119-127 No.
	ADDRESS Washington Street COR.
	Harbour Food Hazen Confectionary
	NAME Service Equipment Company present original
	present original
	MAP NO. 27N-13E SUB AREA N/W
	DATE 1903
	source
THE REAL PROPERTY.	ARCHITECT Winslow and Bigelow (1) source
	Source
<b>医沙耳氏 医</b> 医 医 医 医 医 医 医 医 医 医 医 医 医 医 医 医 医 医	BUILDER Stephen H. Whidden (1)
	source
	OWNER N.E.R.E. Trusts John W. Priestly Trusts
	original present
	PHOTOGRAPHS 19/330150/4692110 Ward 3, Parcel 1466
1	
TYPE (residential) single do	2 5
non-residential commen	ouble row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)	five plus
ROOF flat co	poladormers
MATERIAIC (Franc) clambounds	chinales character and the character also (city)
(other) brick	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone granite concrete iron/steel/alum.
BRIEF DESCRIPTION	
Five story brick commercial buil	ding, nine bays wide. Brick quoin treatment on end of
Five story brick commercial buil bay. First floor contains retai	ding, nine bays wide. Brick quoin treatment on end of l space. Cast iron piers separate large display windows,
Five story brick commercial buil bay. First floor contains retai stone cornice separates first an	l space. Cast iron piers separate large display windows, d upper floors. Second through fourth floors contain
Five story brick commercial buil bay. First floor contains retai stone cornice separates first an stone sills, stone keystones and	l space. Cast iron piers separate large display windows, d upper floors. Second through fourth floors contain flared brick lintels. Brick voussoir treatment on top
Five story brick commercial buil bay. First floor contains retai stone cornice separates first an	l space. Cast iron piers separate large display windows, d upper floors. Second through fourth floors contain flared brick lintels. Brick voussoir treatment on top k dentils complete roofline.
Five story brick commercial buil bay. First floor contains retain stone cornice separates first an stone sills, stone keystones and floor. Copper cornice with brich EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor incommercial builties.	l space. Cast iron piers separate large display windows, d upper floors. Second through fourth floors contain flared brick lintels. Brick voussoir treatment on top k dentils complete roofline.  derate drastic
Five story brick commercial buil bay. First floor contains retai stone cornice separates first an stone sills, stone keystones and floor. Copper cornice with bric	l space. Cast iron piers separate large display windows, d upper floors. Second through fourth floors contain flared brick lintels. Brick voussoir treatment on top k dentils complete roofline.
Five story brick commercial buil bay. First floor contains retain stone cornice separates first an stone sills, stone keystones and floor. Copper cornice with brich EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor incommercial builties.	l space. Cast iron piers separate large display windows, d upper floors. Second through fourth floors contain flared brick lintels. Brick voussoir treatment on top k dentils complete roofline.  derate drastic
Five story brick commercial buil bay. First floor contains retain stone cornice separates first an stone sills, stone keystones and floor. Copper cornice with brich EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor incommercial builties.	l space. Cast iron piers separate large display windows, d upper floors. Second through fourth floors contain flared brick lintels. Brick voussoir treatment on top k dentils complete roofline.  derate drastic
Five story brick commercial buil bay. First floor contains retain stone cornice separates first an stone sills, stone keystones and floor. Copper cornice with brich EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor incommercial builties.	l space. Cast iron piers separate large display windows, d upper floors. Second through fourth floors contain flared brick lintels. Brick voussoir treatment on top k dentils complete roofline.  derate drastic
Five story brick commercial buil bay. First floor contains retain stone cornice separates first an stone sills, stone keystones and floor. Copper cornice with brich EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor incommercial builties.	l space. Cast iron piers separate large display windows, d upper floors. Second through fourth floors contain flared brick lintels. Brick voussoir treatment on top k dentils complete roofline.  derate drastic  LOT AREA 7838 sq.ft.
Five story brick commercial buil bay. First floor contains retain stone cornice separates first an stone sills, stone keystones and floor. Copper cornice with brich EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor incommercial builties.	l space. Cast iron piers separate large display windows, d upper floors. Second through fourth floors contain flared brick lintels. Brick voussoir treatment on top k dentils complete roofline.  LOT AREA 7838 sq.ft.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse)
Five story brick commercial buil bay. First floor contains retain stone cornice separates first an stone sills, stone keystones and floor. Copper cornice with brich EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor incommercial builties.	l space. Cast iron piers separate large display windows, d upper floors. Second through fourth floors contain flared brick lintels. Brick voussoir treatment on top k dentils complete roofline.  derate drastic  LOT AREA 7838 sq.ft.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) Originally known as the Hazen Confectionary Company, it
Five story brick commercial buil bay. First floor contains retain stone cornice separates first and stone sills, stone keystones and floor. Copper cornice with brick EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate and floor fair poor	l space. Cast iron piers separate large display windows, d upper floors. Second through fourth floors contain flared brick lintels. Brick voussoir treatment on top k dentils complete roofline.  derate drastic  LOT AREA 7838 sq.ft.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) Originally known as the Hazen Confectionary Company, it served as a supplier of candy until the 1940's when the Mass. Cities Realty Company divided up floors to smaller
Five story brick commercial buil bay. First floor contains retain stone cornice separates first and stone sills, stone keystones and floor. Copper cornice with brick EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate and floor fair poor	l space. Cast iron piers separate large display windows, d upper floors. Second through fourth floors contain flared brick lintels. Brick voussoir treatment on top k dentils complete roofline.  derate drastic  LOT AREA 7838 sq.ft.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) Originally known as the Hazen Confectionary Company, it served as a supplier of candy until the 1940's when the Mass. Cities Realty Company divided up floors to smaller companies. In 1942, the Reliable Sportswear Company
Five story brick commercial buil bay. First floor contains retain stone cornice separates first and stone sills, stone keystones and floor. Copper cornice with brick EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate and floor fair poor	l space. Cast iron piers separate large display windows, d upper floors. Second through fourth floors contain flared brick lintels. Brick voussoir treatment on top k dentils complete roofline.  derate drastic  LOT AREA 7838 sq.ft.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) Originally known as the Hazen Confectionary Company, it served as a supplier of candy until the 1940's when the Mass. Cities Realty Company divided up floors to smaller companies. In 1942, the Reliable Sportswear Company occupied the third floor and Sklar and Company was
Five story brick commercial buil bay. First floor contains retain stone cornice separates first and stone sills, stone keystones and floor. Copper cornice with brick EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate and floor fair poor	l space. Cast iron piers separate large display windows, d upper floors. Second through fourth floors contain flared brick lintels. Brick voussoir treatment on top k dentils complete roofline.  derate drastic  LOT AREA 7838 sq.ft.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) Originally known as the Hazen Confectionary Company, it served as a supplier of candy until the 1940's when the Mass. Cities Realty Company divided up floors to smaller companies. In 1942, the Reliable Sportswear Company occupied the third floor and Sklar and Company was located on the first floor. Throughout the twentieth
Five story brick commercial buil bay. First floor contains retain stone cornice separates first and stone sills, stone keystones and floor. Copper cornice with brick EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate and floor fair poor	l space. Cast iron piers separate large display windows, d upper floors. Second through fourth floors contain flared brick lintels. Brick voussoir treatment on top k dentils complete roofline.  derate drastic  LOT AREA 7838 sq.ft.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) Originally known as the Hazen Confectionary Company, it served as a supplier of candy until the 1940's when the Mass. Cities Realty Company divided up floors to smaller companies. In 1942, the Reliable Sportswear Company occupied the third floor and Sklar and Company was

Moved; date if	known		
Themes (check	as many as applicable)	,	
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural The Arts Commerce Communication Community/ Development	Conserva Education Explorate settle Industry Military Politica	tion/ ement X	Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation

office space occurred in 1978 and is an excellent adaptive reuse project. In 1978, the building was a vacant warehouse, which became a mixed use project under Architect Carl S. Priestly's supervision. Seventy new windows were added on the second through fifth floors, new storefronts were set into place and the interior was extensively rehabilitated to create exciting office space. Professional Designs Inc., an architectural design firm, is now located on the top two floors of this building. Unique features of their offices include a dramatic twenty-six foot span of windows and a spiral staircase. Much brick, exposed wood and ferns are evident in the interior spaces.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

- (1) City of Boston, Building Department Records.
- (2) City of Boston, Assessor's Office.

BUSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information Form Form No.	Area North End
	ADDRESS 81-95 Richmond St. COR. Ful	ton St.
	NAME Hardware Products Company, Inc.	
	present	original
AN AFFE	MAP NO. 26N-13E SUB AREA	N/W
	DATE 1883 (1)	
	source	
	ARCHITECT Samuel D. Kelly (1)	
	source	
	BUILDER John Kelley (1)	
	source	
	CWNER Daniel Goodnow George U	nderwood
	original	present
	PHOTOGRAPHS 19/330175 4692/135 Ward 3,	Parcel 3483
TYPE (residential) single domercial	uble row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt	
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)_	five plus	
ROOF flat cup	poladormers	
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos stone foundation concrete iron/stee	
facade; gabled stone window hoods Upper floors: continuous stone si corbelling over each window; wind which extends out from near the t	columns separate bays on first floor of over the openings; freight elevator nor all with corbelling underneath; brick segments connected by a stone band with corbe top of the windows. At roofline: brick color drastic openings on first floor	thern most bay. mental arch with lling underneath orbelling with an
CONDITION good fair poor	LOT AREA parking 16,793	sq.ft.
	SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse)	
	SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) The property on which Hardware Products located was owned by Daniel Goodnow in 1 present structure was built Mr. Goodnow retained ownership until the late 1920's has gone through a series of changes. If ture was used as a store and for storage damage to the roof and windows on the ficouple of doorways were opened up on the floors in 1919, and they were equipped with	874. After the or his estate. The building in 1918 the structand a fire caused fth floor. A 2nd and 4th

Moved; date if known		
Themes (check as many as	applicable)	
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural The Arts Commerce Communication Community/ Development	Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry X Military Political	Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation

grocery and another fire had occurred so that it became necessary to "repair exterior and restore interior of building as it was before burnt." These repairs cost \$20,000. A freight elevator was installed the same year. In 1924, the last use was listed as a carriage repository and the present use was light manufacturing. In order to allow for this change to take place, iron columns were substituted for wooden ones and the floors were reinforced. The owner of the property in 1928 was New England Trust. A stable at the rear of the building was taken down in 1930. Part of the space was used for parking automobiles in 1932.

In 1959, that portion of the building located at 99-103 Richmond Street was taken down as a result of the construction of the tunnel. One year later cracks occurred in the east and West walls, this damage was believed to be caused by the tunnel construction. At that time, the building was being used for the manufacture of hardward products. It continues to serve that function today.

#### Description (cont'd)

area containing recessed crosses below it; then stone band with corbelling underneath this.

<u>Preservation Consideration</u> (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

- (1) City of Boston Building Department Documents.
- (2) City of Boston Assessor's Records
- (3) Atlas of Suffolk County, Mass. (Philadelphia, G.M. Hopkins)
- (4) Atlas of the City of Boston (Philadelphia, G.W. Bromley)

BOSTON LANDMARUS COMMISSION	Building Information Form Form No. Area North E	nd
	ADDRESS 16 Fleet Street COR.	
	NAME Maravigna Macaroni Mfg.	Co.
	present original	
百一十二世	MAP NO. 26N-13E SUB AREA N/W	
	DATE c. 1888 (1)	
	source	
	ARCHITECT	
	source	
司 (1 本 日 日 里 )	BUILDER .	
	source	
( <u>F.1.</u> 00000000000000000000000000000000000	OWNER 1888 A.J. Deavellar Silvio Iacopucci (2)	
	original present	
	PHOTOGRAPHS 19/330165/4692155 Ward 3, Parcel 3183	
TYPE (residential) single do	ouble row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.	
non-residential store	front on first level	
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)_	five plus_	
ROOF flat cu	poladormers	
		$\overline{}$
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) crick	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stoneconcrete iron/steel/alum.	
BRIEF DESCRIPTION This is a brick five story builds openings have been filled in to a evident on the east side. The se sash with simple stone sills and	ing with a grocery store on the first level. The origin a certain extent. A recessed doorway and an alleyway are econd to the fifth floors contain one over one double hu lintels. A metal roof cornice is detailed with leaves, heavy brackets on one side wrap around the east side	e ing of
BRIEF DESCRIPTION This is a brick five story builds openings have been filled in to a evident on the east side. The se sash with simple stone sills and dentils and egg and dart molding.	ing with a grocery store on the first level. The origin a certain extent. A recessed doorway and an alleyway are econd to the fifth floors contain one over one double hu lintels. A metal roof cornice is detailed with leaves, Heavy brackets on one side wrap around the east side derate drastic the structure.	e ing of
BRIEF DESCRIPTION This is a brick five story builds openings have been filled in to a evident on the east side. The se sash with simple stone sills and dentils and egg and dart molding. EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor more	ing with a grocery store on the first level. The origin a certain extent. A recessed doorway and an alleyway are econd to the fifth floors contain one over one double hu lintels. A metal roof cornice is detailed with leaves, Heavy brackets on one side wrap around the east side derate drastic the structu	e ing of
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BRIEF DESCRIPTION This is a brick five story builds openings have been filled in to a evident on the east side. The se sash with simple stone sills and dentils and egg and dart molding. EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor more	ing with a grocery store on the first level. The origin a certain extent. A recessed doorway and an alleyway are econd to the fifth floors contain one over one double hu lintels. A metal roof cornice is detailed with leaves, Heavy brackets on one side wrap around the east side derate drastic the structure.  LOT AREA 300 sq.ft.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) This was the first home of the Maravigna Macaroni Manu-	of are.
BRIEF DESCRIPTION This is a brick five story builds openings have been filled in to a evident on the east side. The se sash with simple stone sills and dentils and egg and dart molding. EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor more	ing with a grocery store on the first level. The original certain extent. A recessed doorway and an alleyway are econd to the fifth floors contain one over one double hullintels. A metal roof cornice is detailed with leaves, Heavy brackets on one side wrap around the east side derate drastic the structure.  LOT AREA 300 sq.ft.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) This was the first home of the Maravigna Macaroni Manufacturing Company, makers of some of the most acclaimed	of re.
BRIEF DESCRIPTION This is a brick five story builds openings have been filled in to a evident on the east side. The se sash with simple stone sills and dentils and egg and dart molding. EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor more	concrete iron/steel/alum.  ing with a grocery store on the first level. The origin a certain extent. A recessed doorway and an alleyway are econd to the fifth floors contain one over one double hu lintels. A metal roof cornice is detailed with leaves, Heavy brackets on one side wrap around the east side derate drastic the structure.  LOT AREA 300 sq.ft.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) This was the first home of the Maravigna Macaroni Manufacturing Company, makers of some of the most acclaimed macaroni in the world. The company started in 1913 at #16 Fleet Street and later moved to North Street where	of re.
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Moved; date if	known			
Themes (check	as many as ar	oplicable)		
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural The Arts Commerce Communication Community/ Development		Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	 Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation	x

the North Street plant employed 10 men, had capital assets of \$100,000 and produced 10,000 barrels of semolina. In 1950, the company closed. The first level of this building is now occupied by Iacopucci's Grocery Store and four apartment units are situated above.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

- (1) G.W. Bromley, 1874 Atlas of the City of Boston.
- (2) City of Boston, Assessor's Records
- (3) Southworth, Michael and Susan, Boston 200 Discovery Network, North End Survey, 1975.
- (4) City of Boston.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building information form form No. Area North End
Commence of the commence of th	69-91 North Washington
	ADDRESS 36-40 Thacher Street COR. Thacher Street
	known as #77
THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY	NAME Scotch N Sirlin Building Trade Building
	present original
	MAP NO. 27N-13E SUB AREA N/W
	300 10011 11/11
	DATE 1908 (1)
	source
	ARCHITECT
	source
	BUILDER
	J.H. Stoper and
	CWNER Arthur Lyman Trusts John W. Priestly, Jr. Trusts
	original present
	prosent
一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个	NUCTOCO CONTROL CONTRO
<b>四個 國際企業工程 地位</b> 打印 出版 图 4	PHOTOGRAPHS
THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF	
	19/330155/4692105 Ward3, Parcel 1509
	row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY	•
non-residential stores	offices, restaurant, light manufacturing
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)	nine plus
_	
ROOF flat	pola dormers
ROOF flat cu	poladormers
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone concrete iron steel/alum.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION Nine story brick building with r	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone concrete iron steel/alum.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION  Nine story brick building with r level. Cast iron piers have sim	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone concrete iron steel/alum.  eccessed main entryway. Five retail outlets on first aple ornamentation and are painted grey. On second level
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION  Nine story brick building with r level. Cast iron piers have sim	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone concrete iron steel/alum.  eccessed main entryway. Five retail outlets on first aple ornamentation and are painted grey. On second level
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MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION  Nine story brick building with relevel. Cast iron piers have simplified two over two windows span fifth floors windows are arrange	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone concrete iron steel/alum.  eccessed main entryway. Five retail outlets on first aple ornamentation and are painted grey. On second level the front of the building. On the third through ad with three sets with three bays 6/6 with wood between
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION  Nine story brick building with relevel. Cast iron piers have simplified two over two windows span fifth floors windows are arrange the bays, and decorative brick were stored to the store windows.	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone concrete iron steel/alum.  recessed main entryway. Five retail outlets on first aple ornamentation and are painted grey. On second level the front of the building. On the third through ad with three sets with three bays 6/6 with wood between tork; then one bay with stretchers on end. to produce
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION  Nine story brick building with relevel. Cast iron piers have simplified two over two windows span fifth floors windows are arrange	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone concrete iron steel/alum.  recessed main entryway. Five retail outlets on first aple ornamentation and are painted grey. On second level the front of the building. On the third through ad with three sets with three bays 6/6 with wood between tork; then one bay with stretchers on end. to produce
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MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION  Nine story brick building with r level. Cast iron piers have sim large two over two windows span fifth floors windows are arrange the bays, and decorative brick we EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor more	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone concrete iron steel/alum.  eccessed main entryway. Five retail outlets on first uple ornamentation and are painted grey. On second level the front of the building. On the third through ad with three sets with three bays 6/6 with wood between work; then one bay with stretchers on end, to produce derate drastic
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MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION  Nine story brick building with r level. Cast iron piers have sim large two over two windows span fifth floors windows are arrange the bays, and decorative brick we EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor more	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone concrete iron steel/alum.  eccessed main entryway. Five retail outlets on first uple ornamentation and are painted grey. On second level the front of the building. On the third through ad with three sets with three bays 6/6 with wood between work; then one bay with stretchers on end, to produce derate drastic
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION  Nine story brick building with r level. Cast iron piers have sim large two over two windows span fifth floors windows are arrange the bays, and decorative brick we EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor more	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone concrete iron steel/alum.  eccessed main entryway. Five retail outlets on first uple ornamentation and are painted grey. On second level the front of the building. On the third through ad with three sets with three bays 6/6 with wood between work; then one bay with stretchers on end, to produce derate drastic
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION  Nine story brick building with r level. Cast iron piers have sim large two over two windows span fifth floors windows are arrange the bays, and decorative brick we EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor more	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone concrete iron steel/alum.  Tecessed main entryway. Five retail outlets on first aple ornamentation and are painted grey. On second level the front of the building. On the third through ad with three sets with three bays 6/6 with wood between tork; then one bay with stretchers on end, to produce derate drastic  LOT AREA 13,614 sq.ft.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION  Nine story brick building with r level. Cast iron piers have sim large two over two windows span fifth floors windows are arrange the bays, and decorative brick we EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor more	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone concrete iron steel/alum.  eccessed main entryway. Five retail outlets on first aple ornamentation and are painted grey. On second level the front of the building. On the third through ad with three sets with three bays 6/6 with wood between tork; then one bay with stretchers on end, to produce derate drastic  LOT AREA 13,614 sq.ft.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse)
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION  Nine story brick building with r level. Cast iron piers have sim large two over two windows span fifth floors windows are arrange the bays, and decorative brick we EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor more	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone concrete iron steel/alum.  eccessed main entryway. Five retail outlets on first aple ornamentation and are painted grey. On second level the front of the building. On the third through ad with three sets with three bays 6/6 with wood between work; then one bay with stretchers on end, to produce derate drastic  LOT AREA 13,614 sq.ft.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) This structure has been known as the Trade Building
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION  Nine story brick building with r level. Cast iron piers have sim large two over two windows span fifth floors windows are arrange the bays, and decorative brick we EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor more	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone concrete iron steel/alum.  eccessed main entryway. Five retail outlets on first aple ornamentation and are painted grey. On second level the front of the building. On the third through ad with three sets with three bays 6/6 with wood between work; then one bay with stretchers on end, to produce derate drastic  LOT AREA 13,614 sq.ft.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) This structure has been known as the Trade Building
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MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION  Nine story brick building with r level. Cast iron piers have sim large two over two windows span fifth floors windows are arrange the bays, and decorative brick we EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor more	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone concrete iron steel/alum.  eccessed main entryway. Five retail outlets on first aple ornamentation and are painted grey. On second level the front of the building. On the third through ad with three sets with three bays 6/6 with wood between work; then one bay with stretchers on end, to produce derate drastic  LOT AREA 13,614 sq.ft.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse)  This structure has been known as the Trade Building throughout its history. A center for light manufacturing and commerce, it has employed many North End
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION  Nine story brick building with r level. Cast iron piers have sim large two over two windows span fifth floors windows are arrange the bays, and decorative brick we EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor more	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone concrete iron steel/alum.  Tecessed main entryway. Five retail outlets on first aple ornamentation and are painted grey. On second level the front of the building. On the third through ad with three sets with three bays 6/6 with wood between work; then one bay with stretchers on end, to produce derate drastic  LOT AREA 13,614 sq.ft.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse)  This structure has been known as the Trade Building throughout its history. A center for light manufacturing and commerce, it has employed many North End and Boston blue collar workers in the garment industry.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION  Nine story brick building with r level. Cast iron piers have sim large two over two windows span fifth floors windows are arrange the bays, and decorative brick we EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor more	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone concrete iron steel/alum.  eccessed main entryway. Five retail outlets on first aple ornamentation and are painted grey. On second level the front of the building. On the third through a with three sets with three bays 6/6 with wood between work; then one bay with stretchers on end, to produce derate drastic  LOT AREA 13,614 sq.ft.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse)  This structure has been known as the Trade Building throughout its history. A center for light manufacturing and commerce, it has employed many North End and Boston blue collar workers in the garment industry. In 1973, this building was adaptively reused for stores,
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MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION  Nine story brick building with r level. Cast iron piers have sim large two over two windows span fifth floors windows are arrange the bays, and decorative brick we EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor more	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum.  Tecessed main entryway. Five retail outlets on first uple ornamentation and are painted grey. On second level the front of the building. On the third through is with three sets with three bays 6/6 with wood between ork; then one bay with stretchers on end, to produce derate drastic  LOT AREA 13,614 sq.ft.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse)  This structure has been known as the Trade Building throughout its history. A center for light manufacturing and commerce, it has employed many North End and Boston blue collar workers in the garment industry. In 1973, this building was adaptively reused for stores, offices, galleries, a restaurant and printing labs.  The interior was almost completely gutted and rebuilt.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION  Nine story brick building with r level. Cast iron piers have sim large two over two windows span fifth floors windows are arrange the bays, and decorative brick we EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor more	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl concrete iron steel/alum.  Tecessed main entryway. Five retail outlets on first uple ornamentation and are painted grey. On second level the front of the building. On the third through it with three sets with three bays 6/6 with wood between ork; then one bay with stretchers on end, to produce derate drastic  LOT AREA 13,614 sq.ft.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse)  This structure has been known as the Trade Building throughout its history. A center for light manufacturing and commerce, it has employed many North End and Boston blue collar workers in the garment industry. In 1973, this building was adaptively reused for stores, offices, galleries, a restaurant and printing labs.

Moved; date if	known				
Themes (check a	as many as	applicable)	`		
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural The Arts Commerce Communication Community/		Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	x 	Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation	

sandblasted and is now exposed in a number of offices. New thermopane windows were installed wherever needed and new fire escapes were set in place. A number of retail outlets occupy space within the building as well as the Boston Visual Artists Union Gallery, Anderson Notter and Feingold, Architects, and the Scotch and Sirloin Restaurant.

## Description (cont'd)

a fan lintel, then one set of three bay of 6/6 and finally, three sets of three bays of 6/6. This arrangement continues from the third to the seventh story. On the seventh, eighth and ninth floors a band of brick separates the window openings. Many of the new windows are single thermopane. The roofline has a heavy cornice of wood with egg and dart molding, round sign on roof reads RMB or the R.M. Bradley and Company, Inc. Realty Trust. On the first level stores from North to South include Furniture Decor, Carpeting, Inc., The Pan Handler, and the Bank Vault Service and Lock Company. Flag poles advertise stores and the location of the Scotch N Sirloin Restaurant within this building.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

- (1) City of Boston, Building Department
- (2) City of Boston, Assessor's Office.

Building Information Form No. Area North End
53-57 North Margin St. North Margin Street ADDRESS 6-12 Thacher St. COR. and Lombard Place
NAME Vermont Building same
present original
MAP NO. 27N-13E SUB AREA N/W
DATE 1904 (1)
Source Source
ARCHITECT Arthur H. Bowditch (1)
source
BUILDER W.A. and H.A. Root (1)
Source Jean Canter
CWNER Redfield Proctor Atlantic Properties original present
PHOTOGRAPHS 19/330150/4692120 Ward 3, Parcel 1309
THOTOGRAPHS 13/330130/403113 Ward 3/ Faiter 1309
TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.  non-residential mercantile (future plans for conversion to housing)
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) six plus
ROOF flat . Cupola dormore
dormers
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl (other) brick stone Marble (trim) concrete iron/steel/alum.  foundation (cornice)
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl (other) brick stone Marble (trim) concrete iron/steel/alum.  foundation (cornice)  BRIEF DESCRIPTION  Large industrial building; six stories tall; three bays on N. Margin St.; five bays on
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MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl (other) brick ston Marble (trim) concrete iron/steel/alum.  foundation (cornice)  BRIEF DESCRIPTION  Large industrial building; six stories tall; three bays on N. Margin St.; five bays on Thacher St. A number of classical features: recessed round-arched entrance with segmental arch hood supported by heavy brackets; brick banding on the first floor; heavy stone dentilled cornice between second and third floors. Very large windows; 6/6 double-hung
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl (other) brick stone Marble (trim) concrete iron/steel/alum.  foundation (cornice)  BRIEF DESCRIPTION  Large industrial building; six stories tall; three bays on N. Margin St.; five bays on Thacher St. A number of classical features: recessed round-arched entrance with segmental arch hood supported by heavy brackets; brick banding on the first floor; heavy stone
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl (other) brick stone Marble (trim) concrete iron/steel/alum.  foundation (cornice)  BRIEF DESCRIPTION  Large industrial building; six stories tall; three bays on N. Margin St.; five bays on Thacher St. A number of classical features: recessed round-arched entrance with segmental arch hood supported by heavy brackets; brick banding on the first floor; heavy stone dentilled cornice between second and third floors. Very large windows; 6/6 double hung sash, top floor segmental arch windows with alternating voussoirs of brick and stone.  EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic
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MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl (other) brick stone Marble (trim) concrete iron/steel/alum.  BRIEF DESCRIPTION  Large industrial building; six stories tall; three bays on N. Margin St.; five bays on Thacher St. A number of classical features: recessed round-arched entrance with segmental arch hood supported by heavy brackets; brick banding on the first floor; heavy stone dentilled cornice between second and third floors. Very large windows; 6/6 double hung sash, top floor segmental arch windows with alternating voussoirs of brick and stone.  EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic  CONDITION good fair poor  LOT AREA 15,617 sq.ft.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) The name of this building resulted from the fact that the original owner was the U.S. Senator from the State
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MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl concrete iron/steel/alum.  BRIEF DESCRIPTION  Large industrial building; six stories tall; three bays on N. Margin St.; five bays on Thacher St. A number of classical features: recessed round-arched entrance with segmental arch hood supported by heavy brackets; brick banding on the first floor; heavy stone dentilled cornice between second and third floors. Very large windows; 6/6 double hung sash, top floor segmental arch windows with alternating voussoirs of brick and stone.  EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic  CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 15,617 sq.ft.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) The name of this building resulted from the fact that the original owner was the U.S. Senator from the State of Vermont. The building remained in the Procter Family for approximately 30 years. The original purpose of the building is listed as mercantile and stable, there were five stores as well. In 1917, the building was used for light manufacturing; a dumb waiter was installed
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl (other) brick stoneMarble (trim) concrete iron/steel/alum.  BRIEF DESCRIPTION  Large industrial building; six stories tall; three bays on N. Margin St.; five bays on Thacher St. A number of classical features: recessed round-arched entrance with segmental arch hood supported by heavy brackets; brick banding on the first floor; heavy stone dentilled cornice between second and third floors. Very large windows; 6/6 double hung sash, top floor segmental arch windows with alternating voussoirs of brick and stone.  EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic  CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 15,617 sq.ft.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) The name of this building resulted from the fact that the original owner was the U.S. Senator from the State of Vermont. The building remained in the Procter Family for approximately 30 years. The original purpose of the building is listed as mercantile and stable, there were five stores as well. In 1917, the building was used

Moved; date if known		
Themes (check as many a	as applicable)	. `
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural X The Arts Commerce	Conservation X  Education  Exploration/ settlement Industry X	Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/
Communication Community/	Military Political	humanitarian

1935 it was vacant and the following description was given: "Glass and sash out, ell settled about 10", wall pulled out. Main building sash and frames out slate fallen from roof. Open to wind and weather. Dilapidated and a nuisance, must come down." At that time the building was owned by the estate of Annie I. Scofield. Three years later the owner was the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co. and a new boiler was installed in the basement. In 1971, the occupancy was changed from manufacturing clothing and shoes to manufacturing and classroom on the first floor. The owner at that time was J.D. Gusenoff. Five years later the occupancy was changed again as follows: first floor-retail stores, stores, accessory-snack bar, and miscellaneous hall; second floor-manufacturing, sportswear, clothes; third floor--manufacturing, clothes, aprons, and storage; fourth floor--manufacturing, sportswear, clothes and costumes; fifth floor--engineering draftsmen and art craft, caretaker quarters with dormitories in each section. The owner at that time was Workshop, Inc. Presently there are plans to redevelop this building into housing.

#### Description (cont'd)

Paired stone brackets at roofline with brick corbelling and stone modillions; slightly overhanging eaves.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

- (1) City of Boston Building Department Documents
- (2) City of Boston Assessor's Records.

# Waterfront and/or Wharf Buildings

Battery Wharf 377-397 Commercial Street

Commercial Wharf
33-66 Commercial Wharf

Commercial Wharf North 65-69 Atlantic Avenue

Commercial Wharf South 81-85 Atlantic Avenue

Constitution Wharf 405-427 Commercial Street

Joseph's Aquarium Restaurant 98-112 Atlantic Avenue

Lewis Wharf 14-40 Lewis Wharf

Lincoln Wharf 365 Commercial Street

Pilot House 38-50 Eastern Avenue

Prince Building
43-63 Atlantic Avenue

U.S. Coast Guard Base 427-467 Commercial Street

The Wharf Bar/Restaurant 71-77 Commercial Street



BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information	Form Form No Area North End
	ADDRESS 377-397 Comm	mercial StCOR.
	NAME Battery Wharf	Battery Wharf
-	present	original
	MAP NO. 26N-13E	SUB AREA N/W
	DATE 1883	1
1 total and 1	1	source
5 -	ARCHITECT	source
		Source
	BUILDER	source Richard, Joseph, 2
	CUNED Johnson & You	James and Angelo Faro
	original	ng of the Battery Wharf Realty present
	PHOTOGRAPHS	Company
	19/221120/4692110	Word 2 Page 1 2041
7777 (m-11-41-1) -/-1		Ward 3. Parcel 3041
TYPE (residential) single do non-residential Commerce	uble row 2-ram.	3-deck ten apt.
		plus
ROOF flat cu		
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick	shingles stucco	
added onto over time. Eastern-minclude newly created Dunkin Don Block Meat Store, Fleet Fruit an	northern side of str ost portion of the ea uts outlet, Bay State d Warehouses for Bay e with a parking lot	ucture. U-shaped in design has been rliest section, retail outlets
CONDITION good fair poor	LOT ARE	Dock 54,825 EA Pile 5 land 64,461 sq.ft.
		Solid 80,080
N STREET	was from here that may their way to force the When a blue flag was scarlet uniforms moved nished by the British Hill. 3 The North Battery Wharf now how	o known as North Battery Wharf. It any of the British troops embarked on the American works at Breed's Hill. displayed as a signal, the men in the ded regularly forward in boats furth warships to the Battle of Bunker attery was erected here in 1646.
n /	undistinguished archi	itecture. 4 The first and most

Moved; date if	known			
Themes (check	as many as ap	pplicable)		
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural The Arts Commerce Communication Community/		Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	 Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation	

easterly section of the Battery Wharf complex was erected in 1883 of wood and was one story. It was open on all sides and was used as a market building and for storage. It measured 25x50 and the external sides were covered with iron. In 1895, the Wharf was owned by Joseph W. Revere, Hiers, with smaller parcels on Commercial Street owned by G.A. Godbold, Mason and Cleveland and C.E. Hatfield. By 1917, the Battery Wharf complex as it exists now was in place, and was under the ownership of R.L. Saltonstall Trusts. In 1923, Quincy Market Cold Storage erected a two story wood building on the Battery Wharf site for offices and storage. Around 1942, the Standard Grocery Company, wholesale grocers occupied this space until 1955 when it was torn down. The southern finger of Battery Wharf was the site of the East Boston North Ferry which is now occupied by the City of Boston Fire boats. This portion of Battery Wharf was substantially upgraded in recent years. In 1960, the Bay State Lobster Company bought this wharf for their retail/wholesale fish business. In 1975, the complex was rehabilitated and subdivided to include an outlet of the Butcher Block Meat Store and a Dunkin Donuts. In 1980, Bay State Lobster Company now ships lobsters and fish products to the nation and the world.

<u>Preservation Consideration</u> (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

<u>Description</u> (con't): deliveries. The city of Boston, Marine Fire Department is located on the southern finger of Battery Wharf. The piers and dock and one story dwelling of the site have been newly rehabilitated.

- (1) City of Boston, Building Department Records
- (2) City of Boston, Assessor's Office
- (3) Points of Interest in Boston and The Environs, (Boston: The Banks and Trust Companies of Boston, 1937) p. 27.
- (4) VanMeter, Mary, "The Boston Waterfront: Summary of a survey conducted under the auspices of the City Conservation League," (unpublished paper, Boston, December, 1976) p.8.
- (5) Sanborn, D.A. Insurance, Maps of Boston, Volume 1 (New York, D.A. Sanborn Company, 1873 and 1917.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information Form	Form No. Area North End
1 Maria de la compania		
	ADDRESS 33-66 Commercial Wh	andr.
	NAME Commercial Wharf, Comm	
	present	original
	MAP NO26N-13E	SUB AREA N/W
		17.1
	DATE 1834	1
		source
	ARCHITECT Isaiah Rogers	1
	ARCHITECT ISAIAN ROGERS	source
		30 42 50
<b>一声云流所"</b> "	BUILDER	
		source Arthur Blackett Trusts
	CONTRA COMPANIA IN THE CO	Charles W. Brown, III
	OWNER Commercial Wharf Co. original	
		Bencion Moskow Trusts
	PHOTOGRAPHS	of Blue Water Trusts
	19/331130/4692110 Ward 3,	Parcel 3028
TYPE (residential) single do	puble row 2-fam. 3-deck	ten (apt)
	ile and wharf (original mixed	
		(procent)
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)		
ROOF flat, gable, mansard cu		ilding.
recor_riat, qable, mansard co	COTMETS	
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards	shingles stucco asphalt	asbestos alum/vinyl
(other) (brick)		e iron/steel/alum.
BRIDE DECERTORION		
BRIEF DESCRIPTION: 5 and 6 story	stone and brick warehouse by	uilding. Front of building
is south side: rough faced cours lintels are peaked on the second	ded granite blocks; 43 bays;	stone lintels and sills; or
wooden siding used on first and	second floors. East end wall	l: shows Greek Revival style:
gable roof with carved stone mol	ding forms a pediment; semi-	circular window set into
pediment: iron balcony acrosss t	he three middle have on the	second third and fourth (con!t
EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mo	derate drastic roof changed	d. 5th floor added.
CONDITION GOOD fair poor_	LOT AREA	sq.ft.
NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS_	On the waterfront. To the sou	ith of Lewis Wharf and on the
northern edge of Christopher Col	umbus Park (Waterfront Park)	
	SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reve	erse)
m	This building was cut off fr	
7	in 1969 when Atlantic Avenue	

This building was cut off from Commercial Wharf North in 1868 when Atlantic Avenue was constructed. Before this major alteration was made, this building was particularly noteworthy for its massiveness. Commercial Wharf set the standard for size and style for later wharf development, such as Lewis and Union Wharves. This wharf was originally built to accommodate the East Indian, South American, Mediterranean, West Indian, and

Moved; date if	known			
Themes (check	as many as a	applicable)		
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural The Arts Commerce Communication Community/		Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	 Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation	

Northern European merchants. Many of the occupants of the old wharves, such as Long and T wharves, were coaxed into renting space in the new facility. The occupants of Commercial Wharf included: Bryant & Sturgis, Robert G. Shaw & Co., Daniel C. Bacon, Henry Oxnard, Enoch Grain & Co., B.C. Clarke & Co., Wm. Perkins, Bates & Thaxton, Barnard Adams & Co., Seccomb, Bartlett & Co., Hunnewell & Pierce, the Nickerson's , P.S. Sprague and Ezra Weston.

By 1840. New York was becoming the major port on the East coast, but Boston Harbor remained a very busy place. One day in 1843, there were eight ships, four barks and a brig lying at Commercial Wharf. Along with foreign trade, coastal commerce and the California gold rush contributed to Boston's prosperity. Economic conditions in the 1860's combined with the Civil War marked the end of Boston's days as a deep-water shipping port. By 1870, Commercial Wharf welcomed the fishing boats that had been turned away when the facility was first built.

As the shipping trade declined the use of this building also changed. In about 1915, the building was used for light manufacturing, warehouses and storage and stores. These uses continued through the 1940's; the storage of canned goods and oil being the predominant purpose of the structure.

In 1958 the owner, The Commercial Wharf Company, appealed to the Building Commissioner to allow a change of occupany from storage and offices to stores and apartments. This appeal was granted. Over the last twenty years many changes have occurred. The upper stories of the building now serve as apartments, dormers have been added in some cases.(con't Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

National Register Nomination.

- (1) Van Meter, Mary, The Boston Waterfront (Summary of a survey conducted under the auspices of the City Conservation League) Boston, December 1976.
- (2) Bunting, W.H., Portrait of a Port: Boston, 1852-1914, (Cambridge, Mass.: The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 1971), p. 8.
- (3) Cohen, Cecile L., Fulton-Commercial Historic District Survey (Boston, Massachusetts Historical Commission, June 1, 1972).
- (4) Forbes, Col. Frank H., Proceedings of the Bostonian Society, January 15, 1952.
- (5) City of Boston Building Department Documents.
- (6) City of Boston Assessor's Records.

### Description (con't from front of page 1)

### Commercial Wharf

floors. West end wall constructed when Atlantic Avenue was cut through; seven bays wide; mansard roof with three window openings with Victorian wooden surrounds. One and two story sheds extend out into the harbor on the south side of the wharf building; 2 story portion now used for offices; 1 story sheds sheathed in metal.

### Significance (con't from reverse of page 1)

The first floor space is used for either stores or offices. The Blue Water Trust purchased the property in 1978 and since that time the apartments have been converted to Condominiums. Once again the waterfront is a very vital and active part of Boston.

Various changes in the appearance of the building accompanied the changes in use. The mansard roof which is on the end of the building facing Atlantic Avenue was added when that roadway was built. The brick additions to the roof of the building were completed by 1915. And various other changes such as the addition of balconies of wooden siding on the first floor were part of the conversion to apartments and stores from warehouses.

Commercial Wharf was designed by Isaiah Rogers (1800-1869), one of the most important architects of the early Greek Revival style in New England. Rogers began his career as a carpenter, but he received his architectural training in the office of Solomon Willard in Boston.

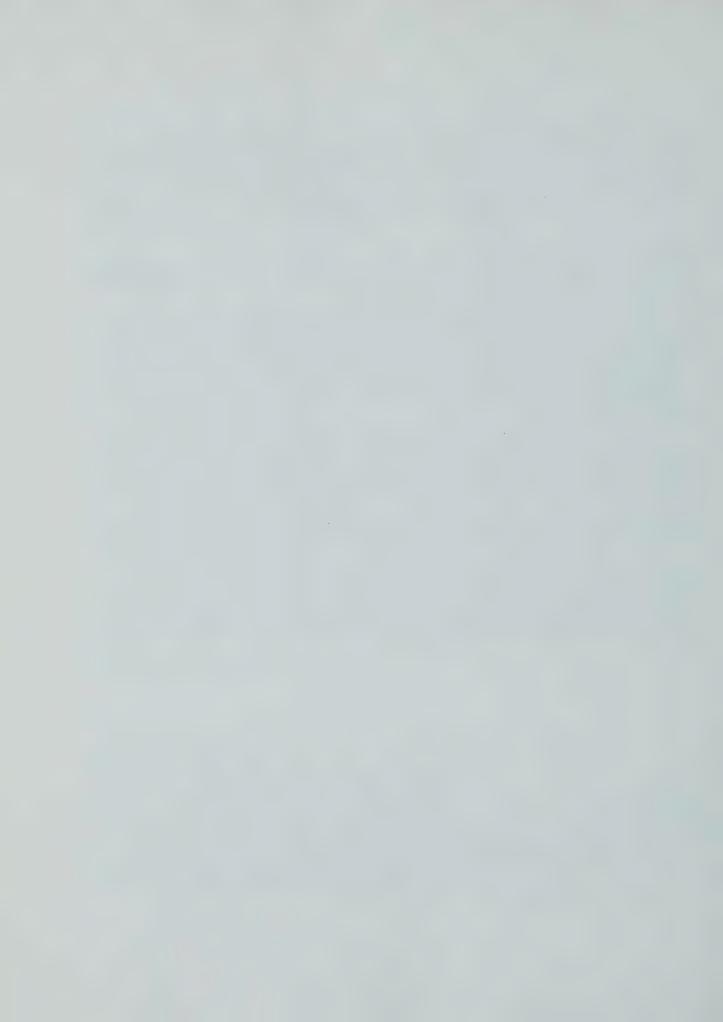
At the age of 24, Rogers opened his own office in Boston. Within a few years, he had attained an excellent reputation in the field of architecture. He was particularly well-noted for his designs for hotels, the first one being the Tremont House in Boston (1828-29). This building, of classic design was known as the finest hotel in Boston; for many years; it was demolished in 1894. Rogers also designed the Bangor House in Maine. In the 1830's, Rogers became involved in the design of the Astor House, a hotel in New York City, and lived there for the next 15 years. Among Rogers' other hotel designs were the Battle House, Mobile, Alabama; Planters Hotel, Richmond, Virginia; Galt House, Louisville, Kentucky and Maxwell House, Nashville, Tennessee.

Rogers designed other types of buildings besides hotels. Other designs in Boston included the Merchants Exchange on State Street (built in 1842, now the site of the Exchange Building); the Brarer Building and Suffolk Bank, both on State Street; and Boston's first Masonic Temple on the corner of Tremont Street and Temple Place (used as the U.S. Court and the first R.H. Stearns Company).

After designed the Burnet House in Cincinnati, Ohio in the early 1850's. Rogers made that city his home for the rest of his life.

#### Bibliography (con't)

- (7) Atlases of the City of Boston
  - 1873 (D.A. Sanborn, C.E., New York)
  - 1874 (G.M. Hopkins, Philadelphia)
  - 1888, 1908 (G.W. Bromley, Philadelphia)
- (8) Witney, Henry F. and Elsie Rathburn, <u>Biographical Dictionary of American Architects</u> (deceased) (Los Angeles: New Age Publishing Co., 1956).





Commercial Wharf



	Building Information Form	Form No. Area North End
24	20-27 Commercial Whan	
	ADDRESS 65-69 Atlantic Ave.	COR.
	NAME Commercial Wharf North	
1/2 2/2	present	same original
	2-0-0-0	Original
	MAP NO. 26N-13E	SUB AREA N/W
	DATE 1894	(1)
CHARLES TO STATE OF THE PARTY O		source
A STATE OF THE STA	ARCHITECT	
<b>可以是一种一种国际。</b>	ARCHITECT	source
		2012.00
<b>经是是是国际</b>	BUILDER M.L. Sullivan	(1)
TO STATE OF		source Teresa M. Doncaster
BILENER SEE	OWNER Commercial Wharf Corp.	Robert M. Lairo
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	original	present
		D.F. Wharf Realty Trusts
	PHOTOGRAPHS	
	19/33195 / 469285 Ward 3,	Parcol 3649
	13/33233 / 403203 Wald 3,	raicel 3040
TYPE (residential) single dou	ble row 2-fam. 3-deck	ten apt.
non-residential mercantil	e (original) commercial and a	partments (present)
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)	three plus	
ROOF flat cup	oladormers_	
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards	shingles stucco asphalt	asbestos alum/vinvl
other brick	stone concrete	iron/steel/alum.
(common bond)	foundation	
BRIEF DESCRIPTION		
Simplest of the Commercial Wharf be side and 9 bays face Atlantic Ave.	All new each in the window	with 18 bays on the south
openings changed to accommodate do	orways and mechanical systems	openings; size of some
		. Larger openings intended
to accommodate freight; some pulle	y equipment still evident. A	ll openings have rough cut
granite sills; brick segmental arc	y equipment still evident. A h made of three rows of heade	ll openings have rough cut
granite sills; brick segmental arc EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mod	y equipment still evident. A h made of three rows of heade	ll openings have rough cut
granite sills; brick segmental arc	y equipment still evident. A h made of three rows of heade	ll openings have rough cut
granite sills; brick segmental arc EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mod  CONDITION Good fair poor	y equipment still evident. A h made of three rows of heade erate drastic  LOT AREA 4500	ll openings have rough cut rs over each window.
granite sills; brick segmental arc EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mod CONDITION Good fair poor NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS	y equipment still evident. A h made of three rows of heade erate drastic  LOT AREA 4500  Stretches between Commercial	ll openings have rough cut rs over each window. sq.ft. St. and Atlantic Ave.
granite sills; brick segmental arc EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mod  CONDITION Good fair poor  NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS	y equipment still evident. A h made of three rows of heade erate drastic  LOT AREA 4500	Il openings have rough cut rs over each window.  sq.ft.  St. and Atlantic Ave. s and planting separates
granite sills; brick segmental arc EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mod CONDITION Good fair poor NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS	y equipment still evident. A h made of three rows of heade erate drastic  LOT AREA 4500  Stretches between Commercial Bricked courtyard with benche it from Commercial Wharf West	Il openings have rough cut rs over each window.  sq.ft.  St. and Atlantic Ave. s and planting separates
granite sills; brick segmental arc EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mod CONDITION Good fair poor NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS	y equipment still evident. A h made of three rows of heade erate drastic  LOT AREA 4500  Stretches between Commercial Bricked courtyard with benche it from Commercial Wharf West  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on rever	sq.ft.  St. and Atlantic Ave. s and planting separates se)
granite sills; brick segmental arc EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mod CONDITION Good fair poor NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS	y equipment still evident. A h made of three rows of heade erate drastic  LOT AREA 4500  Stretches between Commercial Bricked courtyard with benche it from Commercial Wharf West  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on rever At the time this building was	sq.ft.  St. and Atlantic Ave. s and planting separates  se) erected it was intended to
granite sills; brick segmental arc EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mod CONDITION Good fair poor NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS	y equipment still evident. A h made of three rows of heade erate drastic  LOT AREA 4500  Stretches between Commercial Bricked courtyard with benche it from Commercial Wharf West  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on rever At the time this building was be used as a fish market. Th	sq.ft.  St. and Atlantic Ave. s and planting separates  se) erected it was intended to e upper two floors were to
granite sills; brick segmental arc EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mod CONDITION Good fair poor NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS	y equipment still evident. A h made of three rows of heade erate drastic  LOT AREA 4500  Stretches between Commercial Bricked courtyard with benche it from Commercial Wharf West  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on rever At the time this building was	sq.ft.  St. and Atlantic Ave. s and planting separates  se) erected it was intended to e upper two floors were to 1924, the use is listed as
granite sills; brick segmental arc EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mod CONDITION Good fair poor NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS	LOT AREA 4500  Stretches between Commercial Bricked courtyard with benche it from Commercial Wharf West  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on rever At the time this building was be used as a fish market. Th be used for storage only. In poultry business; there must time because the building per	sq.ft.  St. and Atlantic Ave. s and planting separates  se) erected it was intended to e upper two floors were to 1924, the use is listed as have been a fire at that mit records, "To repair
granite sills; brick segmental arc EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mod CONDITION Good fair poor NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS	LOT AREA 4500  Stretches between Commercial Bricked courtyard with benche it from Commercial Wharf West  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on rever At the time this building was be used as a fish market. Th be used for storage only. In poultry business; there must time because the building per fire damage to windows, doors	sq.ft.  St. and Atlantic Ave. s and planting separates  erected it was intended to e upper two floors were to 1924, the use is listed as have been a fire at that mit records, "To repair, sheathing, painting and
granite sills; brick segmental arc EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mod CONDITION Good fair poor NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS	LOT AREA 4500  Stretches between Commercial Bricked courtyard with benche it from Commercial Wharf West  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on rever At the time this building was be used as a fish market. Th be used for storage only. In poultry business; there must time because the building per	sq.ft.  St. and Atlantic Ave. s and planting separates  erected it was intended to e upper two floors were to 1924, the use is listed as have been a fire at that mit records, "To repair, sheathing, painting and r of #67-69 Atlantic Ave.

Moved; date if	known				
Themes (check a	is many as ap	plicable)			
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural The Arts		Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement	X	Recreation Religion Science/ invention	
Commerce Communication Community/		Industry Military Political	<u>X</u>	Social/ humanitarian Transporation	X

of occupancy from a warehouse to ten apartments, restaurant and retail stores; the owner at that time was Commercial Inland Property Corp. In 1974, rather major renovations took place under the supervision of the architects Anderson, Notter; the wooden floor on the first floor was replaced by a concrete slab, the brick was repointed, the roof and the windows on Atlantic Ave. were replaced, and the electrical service was increased. Another change of occupancy took place two years later, the first floor was to be used for real estate office, bank, retail sale of beer and wine and other general office use. In 1978, a fire caused minor damage.

<u>Preservation Consideration</u> (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

- (1) City of Boston Building Department Documents.
- (2) City of Boston Assessor's Records.
- (3) Van Meter, Mary, <u>The Boston Waterfront</u> (Summary of a survey conducted under the auspices of the City Conservation League, December, 1976).

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information Form	Form No Area North End
A	ADDRESS 81-85 Atlantic Ave.	_COR
	NAME Commercial Wharf South	
	present	original
	MAP NO. 26N/13E	SUB AREA N/W
THE STATE OF THE S	DATE 1832-1834	(1)
		source
	ARCHITECT Isaiah Rogers	(1)
		source
FIRST LATER TO THE PARTY OF THE	BUILDER	
O WAR		source
TEAS	OWNER Commercial Wharf Co.	Michael Giglio Trusts Anthony Orlandello Trusts
	original	present
	PHOTOGRAPHS	
	19/331180/469290 Ward 3, Pa	rcel 3549
TYPE (residential) single do	uble row 2-fam. 3-deck e (original) mixed commercial	ten apt.
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)_	four plus a bu	fifth story over most of the ilding
ROOF pitched and flat cu	poladormers	
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) (brick)	shingles stucco asphalt stone concrete	
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick	shingles stucco asphalt	asbestos alum/vinyl
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) (brick)	shingles stucco asphalt stone concrete foundation	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION Combined use of brick and granit granite post and beam system; so	shingles stucco asphalt concrete foundation)  e in four, sometimes five stome openings filled in with br	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum.  ry building. First floor; rick or stucco. 17 bays
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION  Combined use of brick and granit granite post and beam system; so on north side. Windows diminish	shingles stucco asphalt concrete foundation)  e in four, sometimes five stome openings filled in with brain size as you proceed upwar	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum.  ry building. First floor; rick or stucco. 17 bays d; all have simple stone
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION  Combined use of brick and granit granite post and beam system; so on north side. Windows diminish lintels and sills. Balconies ex Atlantic Ave. and south wall are	shingles stucco asphalt concrete foundation)  e in four, sometimes five stome openings filled in with brain size as you proceed upwar tend from many of the windows faced in granite; windows ha	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum.  ry building. First floor; ick or stucco. 17 bays d; all have simple stone . East wall which faces
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION  Combined use of brick and granit granite post and beam system; so on north side. Windows diminish lintels and sills. Balconies ex	shingles stucco asphalt concrete foundation)  e in four, sometimes five stome openings filled in with brain size as you proceed upwar tend from many of the windows faced in granite; windows ha	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum.  ry building. First floor; ick or stucco. 17 bays d; all have simple stone . East wall which faces
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION  Combined use of brick and granit granite post and beam system; so on north side. Windows diminish lintels and sills. Balconies ex Atlantic Ave. and south wall are EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor model.	shingles stucco asphalt concrete foundation)  e in four, sometimes five stome openings filled in with brain size as you proceed upwar tend from many of the windows faced in granite; windows ha	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum.  ry building. First floor; ick or stucco. 17 bays d; all have simple stone . East wall which faces we granite surrounds; heads
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION  Combined use of brick and granit granite post and beam system; so on north side. Windows diminish lintels and sills. Balconies ex Atlantic Ave. and south wall are EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mode CONDITION good fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt concrete foundation)  e in four, sometimes five stome openings filled in with brain size as you proceed upwartend from many of the windows faced in granite; windows haderate drastic  LOT AREA 12	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum.  ry building. First floor; ick or stucco. 17 bays d; all have simple stone. East wall which faces we granite surrounds; heads
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION  Combined use of brick and granit granite post and beam system; so on north side. Windows diminish lintels and sills. Balconies ex Atlantic Ave. and south wall are EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mode CONDITION good fair poor NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS	shingles stucco asphalt concrete foundation)  e in four, sometimes five stome openings filled in with brain size as you proceed upwar tend from many of the windows faced in granite; windows haderate drastic  LOT AREA 12  Stretches from Altantic Ave. Separated from Commercial Wha	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum.  ry building. First floor; ick or stucco. 17 bays d; all have simple stone. East wall which faces we granite surrounds; heads  .600 sq.ft.  to Commercial Street.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION  Combined use of brick and granit granite post and beam system; so on north side. Windows diminish lintels and sills. Balconies ex Atlantic Ave. and south wall are EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mode CONDITION good fair poor NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS	shingles stucco asphalt concrete foundation)  de in four, sometimes five storme openings filled in with brain size as you proceed upwar tend from many of the windows faced in granite; windows haderate drastic  LOT AREA 12  Stretches from Altantic Ave.  Separated from Commercial Whapaved and planted courtyard.	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum.  ry building. First floor; ick or stucco. 17 bays d; all have simple stone. East wall which faces we granite surrounds; heads  .600 sq.ft.  to Commercial Street. rf North by a brick
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION  Combined use of brick and granit granite post and beam system; so on north side. Windows diminish lintels and sills. Balconies ex Atlantic Ave. and south wall are EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mode CONDITION good fair poor NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS	shingles stucco asphalt concrete foundation)  de in four, sometimes five storme openings filled in with brain size as you proceed upwar tend from many of the windows faced in granite; windows haderate drastic  LOT AREA 12  Stretches from Altantic Ave. Separated from Commercial Whapaved and planted courtyard.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on rever	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum.  ry building. First floor; rick or stucco. 17 bays d; all have simple stone. East wall which faces we granite surrounds; heads  .600 sq.ft.  to Commercial Street. rf North by a brick
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION  Combined use of brick and granit granite post and beam system; so on north side. Windows diminish lintels and sills. Balconies ex Atlantic Ave. and south wall are EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mode CONDITION good fair poor NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS	shingles stucco asphalt concrete foundation)  de in four, sometimes five storme openings filled in with brain size as you proceed upwar tend from many of the windows faced in granite; windows haderate drastic  LOT AREA 12  Stretches from Altantic Ave.  Separated from Commercial Whapaved and planted courtyard.	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum.  ry building. First floor; rick or stucco. 17 bays d; all have simple stone. East wall which faces we granite surrounds; heads  .600 sq.ft.  to Commercial Street. rf North by a brick
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION  Combined use of brick and granit granite post and beam system; so on north side. Windows diminish lintels and sills. Balconies ex Atlantic Ave. and south wall are EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mode CONDITION good fair poor NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS	shingles stucco asphalt concrete foundation)  de in four, sometimes five storme openings filled in with brain size as you proceed upwar tend from many of the windows faced in granite; windows haderate drastic  LOT AREA 12  Stretches from Altantic Ave. Separated from Commercial Whapaved and planted courtyard.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on rever This building was cut off from Wharf in 1868 when Atlantic was originally built to accompany to the storm of the storm o	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum.  ry building. First floor; ick or stucco. 17 bays d; all have simple stone. East wall which faces we granite surrounds; heads  .600 sq.ft.  to Commercial Street. rf North by a brick  rse) om the rest of Commercial Ave. was constructed. It mmodate the East Indian,
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION  Combined use of brick and granit granite post and beam system; so on north side. Windows diminish lintels and sills. Balconies ex Atlantic Ave. and south wall are EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mode CONDITION good fair poor NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS	shingles stucco asphalt concrete foundation)  The in four, sometimes five stome openings filled in with brain size as you proceed upwar tend from many of the windows a faced in granite; windows haderate drastic  LOT AREA 12  Stretches from Altantic Ave.  Separated from Commercial What paved and planted courtyard.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on rever this building was cut off from Wharf in 1868 when Atlantic was originally built to accomposite the source of the source	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum.  ry building. First floor; ick or stucco. 17 bays d; all have simple stone. East wall which faces we granite surrounds; heads  .600 sq.ft.  to Commercial Street. rf North by a brick  rse) om the rest of Commercial Ave. was constructed. It mmodate the East Indian, n, West Indian, and North
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION  Combined use of brick and granit granite post and beam system; so on north side. Windows diminish lintels and sills. Balconies ex Atlantic Ave. and south wall are EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mode CONDITION good fair poor NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS	shingles stucco asphalt concrete foundation)  The in four, sometimes five stome openings filled in with brain size as you proceed upwar tend from many of the windows a faced in granite; windows haderate drastic  LOT AREA 12  Stretches from Altantic Ave.  Separated from Commercial What paved and planted courtyard.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on rever this building was cut off from Wharf in 1868 when Atlantic was originally built to account american, Mediterranea of Europe merchants. By 184 the major port on the East Control of the state of	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum.  Try building. First floor; ick or stucco. 17 bays d; all have simple stone. East wall which faces we granite surrounds; heads  500 sq.ft.  500 sq.ft.  500 to Commercial Street.  From North by a brick  Try
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION  Combined use of brick and granit granite post and beam system; so on north side. Windows diminish lintels and sills. Balconies ex Atlantic Ave. and south wall are EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mode CONDITION good fair poor NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS	shingles stucco asphalt concrete foundation)  The in four, sometimes five stome openings filled in with brain size as you proceed upwar tend from many of the windows a faced in granite; windows haderate drastic  LOT AREA 12  Stretches from Altantic Ave.  Separated from Commercial What paved and planted courtyard.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on rever this building was cut off from the was originally built to accompose the south American, Mediterranea of Europe merchants. By 184	asbestos alum/vinyl iron/steel/alum.  ry building. First floor; ick or stucco. 17 bays d; all have simple stone. East wall which faces we granite surrounds; heads  .600 sq.ft.  to Commercial Street. rf North by a brick  rse) om the rest of Commercial Ave. was constructed. It mmodate the East Indian, n, West Indian, and North O, New York was becoming toast, but Boston harbor One day in 1843 there were

Moved; date if	known			
Themes (check as	s many as app	licable)		
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural The Arts Commerce Communication Community/ Development	<u>X</u>	Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation X	_

Significance (include expanation of themes checked above) prosperity. Economic conditions combined with the Civil War marked the end of Boston's days as a deep-water shipping port. By 1870, Commercial Wharf welcomed the fishing boats that had been turned away when the facility was first built.

As the shipping trade declined the use of this building changed. In 1970, a new use was proposed for the structure. The owners, Commercial Inland Property sought to change the occupancy from warehousing, manufacturing and saloon to 47 apartments, shops, and a restaurant/bar. The change of occupancy was granted in 1972. The owners at that time were Michael F. Giglio and Anthony L. Orlandello. The architect for the project was J. Timothy Anderson and Associates.

### Description (con't)

are peaked in the center. South side slightly curved near Atlantic Ave. Some of the fifth floor is constructed of brick; set back decks and penthouses. A brass clock in the westerly face of the building — the original end of the structure — has been found to be the work of Simon Williard.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

This building is a good example of the type of redevelopment activity that has taken place along the waterfront. This building along with the main portion of Commercial Wharf and Commercial Wharf North warrant listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

- (1) Van Meter, Mary, The Boston Waterfront (Summary of a survey conducted under the auspices of the city Conservation League) Boston, December 1976.
- (2) City of Boston Building Department Documents
- (3) City of Boston Assessor's Records
- (4) Atlas of the City of Boston (G.W. Bromley, 1888 and 1908)
- (5) Bunting, W.H., Portrait of a Port: Boston, 1852-1914 (Cambridge, Mass: The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 1971) p.8

	405-411 Commercial Street
	ADDRESS 415-427 Comm. Street COR.
	NAME Constitution Wharf Constitution Stores
The second second	present original
10	MAP NO. 27N-13E SUB AREA N/W
	405-411, 1888 DATE 415-427, 1893 (1)
	source
	405-411 Comm. St. M.D. Stafford, 1888
CONSTITUTION	ARCHITECT 415-427 Comm. St. Andrew Jacques & Rantoul, 1893 source
THE PARTY OF THE P	BITTINGS
The state of the s	Source Harold Harmon Trusts
	Herbert J. Chermis
	OWNER Constitution Wharf Company Stephen J. Miller Trusts original present
	Florence Harmon Trusts
	PHOTOGRAPHS
	19/331130/4692110 Ward 3. Parcel 3042/3044
TYPE (residential) single do	puble row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
non-residential Light	
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)	
	2 Diags 1 & 6 Stories P-43
ROOF flat cu	poladormers
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards	
(other) brick	stone granite concrete iron/steel/alum. Foundation
BRIEF DESCRIPTION	roundacton
	#405-411 Commercial Street is formerly part of the
Quincy Cold Storage complex of 1	ouildings; faded lettering is evident on its southerly
Quincy Cold Storage complex of 1 most side. It is a massive five present time. The central freight	ouildings; faded lettering is evident on its southerly estory brick building which is inoperative at the ght entryway on the first level has been bricked over.
Quincy Cold Storage complex of 1 most side. It is a massive five present time. The central freight	ouildings; faded lettering is evident on its southerly estory brick building which is inoperative at the ght entryway on the first level has been bricked over.
Quincy Cold Storage complex of I most side. It is a massive five present time. The central freight A Plaque directly above indicate EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mo	ouildings; faded lettering is evident on its southerly estory brick building which is inoperative at the ght entryway on the first level has been bricked over. es that "here was built the Frigate Constitution, 'Old derate drastic
Quincy Cold Storage complex of 1 most side. It is a massive five present time. The central freight Plaque directly above indicate	ouildings; faded lettering is evident on its southerly estory brick building which is inoperative at the ght entryway on the first level has been bricked over.
Quincy Cold Storage complex of I most side. It is a massive five present time. The central freight A Plaque directly above indicate EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mo	ouildings; faded lettering is evident on its southerly estory brick building which is inoperative at the ght entryway on the first level has been bricked over. es that "here was built the Frigate Constitution, 'Old derate drastic
Quincy Cold Storage complex of I most side. It is a massive five present time. The central freight A Plaque directly above indicate EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mo	ouildings; faded lettering is evident on its southerly estory brick building which is inoperative at the ght entryway on the first level has been bricked over. es that "here was built the Frigate Constitution, 'Old derate drastic
Quincy Cold Storage complex of I most side. It is a massive five present time. The central freight A Plaque directly above indicate EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mo	couildings; faded lettering is evident on its southerly extory brick building which is inoperative at the ght entryway on the first level has been bricked over. es that "here was built the Frigate Constitution, 'Old derate drastic
Quincy Cold Storage complex of I most side. It is a massive five present time. The central freight A Plaque directly above indicate EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mo	couldings; faded lettering is evident on its southerly extory brick building which is inoperative at the ght entryway on the first level has been bricked over. exthat "here was built the Frigate Constitution, 'Old derate drastic LOT AREA 60,100 sq.ft.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse)
Quincy Cold Storage complex of I most side. It is a massive five present time. The central freight A Plaque directly above indicate EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mo	couildings; faded lettering is evident on its southerly extory brick building which is inoperative at the ght entryway on the first level has been bricked over. es that "here was built the Frigate Constitution, 'Old derate drastic
Quincy Cold Storage complex of I most side. It is a massive five present time. The central freight A Plaque directly above indicate EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mo	couldings; faded lettering is evident on its southerly estory brick building which is inoperative at the ght entryway on the first level has been bricked over. esthat "here was built the Frigate Constitution, 'Old derate drastic  LOT AREA 60,100 sq.ft.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse)  In 1797, the U.S.S. Constitution, the first warship built in the United States was erected in the yard of Benjamin Goodwin at Hudson's Point, now known as
Quincy Cold Storage complex of I most side. It is a massive five present time. The central freight A Plaque directly above indicate EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mo	couldings; faded lettering is evident on its southerly a story brick building which is inoperative at the ght entryway on the first level has been bricked over. The state that "here was built the Frigate Constitution, 'Old derate drastic LOT AREA 60,100 sq.ft.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse)  In 1797, the U.S.S. Constitution, the first warship built in the United States was erected in the yard of Benjamin Goodwin at Hudson's Point, now known as Constitution Wharf. Mr. Goodwin bought the wharf in 1768,
Quincy Cold Storage complex of I most side. It is a massive five present time. The central freight A Plaque directly above indicate EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mo	SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) In 1797, the U.S.S. Constitution, the first warship built in the United States was erected in the yard of Benjamin Goodwin at Hudson's Point, now known as Constitution Wharf. Mr. Goodwin bought the wharf in 1768, ran a bakehouse and blacksmith shop and lived opposite his wharf on the corner of Chapter Street. The famous
Quincy Cold Storage complex of I most side. It is a massive five present time. The central freight A Plaque directly above indicate EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mo	SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) In 1797, the U.S.S. Constitution, the first warship built in the United States was erected in the yard of Benjamin Goodwin at Hudson's Point, now known as Constitution Wharf. Mr. Goodwin bought the wharf in 1768, ran a bakehouse and blacksmith shop and lived opposite his wharf on the corner of Chapter Street. The famous ship, U.S.S. Constitution was built by Edmund Harrt,
Quincy Cold Storage complex of I most side. It is a massive five present time. The central freight A Plaque directly above indicate EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mo	SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) In 1797, the U.S.S. Constitution, the first warship built in the United States was erected in the yard of Benjamin Goodwin at Hudson's Point, now known as Constitution Wharf. Mr. Goodwin bought the wharf in 1768, ran a bakehouse and blacksmith shop and lived opposite his wharf on the corner of Chapter Street. The famous

Moved; date if known		
Themes (check as many a	s applicable)	
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural The Arts Commerce Communication Community/	Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement X Industry Military Political	Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation X
Devrel coment		

Significance (include expanation of themes checked above) that time the site was known as Thornton's Shipyard. Thornton was the son-in-law of Water Merry. Issac Harris was apprenticed at this yard and the Skilling Brothers carved the figure head and ornaments of "Old Ironsides."(3) In 1797, the U.S.S. Constitution was launched from this wharf and became known as the remarkable warship, Old Ironsides. She was designed by Joshua Humphries of Philadelphia. Emhriam Thayer supplied the fourty-four gun carriages, and Paul Revere, made the copper bolts, screws and blocks. The famous sailing ship was built by Edmund Hartt when his yard was privately owned on the site of what was the Naval Yard in the 1800's. "Old Ironsides" was so called after she engaged in her well known encounter with the British Guerriere during the war of 1812. This ship, our oldest man-of-war, is moored today at the Boston Naval Shipyard in Charlestown and is visited by thousands yearly. (4) During the early 1800's, the Boston 28, which captured several French armed ships and The Argy's 16, which burnt so many British prizes off the English Coast that she was said to have "set the Channels all ablaze" were also built at the Constitution Wharf. (5) But the U.S.S. Constitution alone is the only ship that has survived till today, and it is the oldest warship afloat in the world. (6)

The site and buildings as they stand today consist of two massive brick buildings owned originally by the Constitution Wharf Company. The building now known as 405-411 Commercial Street is six stories, has a block granite foundation on piles and brick walls. The building at 415-427 Commercial Street is also of brick, is five stories and

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

- (1) City of Boston, Building Department Records
- (2) City of Boston, Assessor's Office
- (3) Thwing, Annie Haven The Crooked and Narrow Streets of the Town of Boston 1630-1822 (Boston, Marshall Jones Company, 1920)
- (4) Drake-Ross, Marjorie. The Book of Boston: The Federal Period 1775 to 1837 (New York: Hastings House, Pub. 1961) p. 25-26
- (5) Constitution Wharf, Bostonian Society, Scrapbook Collection
- (6) Murphy, Ray, Fascinating Update of "Old Ironsides" History Book Review of Tyrone Martin's, A Most Fortunate Ship, Boston Sunday Globe, (June 15, 1980) p. A9

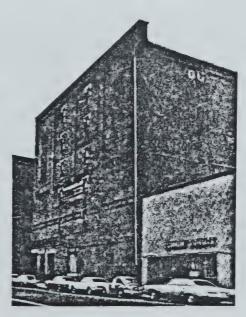
## Significance (cont'd)

### Constitution Wharf

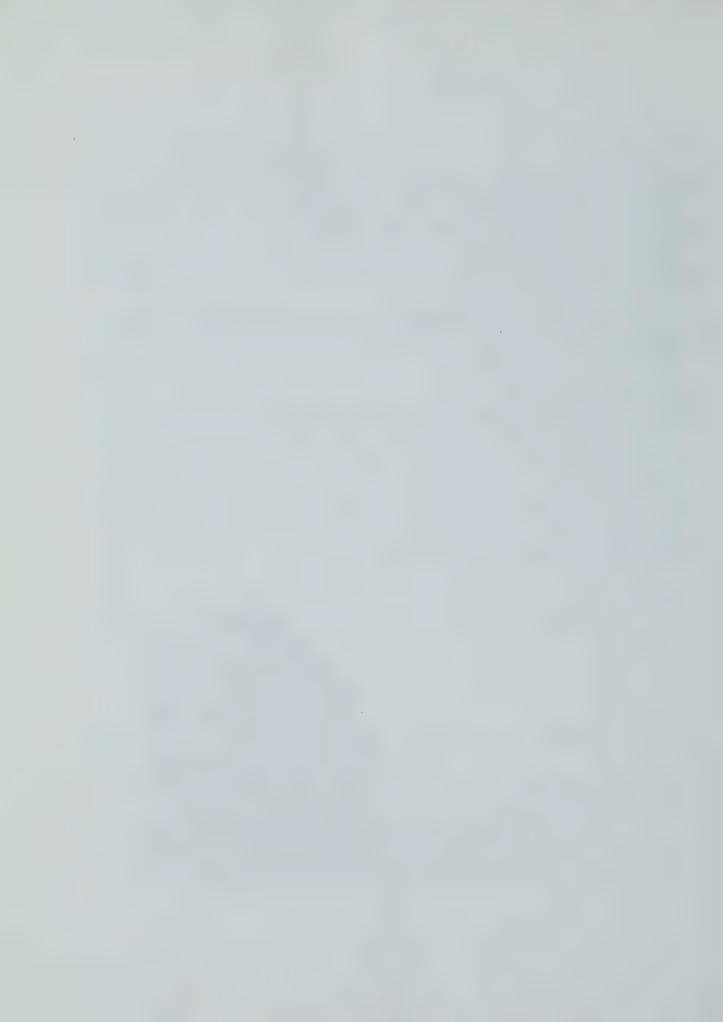
has a stone foundation on piles. In 1917, there were four buildings on this site: the two brick buildings which face Commercial Street and the two wooden buildings in the rear, which were utilized for storage. By 1920, Quincy Market Cold Storage occupied 405-411 Commercial Street for General Dry Storage of Goods and were using the rear of #409 for offices. Building Department records indicate that by 1940, Quincy Market Cold Storage built a massive warehouse on Sargeant's Wharf and the Boston Sausage and Provision Company had taken over the building at 415 to 427 Commercial Street for a meat processing and packing plant. In 1956, this company was employing 470 people annually. Much of its labor force came from the adjacent Italian North End, and Americanization classes were offered to new employees, if desired. By 1967, industrial usage and light manufacturing in this area was beginning to minimize due to urban renewal programs and the Boston Sausage and Provision Company was causing pollution problems in the area. The plant closed down totally in 1977 and is now vacant.

#### Description (cont'd)

Ironside.'" The first level north has an indented entryway with a case iron support beam and granite posing above. Two other wooden freight doorways are evident on the first level. The second through sixth stories have two sets of symmetrical windows. The second and third stories have large granite lentils; decorative brick work on third through sixth levels is rectangular in motif. Large lettering on third level identifies the structure; simple brick corbelling is evident at the roofline. The second or northerly building at #415-427 Commercial Street is a large nondescript building on the second level connecting the two structures and is not in use at this time. Central freight entryway and two window openings on each level with wooden shutters break the otherwise flat brick facade. Large white lettering on third level identifies the building; tie rods on four levels and simple brick corbelling with fan shaped brick lentils further define the building.



Constitution Wharf



BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information Form Form No. Area North End
	ADDRESS 98-112 Atlantic Ave.COR.
	NAME Joseph's Aquarium Restaurant
	present original
	MAP NO. 26N-13E SUB AREA N/W
	DATE 1925 1
	source
	ARCHITECT Brooks Skinner Co. 1
	source
	BUILDER
	source
	CWNER Commercial Wharf Corp. Joseph Calia Trusts
	original present
	PHOTOGRAPHS
the second of the Complete participation of the	19/331130/4692110 Ward 3, Parcel 3616
TYPE (residential) single domenon-residential restauran	uble row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)_	2 plus
ROOF flat cu	
	poladormers
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Two stories	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum.  tall. Wooden building with aluminum siding. Front facade
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Two stories divided into three sections by f	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum.  tall. Wooden building with aluminum siding. Front facade luted pilasters; each section has gabled parapet wall.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Two stories divided into three sections by f New casement windows with alumin	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum.  tall. Wooden building with aluminum siding. Front facade luted pilasters; each section has gabled parapet wall. um awnings and shutters. Recessed entrance; wooden
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Two stories divided into three sections by f New casement windows with alumin	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum.  tall. Wooden building with aluminum siding. Front facade luted pilasters; each section has gabled parapet wall. um awnings and shutters. Recessed entrance; wooden ent.Back portion of building painted brick. Another two
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Two stories divided into three sections by for New casement windows with aluming surrounded with dentilled pedimes story wooden section facing on the story wooden	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum.  tall. Wooden building with aluminum siding. Front facade luted pilasters; each section has gabled parapet wall. um awnings and shutters. Recessed entrance; wooden ent.Back portion of building painted brick. Another two he harbor.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Two stories divided into three sections by f New casement windows with alumin surrounded with dentilled pedime story wooden section facing on the EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor model.	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum.  tall. Wooden building with aluminum siding. Front facade luted pilasters; each section has gabled parapet wall. um awnings and shutters. Recessed entrance; wooden ent.Back portion of building painted brick. Another two he harbor.  derat drastic new facade; aluminum siding
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Two stories divided into three sections by for New casement windows with aluming surrounded with dentilled pedimes story wooden section facing on the story wooden	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum.  tall. Wooden building with aluminum siding. Front facade luted pilasters; each section has gabled parapet wall. um awnings and shutters. Recessed entrance; wooden ent.Back portion of building painted brick. Another two he harbor.  derat drastic new facade; aluminum siding
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Two stories divided into three sections by f New casement windows with alumin surrounded with dentilled pedime story wooden section facing on the EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate condition (good) fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum.  tall. Wooden building with aluminum siding. Front facade luted pilasters; each section has gabled parapet wall. um awnings and shutters. Recessed entrance; wooden ent.Back portion of building painted brick. Another two he harbor.  derar drastic new facade: aluminum siding  LOT AREA sq.ft.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Two stories divided into three sections by f New casement windows with alumin surrounded with dentilled pedime story wooden section facing on the EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate condition (good) fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum.  tall. Wooden building with aluminum siding. Front facade luted pilasters; each section has gabled parapet wall. um awnings and shutters. Recessed entrance; wooden ent.Back portion of building painted brick. Another two he harbor.  derated drastic new facade; aluminum siding  LOT AREA sq.ft.  To the south of Commercial Wharf Back of building faces
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Two stories divided into three sections by f New casement windows with alumin surrounded with dentilled pedime story wooden section facing on the EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate condition (good) fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum.  tall. Wooden building with aluminum siding. Front facade luted pilasters; each section has gabled parapet wall. um awnings and shutters. Recessed entrance; wooden ent.Back portion of building painted brick. Another two he harbor.  derar drastic new facade: aluminum siding  LOT AREA sq.ft.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Two stories divided into three sections by f New casement windows with alumin surrounded with dentilled pedime story wooden section facing on the EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate condition (good) fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum.  tall. Wooden building with aluminum siding. Front facade luted pilasters; each section has gabled parapet wall. um awnings and shutters. Recessed entrance; wooden ent.Back portion of building painted brick. Another two he harbor.  derat drastic new facade: aluminum siding  LOT AREA sq.ft.  To the south of Commercial Wharf Back of building faces  Boston Harbor.
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Two stories divided into three sections by f New casement windows with alumin surrounded with dentilled pedime story wooden section facing on the EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate condition (good) fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum.  tall. Wooden building with aluminum siding. Front facade luted pilasters; each section has gabled parapet wall. um awnings and shutters. Recessed entrance; wooden ent.Back portion of building painted brick. Another two he harbor.  derate drastic new facade: aluminum siding  LOT AREA sq.ft.  To the south of Commercial Wharf Back of building faces  Boston Harbor.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) This building began as a potatoe shed. The following
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Two stories divided into three sections by f New casement windows with alumin surrounded with dentilled pedime story wooden section facing on the EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate condition (good) fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum.  tall. Wooden building with aluminum siding. Front facade luted pilasters; each section has gabled parapet wall. um awnings and shutters. Recessed entrance; wooden ent.Back portion of building painted brick. Another two he harbor.  derar drastic new facade: aluminum siding  LOT AREA sq.ft.  To the south of Commercial Wharf Back of building faces  Boston Harbor.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) This building began as a potatoe shed. The following description is taken from a building permit: "This
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Two stories divided into three sections by f New casement windows with alumin surrounded with dentilled pedime story wooden section facing on the EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate condition (good) fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum.  tall. Wooden building with aluminum siding. Front facade luted pilasters; each section has gabled parapet wall. um awnings and shutters. Recessed entrance; wooden ent.Back portion of building painted brick. Another two he harbor.  derard drastic new facade: aluminum siding  LOT AREA sq.ft.  To the south of Commercial Wharf Back of building faces  Boston Harbor.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) This building began as a potatoe shed. The following description is taken from a building permit: "This building is to rest on wharf platform. No foundation,
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Two stories divided into three sections by f New casement windows with alumin surrounded with dentilled pedime story wooden section facing on the EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate condition (good) fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum.  tall. Wooden building with aluminum siding. Front facade luted pilasters; each section has gabled parapet wall. um awnings and shutters. Recessed entrance; wooden ent.Back portion of building painted brick. Another two he harbor.  derar drastic new facade: aluminum siding  LOT AREA sq.ft.  To the south of Commercial Wharf Back of building faces  Boston Harbor.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) This building began as a potatoe shed. The following description is taken from a building permit: "This building is to rest on wharf platform. No foundation, no floor, construction Brooks Skinner designed a wharf
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Two stories divided into three sections by f New casement windows with alumin surrounded with dentilled pedime story wooden section facing on the EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate condition (good) fair poor	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum.  tall. Wooden building with aluminum siding. Front facade luted pilasters; each section has gabled parapet wall. um awnings and shutters. Recessed entrance; wooden ent.Back portion of building painted brick. Another two he harbor.  derard drastic new facade: aluminum siding  LOT AREA sq.ft.  To the south of Commercial Wharf Back of building faces  Boston Harbor.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) This building began as a potatoe shed. The following description is taken from a building permit: "This building is to rest on wharf platform. No foundation,
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick  BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Two stories divided into three sections by f New casement windows with alumin surrounded with dentilled pedime story wooden section facing on the EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate company site characteristics of the co	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum.  tall. Wooden building with aluminum siding. Front facade luted pilasters; each section has gabled parapet wall. um awnings and shutters. Recessed entrance; wooden ent.Back portion of building painted brick. Another two he harbor.  derat drastic new facade: aluminum siding  LOT AREA sq.ft.  To the south of Commercial Wharf Back of building faces  Boston Harbor.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) This building began as a potatoe shed. The following description is taken from a building permit: "This building is to rest on wharf platform. No foundation, no floor, construction Brooks Skinner designed a wharf to carry load 200 # square feet. Maximum load to be allowed.

Moved; date if	known				
Themes (check	as many as	applicable)			
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural The Arts Commerce Communication Community/ Development	<u>X</u>	Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	<u>x</u>	Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation	

Today this building is part of the redevelopment of Boston's waterfront, situated in a prime location beside Commercial Wharf and adjacent to the Waterfront Park.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

- (1) City of Boston Building Department Documents.
- (2) City of Boston Assessor's Records.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information Form   B	Form No. Area North End
	28-32 Atlantic Avenue	
	ADDRESS 14-40 Lewis Wharf	COR.
	NAME Lewis Wharf	Lewis Wharf
	present	original
	MAP NO. 26N - 13E	SUB AREA_ N/W
題但可能是言言	DATE 1836-1838	1
b Gran		source
The second second	ARCHITECT Richard Bond	1
10.00	mailtee identic bolla	source
	BUILDER Gardiner Greenleaf	source
THE PARTY OF THE P		
<b>一点题图 在代表</b>	OWNER Lewis Wharf Co. Wa	
Service Servic	original	present
7 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	PHOTOGRAPHS	
The second secon		
	19/331130/4692100 Ward 3. Pa	arcel 3030-3036
TYPE (residential) single do	uble row 2-fam. 3-deck	ten apt.
non-residential mercanti	le & wharf (original) mixed co	ommercial, office and
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)	ial (present)	
ROOFcu	poladormers_	
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards	shingles stucco asphalt	asbestos alum/vinvl
(other) brick	concrete concrete	
BRIEF RECOIDMINE BOOK 5		
BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Rough-faced, plus two added. Forty-five bays	on the side Ouoins at corne	stories - four original
lintels on second and third floor	rs come to a peak at the cent	er. Heavy plain stone cornice
serves as lintel for fourth floor	r windows. "Lewis Wharf" is o	arved into this comice
Fifth and sixth floors set into are sliding glass doors with rai	lings on the inside Cantilon	rowed belownies ( 14)
EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mo	derate drastic two stories	and balconies added
_		
CONDITION GOOD FAIR POOR_	LOT AREA 2	00,000 sq.ft.
NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS	On the waterfront. Located be	tween Commercial Wharf and
	what was Sargent's Wharf (now	
	The state of the s	a pairing locy.
71	SIGNIFICANCE (con't on rever	se)
	Lewis Wharf was built by a sy	
u u	G. Shaw, John Brown and Ammi	
	was a period of wild speculat The three men named above each	
	in this venture. Lewis Wharf	was built on what was the
N	old Lewis, Spear and Hancock	

Moved; date if known		
Themes (check as many	as applicable)	
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural The Arts Commerce	Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry	Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/
Communication Community/	Military Political	humanitarian Transporation X

Company had no difficulty in attracting tenants. Some of the wealthy Boston merchants who did trade from the granite building were: Benjamin Bangs (then at the head of the Valparaiso trade), John Brown & Co., Wm. Appleton & Co. (in the China and East Indian trade), Enoch Train & Co., and John D. Gardner. In the period from 1840 to 1850 Enoch Train established his Liverpool line, which was composed of some of Boston's finest ships. Clipper ships owned by Glidden and Williams heading for San Francisco left from Lewis Wharf in the decade from 1850 to 1860. Like Commercial Wharf, a small portion of Lewis Wharf was cut off by the construction of Atlantic Avenue; today a gas station stands on that site.

Beginning in about 1840, New York eclipsed Boston as the largest port on the East Coast, but Boston Harbor remained a very busy place. Along with foreign trade, coastal commerce and the California gold rush contributed to Boston's prosperity. Economic conditions in the 1860's combined with the Civil War marked the end of Boston's days as a deep-water shipping port. Boats from the fishing fleet became the most frequent visitors to Lewis Wharf.

The warehouses continued to be used for storage, but rather than holding exotic cargoes from the East Indies, soap products and vegetables were among the goods stored in the buildings.

In 1965, Carl Koch, a well-known Boston architect, formed the Boston Waterfront Development Corporation and purchased Lewis Wharf for \$1 million. After an eight year struggle to obtain financing and city approval, Lewis Wharf began a new life as a (con't) Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

National Register Nomination

- (1) Cohen, Cecile L., <u>Fulton-Commercial Historic District Survey</u> (Boston: Massachusetts Historical Commission, June 1, 1972).
- (2) Van Meter, Mary, The Boston Waterfront (Summary of a survey conducted under the auspices of the City Conservation League) Boston, December, 1976.
- (3) Bunting, W.H., Portrait of a Port: Boston, 1852-1914 (Cambridge, Mass.: The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 1971).
- (4) Forbes, Col. Frank H., Proceedings of the Bostonian Society, January 15, 1952.
- (5) City of Boston Building Department Documents.
- (6) City of Boston Assessor's Records.

### Lewis Wharf

## Description (con't from front of page 1)

East end - six bays on second through fourth floors; three bays on first floor. Brick chimney and mechanical equipment project from the roof. Badly deteriorated 2 story building on south side of Lewis Wharf along Atlantic Avenue; metal sheathing covering wood frame. Large metal sheathed 2 story shed in bad condition extends out into the harbor; southeast of the granite building. Boston Sailing Center; northeast of granite building; 2 story building with 3rd floor over part of it; appeared to be some construction work underway. Swimming pool; garden, bowling green, and docking space on south side of building; parking on north side.

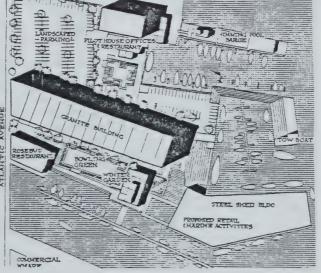
### Significance (con't from reverse of page 1)

complex of condominiums, offices, restaurants and shops. The use of the building is broken down as follows: retail stores, a grocery and two restaurants occupy the first floor, the second floor is used for offices and the third through sixth floors serve as residents. The waterfront has become one of the most sought after residences in the city of Boston.



### Bibliography (con't)

(7) Atlases of the City of Boston 1873 (D.A. Sanborn, C.E., New York) 1874 (G.M. Hopkins, Philadelphia). 1888, 1908 (G.W. Bromley, Philadelphia)





BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information Form	Form No. Area North End
	ADDRESS 365 Commercial St.	COR.
	NAME Lincoln Wharf	same
	present	original
	MAP NO. 27N-13E	SUB AREA N/W
	DATE 1907	1
		source
	ARCHITECT	
		source
14 多种的现在分词	DITTIBLE Distances	
	BUILDER Richardson and Youn	g 1 source
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
The second secon	OWNER Lincoln Wharf Corpo	ration present
	original	present
	PHOTOGRAPHS	
The second secon	19/2210/4602100 Hand 2 D-	
	19/3310/4692100 Ward 3. Pa	rcel 3839
	uble row 2-fam. 3-deck	ten apt.
non-residential) power st	ation and coal bunker	
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)_	plus	
ROOFcu	poladormers	
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards	shingles stucco asphalt	asbestos alum/vinvl
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick	stone concrete	iron/steel/alum.
BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Massive brick stories. Atlantic Avenue facade:	building served as power sta	ation. Four very tall
outside bays bricked up; two larg	e doorways on either side of	central doorway; central
doorway, new door inserted and mo	st of opening bricked up, sto	one pediment supported by
carved stone brackets over door. two on the outside are window ope	2) facade dominated by series	of three round arches; the
EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mo	derate drastic	d and chird floors; (con t)
CONDITION good fair poor_	LOT AREA	109,670 sq.ft.
NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS	One of the few remaining under	eveloped sites along the
STREET	waterfront.	
to promise to provide a con-	SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reve	rse)
	Lincoln Wharf was originally	
	wooden buildings which were In 1879, a coal shed was bui	
N	pier measuring 57x50 of wood	
	on a pile foundation. This	was one of the two on the
	Lincoln Wharf site. Built b In 1971, coal pocket #1, was	
77~	the Metropolitan Transit Aut	
	of \$92 000	

Moved; date if	known			
Themes (check a	as many as	applicable)		
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural The Arts Commerce Communication Community/ Development		Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	 Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation	

The Society of the Sacred Heart Church has plans to convert the structure into 150 condominiums to be sold to community people at prices ranging from approximately \$45,000 to \$60,000 a unit. The ground floor of the building would house a lobby and an Italian museum; there would be eight floors of housing above that. The San Marco Lay Society has completed an housing project in the Fulton-Commercial Street area.

Also planned for the site, but currently held in abeyance is a plan to recycle the coal bunkers in the rear of the building to something called the North End Municipal Center, which will include a community fire station. The project was sponsored by the Boston Public Facilities Department and was designed by Anderson Notter Associates, Inc. As George Notter and Stewart Lesser, Chief Architect at the Public Facilities' Department explain, the abandoned bunker was selected for reuse because of its sound condition, prime site and the desirability of maintaining a wooden structure on the waterfront. The adaptive-use design replaces the existing deck and locates new floors and spaces in the structure based on a highly particularized program. The building will have dormitories, lockers and duct work inside. Recreation space on the skylight perimeters and administrative offices in a two story space under the new roof. The structure will house fire engines and fire docking facilities. In a unique joint venture with the bunker's developer, the center will offer commercial condominiums office. Thus sharing the project cost on a two-third city, one third contractor basis. 5 This project has been shelved to date.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)
(1) City of Boston Building Department Documents.

- (2) City of Boston Assessor's Records
- (3) VanMeter, Mary, The Boston Waterfront: Summary of a survey conducted under the auspices of the City Conservation League (Boston, December, 1976).
- (4) "Church group hopes to Recycle Lincoln Wharf," Boston Herald-American, January 21, 1979, pp. I-1-I-2.
- (5) Welsh, Kathryn, "Adaptive Use: Boston Recycles its Historic Buildings," Preservation News (Vol. XV, No. 8, August, 1975) p.9.

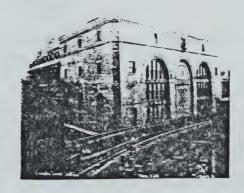
### Lincoln Wharf

#### Description

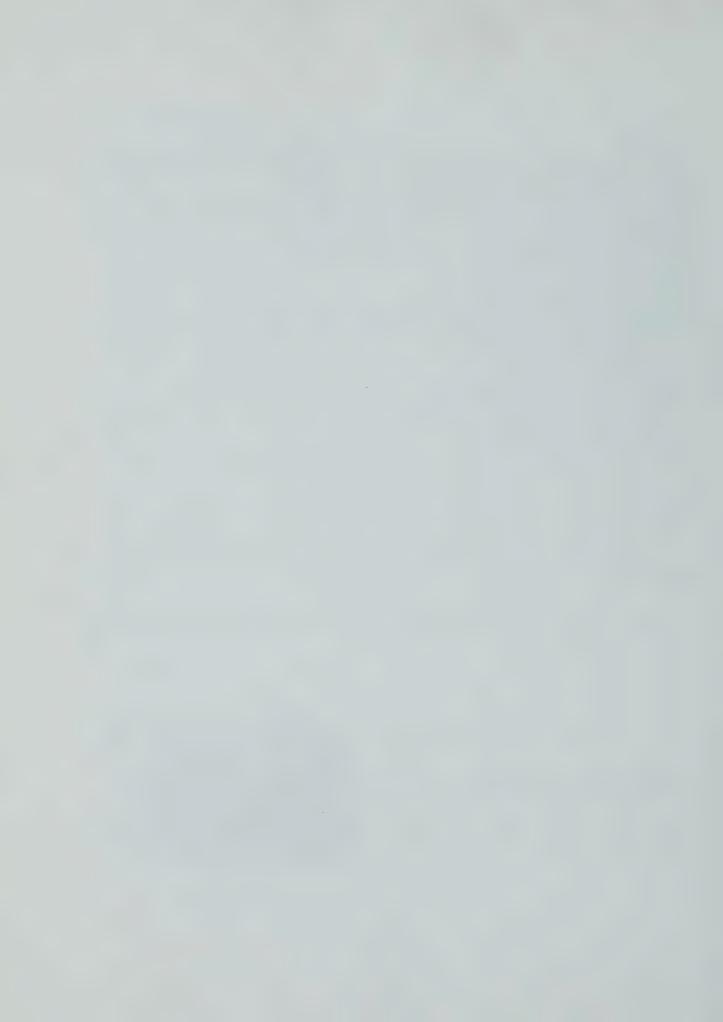
decorative metal bars and panels separate the windows; middle arch filled with decorative brickwork in a diamond-shaped pattern; copper eagle supported by a heavy bracket at the top of the middle round arch; Keystones at the top of each round arch; a window on the outside of each large round-arched opening on both second and third floors; second floor windows very tall with brick lintels; third floor windows smaller with flared stone lintels and sills. 3) Top floor-diamond-patterned brickwork; corbelling with a round-arched motif; two windows aligned over the outside round arches; copper cornice.

Sides of building basically the same treatment, but the round-arched openings are only one story in height; this section three bays wide. Back portion is eight bays wide and three stories tall with dormers in the roof; very large smoke stacks project from this section.

Coal bunker stands between the back of the power plant and the water's edge five stories in height; the first floor is open. Wooden frame with metal sheathing. Outside staircase leads to roof. Two windows and a door on the top floor.



Lincoln Wharf Power Station



BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information Form Form No. Area North End
	ADDRESS_50-38 Eastern Ave. COR.
The same	NAME Pilot House
	present original
	MAP NO. 26N-13E SUB AREA N/W
	DATE 1863
	source
PILLA BARE	ARCHITECT
THE PARTY OF THE P	source
	BUILDER
	CWNEREastern Railroad Waterfront Development Corporation
	original present
	PHOTOGRAPHS
A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	19/331150/469280 Ward 3; Parcel 3034
TYPE (residential) single do	uble row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
	o (original) restaurant and offices (present)
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)	44 plus widow's walk
ROOF gable cu	poladormers
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone foundation concrete iron/steel/alum.
BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Massive brick	building. Four stories tall and 10 bays wide on the
south side and five bays wide or	the east end. Looks like it was built in five sections;
one story glass enclosured All	each pair of bays. First floor covered by projecting windows: round-arched, brownstone sills, new sash, two rows
Empire influence - An illus	The arched windows at all levels suggest French Second aion which is quickly dispelled by the size of the (con't)
EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mo	derate drastic portions torn down: new glass enclosure a 1st floor; mechanical systems on roof.
CONDITION GOOD fair poor_	
NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS_	Adjacent to Lewis Wharf complex; on edge of harbor; large
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	parking lot on west side of building.
	SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse)
	This building was first used as a land-sea transfer station
	for cargo traveling by rail. The structure was built by Eastern Railroad As the shipping trade declined other
A A A A	uses were found for buildings along the waterfront. In 1912, the building was owned by Albert R. Whittier. At
	that time the building contained 28 rooms and all the business done on the premises was conducted by mail.

Moved; date if	known			
Themes (check a	as many as	applicable)		
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural The Arts Commerce Communication Community/ Development	X	Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation	

There was a dispute concerning the adequacy of the means of egress. In 1915 the last use of the building was listed as storage and the intended use was packing tea. The next year the last use was once again listed as storage, this time the intended use was once candy packing. The stairs were altered in that year. The use in 1917 gives a description of what the space looked like: "This block composes 7 buildings, all connected by openings in the party walls. There are five doors, but owing to the occupancy, they are always open and practically form one building, as far as fire is concerned. The balconies in rear connects several buildings, but are useless under present conditions." ¹ Fire escapes were erected in that year to correct this condition; the use at that time was listed as tea and coffee. In 1933 the buildings at No. 42 and 44 were torn down. The occupancy of no 46-48 was changed in 1946 from grocery storage to auto repair shop on the first floor.

In 1972 the building began a new life; it was purchased by the Boston Waterfront Development Corporation. The space was to be used as a restaurant and offices and Carl Koch was hired as the architect. The next year the buildings at no.44 through 48 were taken down. Since 1973 many alterations have taken place which allows the building to be used as a restaurant and offices; some of these changes include erection of new signs, construction of office partitions, installation of new electrical and mechanical systems.

The handsome Pilot House is the focal point of the Lewis Wharf development plan. The Pilot House now provides 23,000 square feet of office space and a 13,00 square (con't) Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

National Register Nomination

- (1) City of Boston Building Department Documents.
- (2) City of Boston Assessor's Records.
- (3) VanMeter, Mary, The Boston Waterfront: Summary of a Survey Conducted Under the Auspices of the City Conservation League (Boston, December, 1976).
- (4) "Historic Pilot House At Lewis Wharf Proving Prime Tenant Attraction," in Lewis Wharf Newsletter, (Progress Report #2, June, 1973), p.2.
- (5) Cohen, Cecile L. Fulton Commercial Historic District Survey (Boston; Massachusetts Historical Commission, June 1, 1972), p.6.

### Description (con't from front of page 1)

#### Pilot House

building. Its lack of ornamentation and its architectural plan which, as with other waterfront buildings, relies upon the repetition of a series of similar bays. Changes since construction include termination of the building at five bays, and unknown number having been removed at the Atlantic Avenue end, and the addition of elevators on the north side with their characteristic appurtenances. The appearance of the situ has been further altered by the filling of the slip between this site and Lewis Wharf.

The roof is gabled with flat section on peak which accommodates mechanical systems and modern version of a widow's walk; four bay, two story section set near east end on the south side of roof. Very simple windows set right on top of each other, separated by a metal band. East end same round-arched opening treatment; central bay larger with granite sills filled with sliding glass doors. Doorway on first floor has granite keystone and posts on each side. Brick patio leading right to the edge of the harbor. West end has no openings, still evident where other buildings were torn down.

#### Significance (con't from reverse of page 1)

foot restaurant called the Winery. The restored Pilot House provides four full floors of office space and a skylit mezzanine. The original brick and beam interiors, restored to their natural splendor, is enhanced by high ceilings and large windows looking over the gardens, pool club, and Marina of Lewis Wharf to Boston Harbor. The original widow's walk, where pilots once watched for ships in the harbor was also restored. The multi-leveled Winery Restaurant housed in the lower floors of the Pilot House features the original massive ceiling beams at a height of 12 feet and floor to ceiling arched windows offering a panoramic harbor view. Glass enclosed terracing is also evident. Financing for the development was arranged with CBT Corporation, an affiliate of the Connecticut Bank and Trust Company of Hartford, and the Builders Investment Group of Valley Forge, Pennsylvania.



BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information Form Form No. AreaNorth End
	ADDRESS 43-63 Atlantic Ave. COR.
41	NAME Prince Building Prince Macaroni Factory present original
心和論語情	MAP NO. 26N-13E SUB AREA N/W
	DATE 1917 2 source
	source B.S. Brown (original) 1
	ARCHITECT Tim Anderson (Rehab, 1968) 2 source
	BUILDER Gerry and Northrup Company (Rehab. 1968) 2 source
	CWNER Prince Macaroni Company Prince Condominium Trust original present
	PHOTOGRAPHS
TAY	19/331100/469280 Ward 3, Parcel 3547
TYPE (residential) single do non-residential Offices	uble row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)	10 plus
ROOF flat cu	poladormers
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum.
and heavy concrete capitals. The story of office space, two level floors contain 42 family size ago it was possible to add two and at the original structure the EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor (mo	re is made of reinforced concrete with twelve-fo t ceilings to building is ten stories in height; it contains one s of enclosed tenant parking, and the remaining seven artments. Because the concrete construction was so sturdy, half additional floors. Concrete balconies were added industrial windows were replaced by sliding (con't) derate drastic conversion of factory space to housing,
24 floors were added to the original condition good fair poor	inal seven.
NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS	This building faces Boston's waterfront.
Service Servic	SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse)  This building was seated for demolition in the late 1960's.  Instead of being razed, the former macaroni factory became one of the first examples of adaptive use and served as a catalyst for other redevelopment projects along Boston's waterfront.
	There are two very interesting design features in this project. Each corridor in the building serves two floors of apartments. A "skip-stop" elevator serves the bottom two floors of apartments, and the third, fifth, eigth and

Moved; date if known		
Themes (check as many as	applicable)	
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural X The Arts Commerce Communication Community/ Development	Conservation X Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation

#### Significance (include expanation of themes checked above)

penthouse floors. One either walks up or down a half flight of stairs to reach an apartment from a given corridor. This feature increases the amount of rentable space. The 12 foot ceilings have provided a very workable solution for the problem of installing mechanical ducts and piping. Rather than boring through 12-inch concrete slabs, these systems have been placed on top of the slabs with platforms built over them. This arrangement solves a problem and at the same time allows for a more interesting room layout.

#### Description (con't)

glass doors. The total floor area breaks down as follows:

90,000 square feet (gross)

72,500 square feet residential

10,000 square feet parking

7,500 square feet offices.

The construction cost for the project was \$1,400,000, which breaks down to \$15.55 per square foot. The financing was provided by Suffolk Franklin Savings Bank, Boston.

The building originally contained rental units, but in 1973 the apartments were converted into condominiums.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

This building is on the outside edge of the Fulton-Commercial St. National Register Historic District. The importance of this structure as an early example of adaptive use warrants its inclusion in a National Register Historic District.

<u>Pibliography</u> and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

- (1) City of Boston Building Departiment Documents
- (2) Bunnell, Gene, editor, Built To Last: A Handbook on Recycling Old Buildings (Washington, D.C.: The Preservation Press, National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1977).
- (3) City of Beston Assessor's Records.
- (4) Architectural Record, Vol., 143, January 1968, pp. 156-157.
- (5) Martin, Thomas, J. and Melvin A. Gamron, Adaptive Use: Development Economics, Process and Profiles, Part 1, (The Urban Land Institute, 1978).

	Building Information Form Form No. Area North E	nd
	427-447 Commercial St.	
	ADDRESS 453-467 Commercial StCOR.	
	NAME U.S. Coast Guard Base	
	present original	
<b>田</b>	MAP NO. 27N-13E SUB AREA N/W 427-439: 1896-1901	_
	DATE 453-467: 1897	
TE SECULIAR	Dean and Mair source	
<b>国际通用等扩泛</b>	ARCHITECT Kendall & Stevens etc. 1	
	source	
用	BUILDER	_
	Lowney Chocolate Source Coast Guard CWNER Company, 1896 United States of Au	merio
G A.	original present	_
是是一位是11年 1166 · ·	PHOTOGRAPHS	
THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH	FROTOGRAPHS	
	19/33190-110/4692110-120 Ward 3. Parcel 3050	
TYPE (residential) single do	ouble row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.	
	of 11 buildings owned by U.S. Coast Guard	
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)_	1-5 stories plus	
ROOF flat cu	poladormers	
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum.	
BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Since the Coa	ast Guard currently contains eleven structures of various	110
	map will help pinpoint the buildings surveyed by number:	
sizes and snapes, the attached n		
Building #8 of five stories is,	for all intensive purposes a blank box. The front fact	s. ade
Building #8 of five stories is, has no openings. It is a solid	brick wall with corbelling at the roofline. The north	s. ade
Building #8 of five stories is, has no openings. It is a solid facade has four sets of 2/2 doub	brick wall with corbelling at the roofline. The north ole hung sash which are placed symmetrically from the fifth floor contains rounded arches. (con't)	s. ade
Building #8 of five stories is, has no openings. It is a solid facade has four sets of 2/2 doub first to the fifth floors. The f EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mo	brick wall with corbelling at the roofline. The north ole hung sash which are placed symmetrically from the fifth floor contains rounded arches. (con't) derate drastic	s. ade
Building #8 of five stories is, has no openings. It is a solid facade has four sets of 2/2 doubling first to the fifth floors. The fexterior ALTERATION minor mo	brick wall with corbelling at the roofline. The north ole hung sash which are placed symmetrically from the fifth floor contains rounded arches. (con't) derate drastic  LOT AREAsq.ft.	s. ade
Building #8 of five stories is, has no openings. It is a solid facade has four sets of 2/2 doub first to the fifth floors. The fexterior Alteration minor mo CONDITION good fair poor	brick wall with corbelling at the roofline. The north ole hung sash which are placed symmetrically from the fifth floor contains rounded arches. (con't) derate drastic  LOT AREA sq.ft.  Located at foot of Hanover Street is one of the main and	s. ade
Building #8 of five stories is, has no openings. It is a solid facade has four sets of 2/2 doub first to the fifth floors. The fexterior Alteration minor mo CONDITION good fair poor	brick wall with corbelling at the roofline. The north ole hung sash which are placed symmetrically from the fifth floor contains rounded arches. (con't) derate drastic  LOT AREAsq.ft.	s. ade
Building #8 of five stories is, has no openings. It is a solid facade has four sets of 2/2 doub first to the fifth floors. The fexterior Alteration minor mo CONDITION good fair poor	brick wall with corbelling at the roofline. The north ole hung sash which are placed symmetrically from the fifth floor contains rounded arches. (con't) derate drastic  LOT AREA sq.ft.  Located at foot of Hanover Street is one of the main are cearliest corridors which connected the North End to the Port of Boston.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse)	ade
Building #8 of five stories is, has no openings. It is a solid facade has four sets of 2/2 doub first to the fifth floors. The fexterior Alteration minor mo CONDITION good fair poor	brick wall with corbelling at the roofline. The north ole hung sash which are placed symmetrically from the fifth floor contains rounded arches. (con't) derate drastic  LOT AREA sq.ft.  Located at foot of Hanover Street is one of the main are cearliest corridors which connected the North End to the Port of Boston.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) The U.S. Coast Guard is located on the sites of Fiske,	ade
Building #8 of five stories is, has no openings. It is a solid facade has four sets of 2/2 doub first to the fifth floors. The fexterior Alteration minor mo CONDITION good fair poor	brick wall with corbelling at the roofline. The north ole hung sash which are placed symmetrically from the fifth floor contains rounded arches. (con't) derate drastic  LOT AREA sq.ft.  Located at foot of Hanover Street is one of the main are cearliest corridors which connected the North End to the Port of Boston.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) The U.S. Coast Guard is located on the sites of Fiske, Nichols, Young Harris Wharves and date back to the 175 The present brick buildings date from 1896 to 1917.	ade
Building #8 of five stories is, has no openings. It is a solid facade has four sets of 2/2 doub first to the fifth floors. The fexterior Alteration minor mo CONDITION good fair poor	brick wall with corbelling at the roofline. The north ole hung sash which are placed symmetrically from the fifth floor contains rounded arches. (con't) derate drastic  LOT AREA sq.ft.  Located at foot of Hanover Street is one of the main are cearliest corridors which connected the North End to the Port of Boston.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) The U.S. Coast Guard is located on the sites of Fiske, Nichols, Young Harris Wharves and date back to the 175 The present brick buildings date from 1896 to 1917. It 1895 G.W. Bromley Atlas indicates that Issac Harris	ade
Building #8 of five stories is, has no openings. It is a solid facade has four sets of 2/2 doub first to the fifth floors. The fexterior Alteration minor mo CONDITION good fair poor	brick wall with corbelling at the roofline. The north ole hung sash which are placed symmetrically from the fifth floor contains rounded arches. (con't) derate drastic  LOT AREA sq.ft.  Located at foot of Hanover Street is one of the main are earliest corridors which connected the North End to the Port of Boston.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) The U.S. Coast Guard is located on the sites of Fiske, Nichols, Young Harris Wharves and date back to the 175 The present brick buildings date from 1896 to 1917. It 1895 G.W. Bromley Atlas indicates that Issac Harris owned much of these wharves. The Winnisimet Company ran the Chelsea Ferry from the site and most of the	ade
Building #8 of five stories is, has no openings. It is a solid facade has four sets of 2/2 doub first to the fifth floors. The fexterior Alteration minor mo CONDITION good fair poor	brick wall with corbelling at the roofline. The north ole hung sash which are placed symmetrically from the fifth floor contains rounded arches. (con't) derate drastic  LOT AREA sq.ft.  Located at foot of Hanover Street is one of the main are cearliest corridors which connected the North End to the Port of Boston.  SIGNIFICANCE (con't on reverse) The U.S. Coast Guard is located on the sites of Fiske, Nichols, Young Harris Wharves and date back to the 175 The present brick buildings date from 1896 to 1917. It 1895 G.W. Bromley Atlas indicates that Issac Harris owned much of these wharves. The Winnisimet Company	ade

Moved; date if	known				
Themes (check	as many as	applicable)			
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural The Arts Commerce Communication Community/ Development		Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	<u>x</u>	Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation	

#### Significance (include expanation of themes checked above)

In the 1890's, the Walter M. Lowney Candy Manufacturers were noted for their chocolate ponbons! In 1896, two brick buildings were constructed. (See attached U.S.C.G. Support Center map for their locations) Building #8 housed the Merchants Warehouse Company. By 1917, the north and south fingers of the site contained two story wooden structures owned by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. Two new Brick structures were located on the northern most part of the wharf at Commercial Street. These two buildings were owned by the Nathaniel Tufts Meter Company and C.E, Cotting, et al. The Lowney Chocolate Company remained till 1932. A large percentage of the labor force for the W.M. Lowney Company came from the Italian North End. A letter to the Building Department indicates that a waiver was requested by the company to allow the screening of educational films for Americanization classes! In 1932 the owners of the chocolate factory is listed as Candy Brands, Inc. In 1935, the owners of building #1 is listed as Deblois and Maddison and the facility is utilized for mercantile. By 1941, this building #1 is taken over by the C. Pappas Company. Also at this time, building #4 or #'s 445 through 449 Commercial Street become the temporary quarters for an Anti-Aircraft Company of the U.S. Army. During World War II the U.S. Coast Guard took over the entire facility and have remained there until the present day. Currently the U.S. Coast Guard Support Center serves all of New England's coastline from this site through an elaborate complex of eleven buildings and three piers. Thousands of men are trained and work on this base and an existing development plan recently completed by Charles G. Hilgenhurst and Associates, architects and planners, propose \$20 million (con't) Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

- (1) City of Boston, Building Department
- (2) City of Boston, Assessor's Office.
- (3) Hopkins, G.M. Atlas of The County of Suffolk, Massachusetts, Vol. 1 1874.
- (4) Bromley, G.W. Atlas of Boston, Vol. I. 1888.
- (5) Bromley, G.W. Atlas of Boston, Vol. I, 1917.
- (6) Interview with Captain Deverou, U.S. Coast Guard, Support Center Base, June 12, 1980.

Description (con't from front, page 1)

U.S. Coast Guard Base

Two smaller sets of windows which run from the first to the fifth floors are centered between the larger windows in the north facade. An additional set of windows span the first to fifth floors on the northwest corner. This is a monumental building of red brick.

Building #4 is the most elaborate of the complex. A central double door on the first level, with four bays of 6/6 double hung sash and a southern double door entrance make up the first level. A high basement of rough hewn granite blocks is evident. Quoins span length of first floor. Heavy wooden entablature separate first and second levels. Second floor has decorative bands of brick with a row of seven windows placed symmetrically from the first to the fifth floors. Fan shaped lintels evident on second, third and fifth floors. Fourth floor has Palladio type window arches that are divided with brick columns. Decorative use of granite and brick create the arches. Fifth floor windows are smaller and have been modernized. Fan shaped lintels and decorative band of granite evident. Simple corbelling at roofline. Keystone in granite at top of building indicates a date of 1901 for the structure.

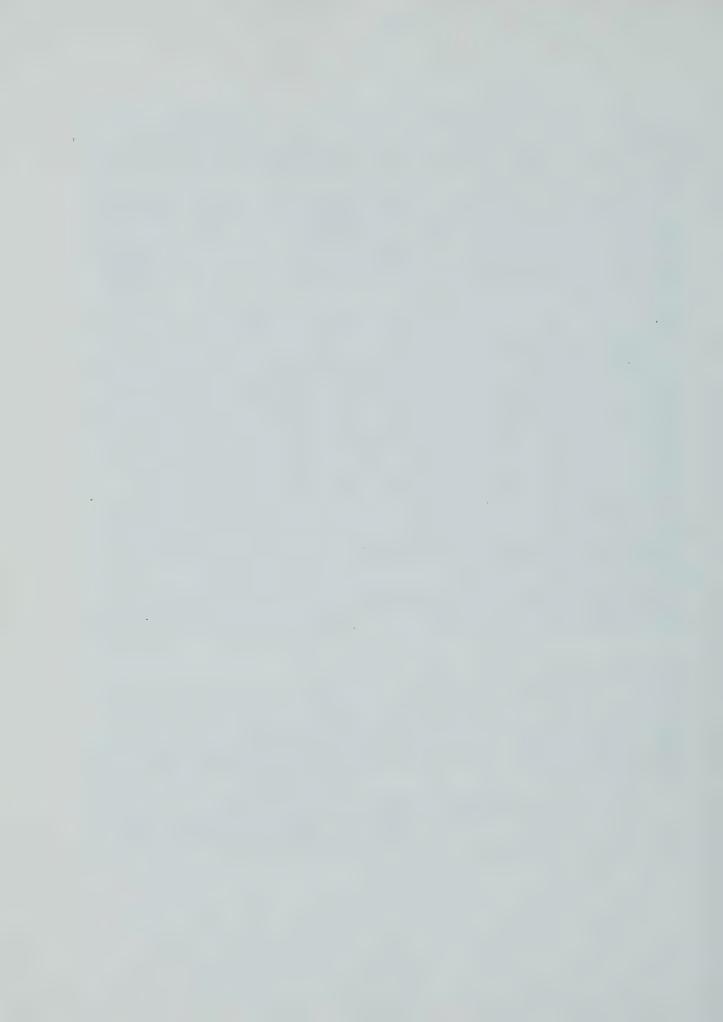
Building #1 has had drastic alterations on the first floor. It is a mamouth, five story structure of brick. It is attached to building #4 and faces Commercial Street. From the north to the south on the first level there is a single doorway, a garage door, a single 2/2 double hung sash window, a double set of 2/2 windows, a boarded up freight entrance, a garage door, then another single doorway with lights above and three half windows with murals painted on the upper half by the U.S. Coast Guard. The three murals depict the Coast Guards involvement with ecology, as lifesavers, and as searchers, and rescuers. On the second through fifth floors, windows are arranged symmetrically and seem to follow a pattern of usage. From the north to the south they are arranged as follows: A single 6/6, 2 more bays with iron gratings, then 2 bays more and finally, 5 single 6/6 windows. Rounded arched lintels in brick surround most window heads. Simple corbelling at roofline and star iron ties separate most window openings.

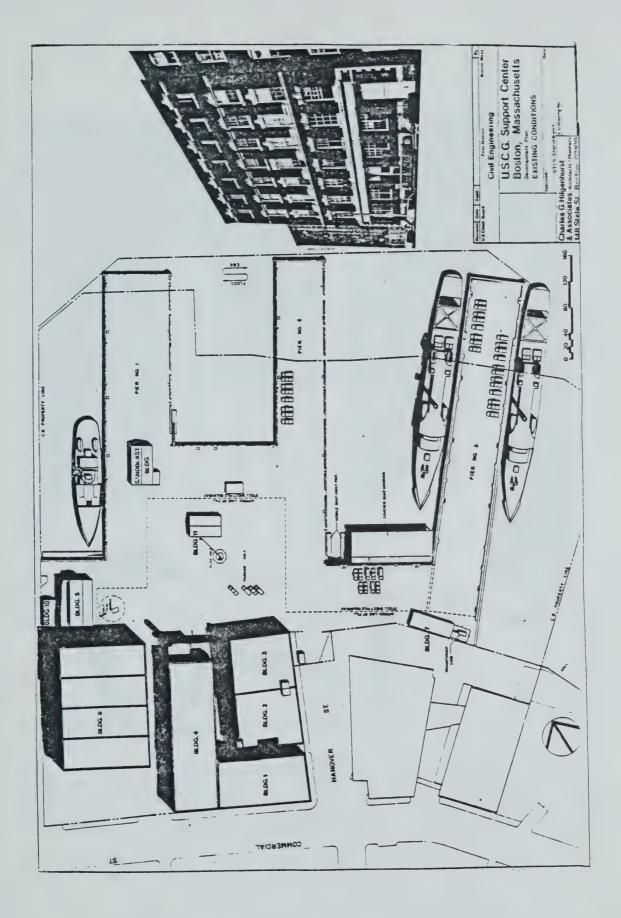
Buildings #2 and #3 are located within the base on the Hanover Street extension. These two structures are attached and are both six stories high. Extensive alterations have occurred on first level. Nine bays are evident on second through sixth floors in buildings #2 and #3. Rounded arches in brick above most windows. These two structures may be demolished in the U.S. Coast Guard Support Centers' planned capital improvement program.

Buildings # 7, 11, 5 and 10 are small one story structures used for marine related and mechanical equipment purposes. All are located in the rear of the Support Center at the bulkhead line.

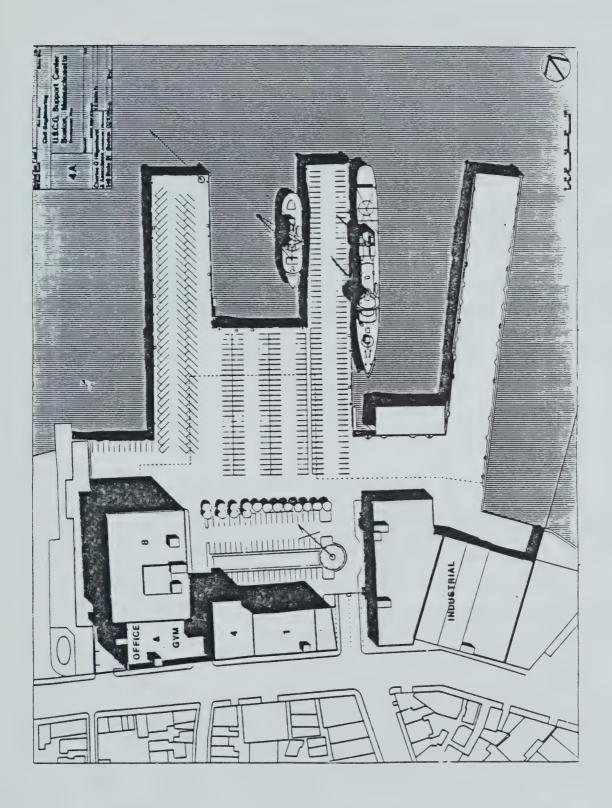
Significance (con't from reverse, page 1)

dollars in renovations, take downs, and new construction over the next tenh years. The U.S. Coast Guard is currently negotiating to buy the two brick warehouse facility, namely Constitution Wharf and convert these abandoned wharehouses into workshop and industrial space needed for the consolidation and expansion of their Support Center operations. A new office and gymnasium would be built on the northern most part of the Commercial Street side of the complex. (See plan 4-A of the U.S. Coast Guard Support Center.) The Community Services Support staff is currently working with North End groups on local usage of this facility.











BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION	Building Information Form Form No. Area North End
the state of the s	71-77 Commercial Wharf
	ADDRESS 78-80 Atlantic Ave. COR.
	NAME The Wharf Bar/Restaurant
	present original
A STATE OF THE STA	Wan No. 26N/12E CIT and N/C
4 3	MAP NO. 26N/13E SUB AREA N/W
<b>《外区》的</b>	DATE Front Portion- 1888 (1)
	source
自己 (可以) (1944年)	ARCHITECT
	source
	BUILDER
	source Konrad Gesner Trusts
	Arthur B. Blackett
	CWNER Commercial Wharf Original  present
	Bencia Maskow
The second secon	PHOTOGRAPHS Charles W. Brown III of Blue Water Trusts
	19/331180/469290 Ward 3, Parcel 3028
TYPE (residential) single do non-residential Bar/Rest	uble row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
No. on energy (3-t-t	
NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)_	one plus
ROOFcu	poladormers
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (other) brick	shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl stone concrete iron/steel/alum.
DATE DECEMBRAN	
One story wooden structure resid	led with aluminimum siding, with gabled roof. Two
	ont with recessed entrance. "The Wharf" sign protrudes
	tion evident in front portion of building. Three
	waterside front of the structure. A long narrow annexation
EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor mo	a single large pane over two smaller panels, the roof derate drastic
CONDITION good fair poor_	LOT AREA n/a sq.ft.
NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS	Situated close to the water's edge on commercial wharf
	and adjacent to Lewis Wharf. This bar/restaurant
	overlooks a small marina.
	SIGNIFICANCE (con't. on reverse)
	In its early days this small wood framed building served as a storage shed for Commercial Wharf's
1	shipping and fishing industries. In 1943, the
	building was listed as the "Lighthouse Cafe,"
The state of the s	served lunches and was owned by F. Morton Smith.
	<ul> <li>In 1950, owner-trustee, James F. Bagley, Jr., of Commercial Wharf Company repaired fire damage</li> </ul>
	which occurred to the kitchen and dining room.
	The doors, window, electrical work and waterfront
	- wall were repaired at a cost of \$3,000. In 1964,

Moved; date if known		
Themes (check as many as	s applicable)	
Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural X The Arts Commerce Communication Community/	Conservation X Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political	Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transporation

#### Significance (include expanation of themes checked above)

structure which was then listed as a storage shed to convert it into a restaurant. The second story of this wood storage shed was removed and the roof was rebuilt throughout the building. A new kitchen, dining room, toilets, windows and doors were installed and new aluminum wall siding was put on the exterior, at a cost of \$9,000. (3) Its architectural significance relates to a newly revitalized waterfront, which was being rehabilitated in the early 1960's and has become an integral part of Boston's waterfront in the 1980's.

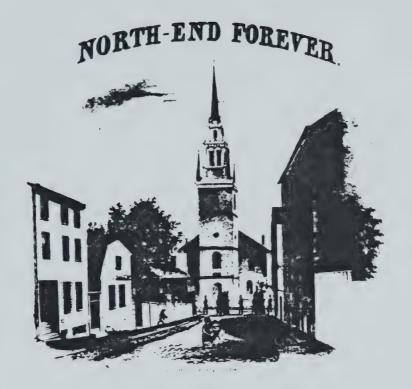
#### Description (con't)

line drops down considerably. The rear portion of the building contains two vents for air and cooking systems.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

- (1) Bromley, G.W. Atlas of Boston, Vol.1, 1888 (2) City of Boston, Assessor's Office
- (3) City of Boston, Building Department Records



# MULL STREET GUARDS QUICK STEP.

tomposed & respectfully dedicated to the OFFICERS & MEMBERS OF THE H.S. GUARDS.

BY

## JOHLY HOPTONALY.

Perfermed for the first time by the Boston Brass Band at their parade dua 132 wis

Section Color to H. PRENTING A Strategic Free









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